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1974-75 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET

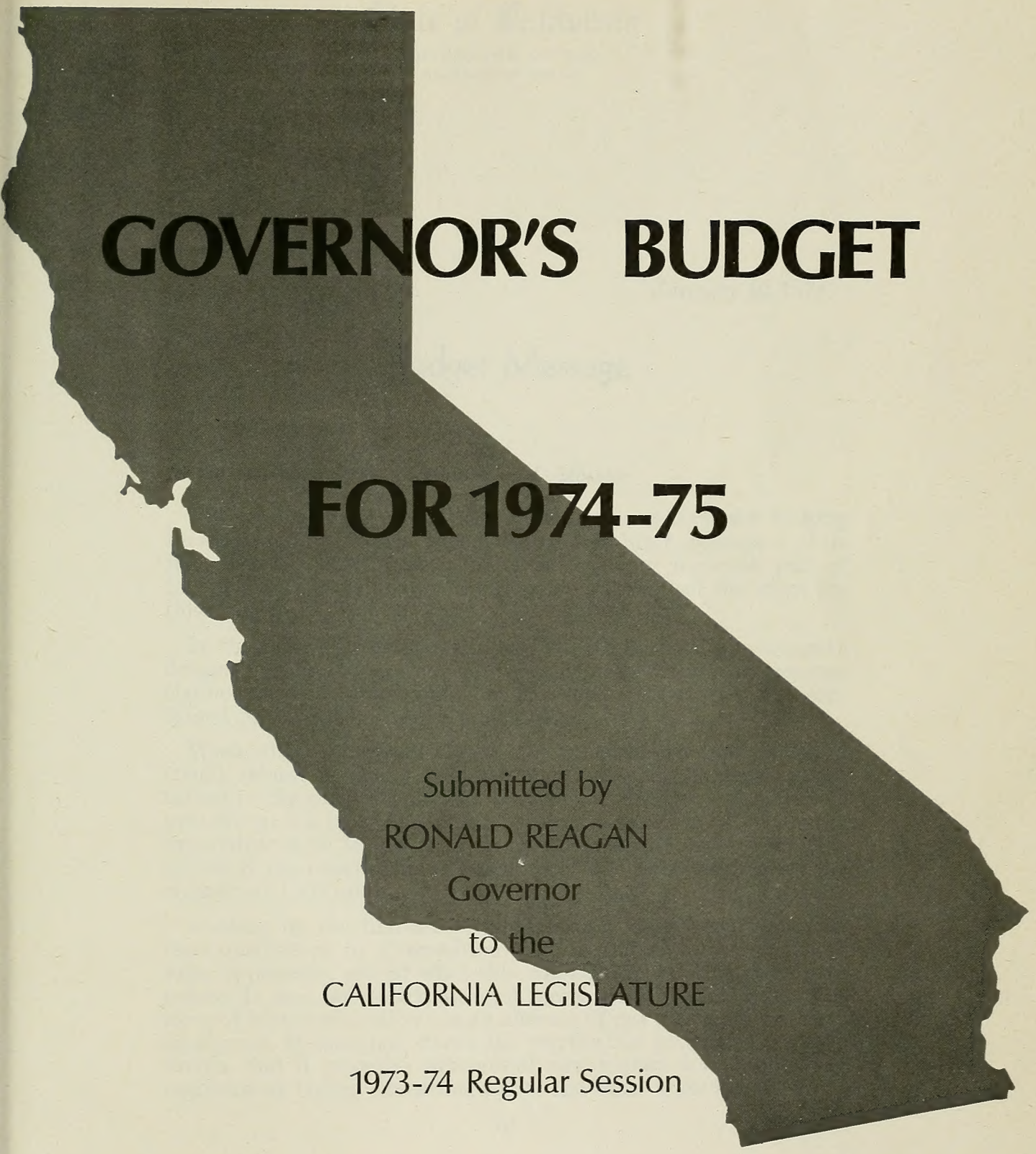
Ronald Reagan, Governor, State of California

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GOVERNOR'S BUDGET

FOR 1974-75

Submitted by
RONALD REAGAN
Governor
to the
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

1973-74 Regular Session

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO 95814

RONALD REAGAN
GOVERNOR

January 10, 1974

Budget Message

To the Members of the Legislature of California:

The presentation of a budget message is a time for looking forward, not backward. Nearly all of this brief message will do just that. However, there is merit in reviewing one small part of California's recent history in order to properly set the stage for this budget.

In the fall of 1973 I campaigned for Proposition 1, a measure designed to limit state expenditures. Opponents of the measure claimed that the state could not live under the restrictions contained in the constitutional amendment.

When the proposition failed, I was asked whether or not I would submit a budget which would follow the restraints contained in the proposition. The Director of Finance was asked to prepare such a budget, which I present to you today. It calls for expenditures no larger than those which would have been permitted if the constitutional amendment had been enacted by the citizens of California.

Abiding by the limitations which would have been placed in the Constitution by Proposition 1 has not, despite the claims of some opponents, caused wholesale cutbacks in existing state programs. It does not anticipate vast increases in tuition at institutions of higher education nor an absence of pay increases for state employees. It does not starve the worthwhile programs in California, and it provides substantial new money for schools, the segments of higher education, parks and other state needs.

Because education is of such importance to the future of California, I turn first to the very substantial augmentations which this budget makes for local schools. In the first several years of my administration, there was a constant dialogue over the proper amount the state should spend for public schools. Each year this was resolved in the legislative process, though on occasion the controversy prevented the budget from reaching my desk by the constitutional deadline. Much, if not all, of this controversy was eliminated by the passage of SB 90, Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972. A companion bill, SB 6, Chapter 20, Statutes of 1973, provided somewhat comparable benefits for community colleges. Under these statutes, schools are assured of augmented funds to meet the increased cost of living. Additionally, the old problem of "slippage," or declining state aid brought about by increasing local assessed valuation, has been corrected.

As a result, I am proud to tell you that the budget which I am presenting today contains $122 million in additional General Fund aid for public schools at the local level and an additional $47 million for state aid to community colleges, or a grand total of $169 million in new General Fund money for public schools. In addition, the continually upward trend of enrollments has leveled off and in some instances there have been declines.

Total increases for public schools, kindergarten through 12th grade, will approximate 74 percent in eight years while average daily attendance will have increased only 1.1 percent. In the meantime, the cost of living, as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index, has gone up 41 percent. We have far more than kept apace of enrollment and cost-of-living increases.

The budget will also reveal an augmentation of nearly $1 million to serve additional severely handicapped children in development centers and will bring the total number served to approximately 2,700, a vast increase over the 32 served in the first year of the program, 1962.

We are providing $4 million for bilingual education with the expectation that legislation will be enacted which will improve this program and enhance the educational opportunities of students whose language and culture differ from the majority of our society.

At the University level, we are proposing an increase of $38.9 million, including salary increase funds. This brings total University support to $493.2 million, compared to $240.1 million the year I took office (1966–67), an eight-year climb of 105 percent.

California State University and Colleges will receive $480.2 million, an increase of $35.4 million over 1973–74. In the same eight years, their allocations have grown from $168 million, an increase of 185 percent.

In both systems, there are substantial moneys for capital improvements. The University is scheduled to expend $43.9 million, including funds from their educational fees, from the Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education, and from the Bagley Conservation Fund. This will enable them to spend $10 million for fire and earthquake safety, an item which the Board of Regents has indicated to be a top priority. In addition, the budget proposes $48.9 million in expenditures on University campuses from the 1972 Health Sciences Bond Act. Total capital outlay expenditures for the University will thus approach $100 million.

The California State University and Colleges is scheduled to receive $32.8 million for capital outlay.

The community colleges are slated to receive $44 million for capital outlay, to be financed from the Community College Construction Bond Act of 1972.

In addition, we have budgeted $19.9 million to construct a new school in Northern California for the blind and deaf.

There has been much written about the financial plight of private colleges and universities. Some have feared widespread closures, with resulting greater pressure on public institutions. The state cannot contribute directly to private higher education, but our scholarship and loan funds enable many students to attend the private school of their choice and pressures on the schools for financial assistance are thus reduced.

No area of our budget has shown greater growth than our assistance to deserving students. The scholarship and loan allocation, $5 million when I came into office, will be $43 million if the budget is adopted as proposed. An additional $14 million is budgeted for such items as educational opportunity programs and fee waivers.

For as long as most of us can remember, the annual registration of our motor vehicles has been the occasion for lines a block long, standing outside the offices of our Department of Motor Vehicles. The budget contains $2.1 million to implement a system of year-round registration, which will spread the workload more evenly throughout the year. The more efficient registration will become possible through the anticipated participation of the Department of Motor Vehicles in the new Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center.

In each year of my administration, we have added park and beach lands for the enjoyment of ever greater numbers of recreationally minded Californians. The budget contains $2.1 million in

additional support to man our park system, and over $20 million of new appropriations for capital outlay expenditures to continue our efforts to preserve adequate park land for future generations.

For a number of years, the population in our prisons showed a steady decrease. For many reasons, that situation has now reversed and prison population is expected to increase 1,500 over this year's projections. The budget contains an additional $11 million to handle the increased population and higher costs for items such as food for prisoners.

Because state employees are the key to successful performance by the state of its assigned tasks, we have budgeted ample funds to maintain our employee salaries at levels paid by outside employers. At the present time, remuneration for most workers in the United States is under restriction by the Cost of Living Council. The raises we had planned for our state employees during the current year have come under those restrictions. This budget provides enough money to grant, on the average, increases of approximately 7 percent over the amounts which state employees are now receiving. This would mean an average increase of 7.8 percent in the current year and an average increase of 7 percent in the budget year, combined figures which the Personnel Board indicates are adequate to keep state employees apace with industry and with salaries paid by other governmental entities.

A recent study by outside consultants revealed that, in certain areas, state employees receive fringe benefits greater than those received by employees outside of state service, while in other areas, their benefits are smaller. I have included in this budget $45 million in a total compensation package which is designed to straighten out the differences between the benefits received by state employees and those received by employees who work for business, industry or other governmental entities.

This $45 million is over and above the amount of money set aside for salary increases.

Academic salaries of the University are scheduled to rise 4.73 percent and at the California State University and Colleges 5.45 percent. In both instances, the Cost of Living Council allowed the full increase proposed in the budget adopted for the current fiscal year, with no holdback. Salary increase funds for nonacademic employees of both segments are also included in the budget.

California and the nation face an energy crisis, the full implication of which no one can presently foresee. The budget projects a General Fund surplus for June 30, 1975, and additional untapped funds in the Federal Revenue Sharing Account.

With an uncertain future, it will be well for all of us to zealously guard those reserve funds, with the thought uppermost in all our minds that they remain uncommitted, to be used in the event economic conditions might drop to a level not now expected.

California's finances are strong, her credit rating at an all-time high, and careful restraint will enable us to weather difficulties which may lie ahead without asking for further sacrifices on the part of our citizens.

Ronald Reagan

Governor

Letter of Transmittal

To the Honorable Ronald Reagan
Governor of California

One year ago I forwarded for your consideration a budget which envisaged a sizable surplus upon the completion of that budget year, June 30, 1974. You spearheaded a drive to return most of the surplus to taxpayers, and legislation was enacted which reduced the state sales tax one cent for six months and which will provide rebates of from 20 percent to 35 percent on personal income tax payments due April 15, 1974.

Today the fiscal outlook is more clouded than it was a year ago. The economy is less robust and an energy crisis could have a substantial dampening effect on state revenues. We have predicted our revenue forecasts upon a calendar year, 1974, that will be off to a disappointing start but will stabilize to offer slow but steady growth from midyear on.

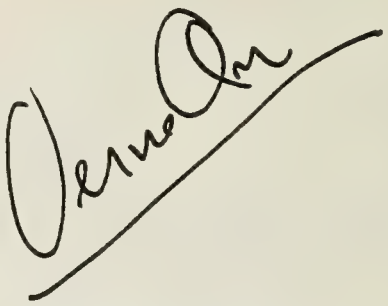
Despite the fact that revenue growth for the budget year will not be spectacular, this budget presents noteworthy achievements.

In the area of education, state general funds for local schools will climb almost $170 million over the current year. The University of California and the State University and Colleges systems are scheduled for substantial increases in operating expenses, including salary raises for both academic and nonacademic personnel. There will be new construction where justified and substantial funds are earmarked for correction of fire and earthquake hazards.

State personnel will receive the increases recommended by the State Personnel Board and, in addition, $45 million has been set aside for fringe benefits as a part of a total employment compensation package.

You specifically requested a budget in which the expenditures would *not* exceed those that would have been permitted had Proposition 1 of the special election of November 1973 become law. I am proud to advise you that this budget fulfills that requirement.

Sincerely,



VERNE ORR
Director of Finance

January 10, 1974

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Schedule 1

GENERAL BUDGET SUMMARY[1]

General Fund

	Reference to Schedule	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
PRIOR YEAR RESOURCES[2]		$323,265,115	$683,921,080	$52,678,508
REVENUE AND TRANSFERS:[3]				
Current income	2	5,976,340,337	6,454,497,150	7,630,206,878
Transfer from Revenue Sharing Fund	2	–	280,000,000	250,000,000
Totals Available		$6,299,605,452	$7,418,418,230	$7,932,885,386
EXPENDITURES				
State operations	3	$1,622,538,070	$1,816,249,003	$2,013,018,409
Capital outlay	3	92,542,463	57,119,982	16,518,427
Local assistance	3	3,900,603,839	5,492,370,737	5,782,391,942
Totals, Expenditures[4]	3	$5,615,684,372	$7,365,739,722	$7,811,928,778
ENDING RESOURCES		$683,921,080	$52,678,508	$120,956,608
Reserve for unencumbered balances of continuing appropriations	4	*64,918,384*	*25,105,637*	*15,608,486*
Unrestricted surplus		*619,002,696*	*27,572,871*	*105,348,122*
(FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING FUND—CASH)[5]	4	(235,084,877)	(186,500,000)	(167,000,000)

Special Funds

PRIOR YEAR RESOURCES	4	$428,059,769	$533,742,542	$304,077,484
CURRENT INCOME (Revenue and Transfers)	2	1,694,135,570	1,694,523,835	1,697,073,138
Totals Available		$2,122,195,339	$2,228,266,377	$2,001,150,622
EXPENDITURES				
State operations	3	$450,425,091	$552,369,970	$585,988,746
Capital outlay	3	393,311,055	503,978,876	300,738,170
Local assistance	3	744,716,651	867,840,047	817,408,573
Totals, Expenditures	3	$1,588,452,797	$1,924,188,893	$1,704,135,489
ENDING RESOURCES	4	$533,742,542	$304,077,484	$297,015,133
Reserve for unencumbered balances of continuing appropriations	4	*171,997,237*	*81,616,540*	*143,379,706*
Unrestricted surplus		*361,745,305*	*222,460,944*	*153,635,427*

[1] The General Budget Summary includes the revenues and expenditures of all state funds and activities that reflect the cost of state government. The transactions involving bond funds, and other nongovernmental cost funds are excluded.

[2] Yearend surplus and reserves reported by the State Controller for the 1971–72 fiscal year were $290,948,102. Additional prior year adjustments of $32,317,013 have increased that total to $323,265,115.

[3] Income for the General Fund includes revenues which were originally deposited in a special fund and subsequently transferred to the General Fund, and transfers of surplus from special funds. Such amounts are reduced from special fund revenues.

[4] Expenditures from the General Fund include amounts transferred to special funds and expenditures from special funds are reduced by a like amount.

[5] The Federal Revenue Sharing Act of 1972 requires the funds received by each state to be deposited in a trust fund and expended in accordance with state laws. These funds are reserved until appropriated by the Legislature. $215,000,000 was appropriated for expenditure in 1973–74 by Section 19.5, Budget Act of 1973, and $65,000,000 by Chapter 1216, Statutes of 1973 (AB No. 134). $250,000,000 is proposed for expenditure in 1974–75 for local schools.

3,737,879,711

Schedule 1-A

GENERAL FUND SURPLUS AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATION JUNE 30, 1974

Reconciliation of the Changes from the Previous Budget Estimates

1972–73 Fiscal Year	*1973–74 Governor's Budget previous estimate*	*1974–75 Governor's Budget revised estimate*	*Adjustment of surplus*
Revenue and Transfers:			
Current income	$6,112,846,456	$5,976,340,337	–$136,506,119
(Transfer from revenue sharing fund—cash)	(231,400,000)	(235,084,877)	–
Outgo:			
State operations	$1,653,720,460	$1,622,538,070	$31,182,390
Capital outlay	18,268,719	92,542,463	–74,273,744
Local assistance	3,993,485,950	3,900,603,839	92,882,111
Expenditures	$5,665,475,129	$5,615,684,372	$49,790,757
Prior year surplus adjustments	–	32,317,013	32,317,013
Reserve for expenditures not in budget totals	2,342,420	–	2,342,420
Surplus adjustment from full accrual to modified accrual system	–	–	–$309,392,640
1973–74 Fiscal Year			
Revenue and Transfers:			
Current income	$7,259,818,039	$6,454,497,150	–$805,320,889
Transfer from revenue sharing fund	215,000,000	280,000,000	65,000,000
Outgo:			
State operations	$1,796,297,720	$1,816,249,003	–$19,951,283
Capital outlay	13,745,873	57,119,982	–43,374,109
Local assistance	5,335,665,419	5,492,370,737	–156,705,318
Expenditures	$7,145,709,012	$7,365,739,722	–$220,030,710
Reserve for expenditures not in budget totals	$5,419,000	–	$5,419,000
Reserve for unencumbered balances of continuing appropriations	$5,634,572	$25,105,637	–$19,471,065
Reserve for working capital	$470,680,000	–	$470,680,000
EFFECT OF REVISED ESTIMATES AS REPORTED IN THE 1974–75 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			–$865,172,233
GENERAL FUND SURPLUS AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATION, June 30, 1974, as estimated in the 1973–74 budget (Full Accrual)			$892,745,104
GENERAL FUND SURPLUS AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATION, June 30, 1974, as estimated in the 1974–75 budget (Modified Accrual)			$27,572,871

Schedule 1-B

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION[a]

June 30, 1973

ASSETS

Cash		
In State Treasury	$524,779,807	
In agency accounts	46,381,610	
Total		$571,161,417
Accounts Receivable—Current		
Abatements and Reimbursements	$115,351,536	
Revenue	81,414,225	
Due from Other Funds	179,480,774	
Due from Local Governments	437,946	
Other Current Receivables	1,812,531	
Total		$378,497,012
Accounts Receivable—Deferred		
Revenue	$123,060,383	
Due from Other Funds	7,005,046	
Interfund Building Loans	8,823,971	
Due from Local Governments	1,641,851	
Other Deferred Receivables	12,709,016	
Total		$153,240,267
Less—Reserve for Deferred Accounts Receivable		−153,240,267
Deferred Charges		
Advance to Counties for Social Welfare	$45,308,666	
Prepayment to Other Funds	9,587,499	
Other Deferred Charges	2,554,270	
Total		$57,450,435
TOTAL OPERATING ASSETS		$1,007,108,864

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable		
State Operations	$123,712,911	
Local Assistance	185,983,472	
Capital Outlay	1,393,051	
Total		$311,089,434
Due to Other Funds	$2,327,148	
Other Liabilities	2,396,578	
Total Liabilities		$315,813,160
Reserve for Uncleared Collections		$7,374,624

SURPLUS RESERVES AND SURPLUS

Reserve for Unencumbered Balances of Continuing Appropriations	$64,918,384	
Unrestricted Surplus	619,002,696	
Total Surplus Reserves and Surplus		$683,921,080
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS		$1,007,108,864

GENERAL FUND FIXED ASSETS

States Investment in Fixed Assets[b]	–

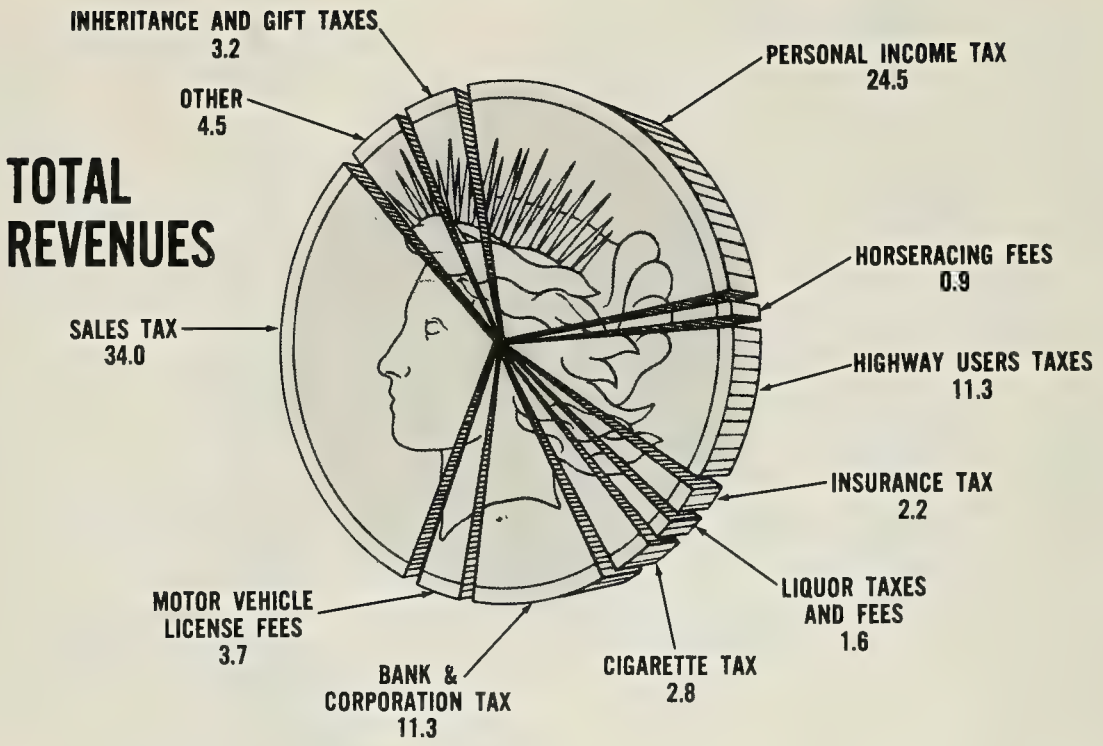
[a] The data that appears in this statement appears in the report of the State Controller for the year ended June 30, 1973.

[b] The General Fund investment in land, improvements, and equipment totals $1.680 billion. In general, land, improvements, and equipment of the governmental cost funds are carried at acquisition cost as shown in the accounts of the individual agencies. Since the fixed assets are not a resource of the funds that is available for appropriation, they have been segregated from the equity represented by current assets which are available for this purpose.

CHART 1

REVENUE DOLLARS

1974–75 FISCAL YEAR



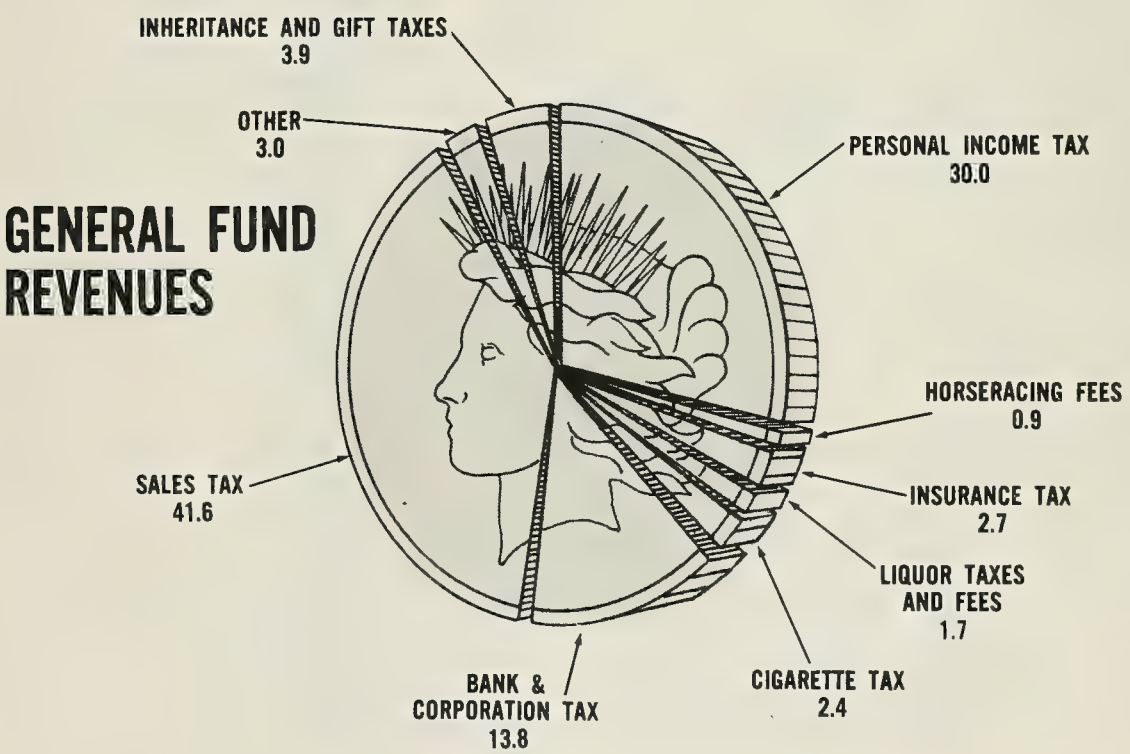


CHART 2

EXPENDITURE DOLLARS

1974–75 FISCAL YEAR

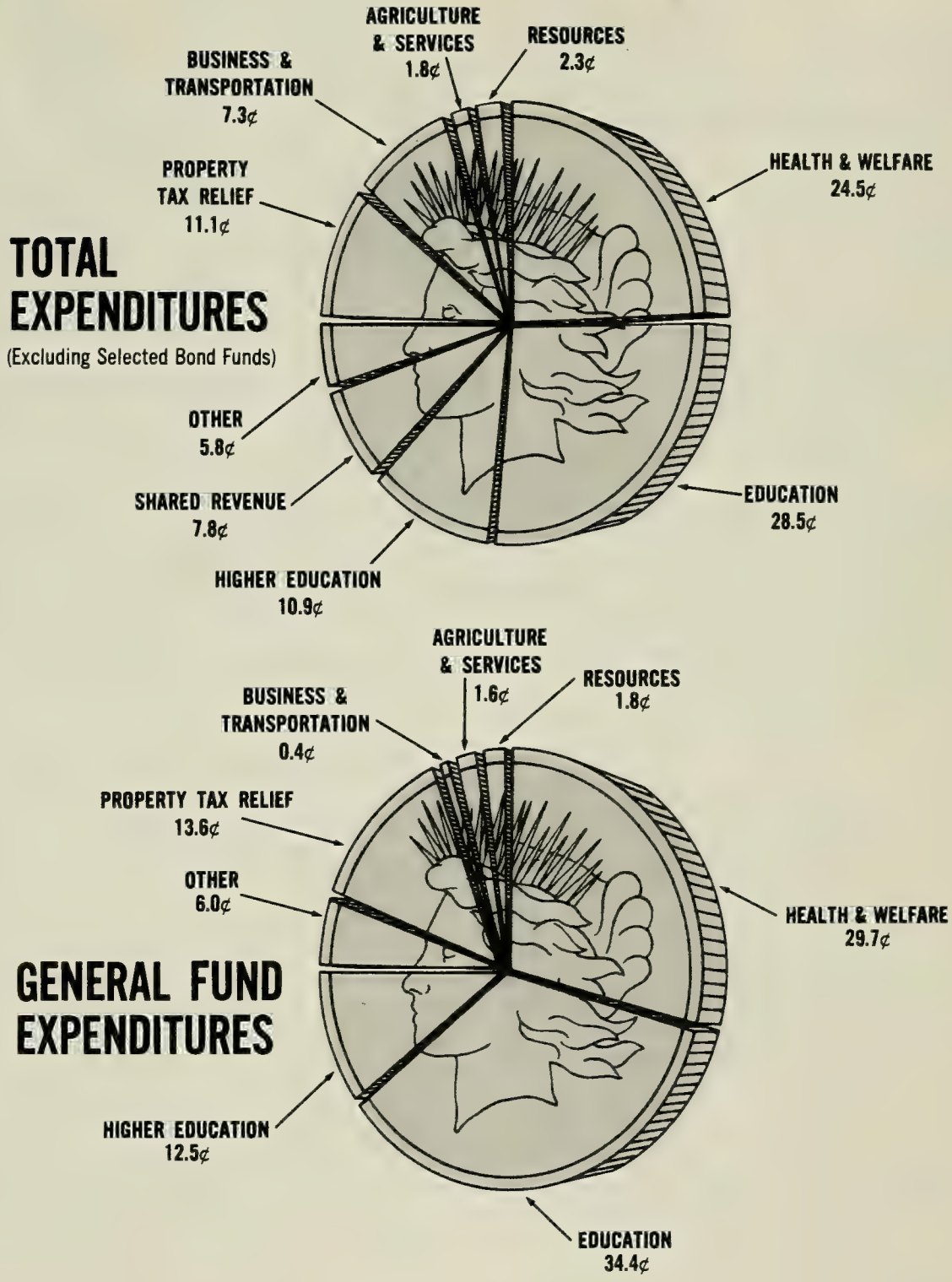
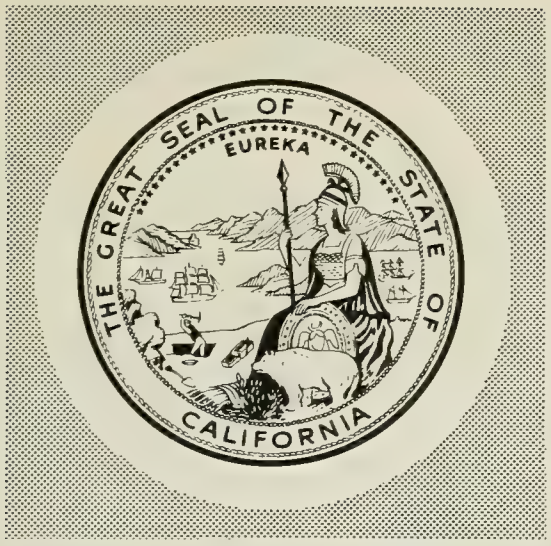


TABLE 1

PERSONNEL, MAN-YEARS AND SALARY COST ESTIMATES

	1972–73 Fiscal Year		*1973–74 Fiscal Year*		*1974–75 Fiscal Year*	
FUNCTION	*Personnel man-years*	*Cost*	*Personnel man-years*	*Cost*	*Personnel man-years*	*Cost*
General Government:						
Legislative	254	$4,229,511	274	$4,649,727	274	$4,873,222
Judicial	829.1	19,754,540	856.4	21,396,575	855.7	21,603,159
Executive	304.3	3,894,877	363.8	5,187,952	355.1	5,323,977
General administration	7,070.5	80,727,494	7,389.7	91,873,873	7,464.3	94,580,085
Miscellaneous	86.7	738,442	287.8	3,184,956	288.8	3,236,296
Unallocated salary increase	–	–	–	69,547,442	–	167,434,442
Subtotals, General Government	8,544.6	$109,344,864	9,171.7	$195,840,525	9,237.9	$297,051,181
Agriculture and services	13,554.9	139,521,602	14,863.1	165,168,312	14,917.2	169,580,041
Business and transportation	34,478.1	383,716,880	34,686.9	403,592,337	34,842.7	407,948,628
Resources	10,680.8	120,424,175	11,161.5	137,318,233	11,112.7	138,679,251
Health and Welfare	43,806.1	479,147,349	45,711.9	534,822,705	45,047.6	543,796,447
Education:						
Education	2,525.6	28,668,388	2,972.4	35,584,372	2,943.9	35,953,270
Higher education	74,869.7	825,124,675	79,286.3	994,170,547	80,466.8	1,021,904,746
Totals	188,459.8	$2,085,947,933	197,853.8	$2,466,497,031	198,568.8	$2,614,913,564
CLASSIFICATION						
Constitutional officers and statutory	331.5	$8,978,792	337	$9,527,363	337	$9,714,507
Civil service	112,099.5	1,227,703,840	117,053.9	1,366,814,205	116,562.3	1,389,155,802
Superior court judges—part salary	477	12,807,939	478	13,533,559	478	13,624,970
Exempt—other	978.1	14,664,848	1,050	16,764,121	1,052	17,079,962
Exempt—Higher Education:						
University of California	40,876.1	444,715,963	43,748.8	553,187,437	44,971.3	573,246,223
Auxiliary facilities—University of California	1,948.9	13,175,597	1,887.9	13,390,947	1,921.9	13,390,947
Hastings College of Law	132.5	2,007,332	152.4	2,269,388	162.9	2,401,256
State university and colleges	29,902.2	348,380,158	31,186.4	405,211,448	31,307.4	413,905,948
Auxiliary state university and college facilities	1,714	13,513,464	1,959.4	16,251,121	1,776	14,959,507
Unallocated salary increase	–	–	–	69,547,442	–	167,434,442
Totals	188,459.8	$2,085,947,933	197,853.8	$2,466,497,031	198,568.8	$2,614,913,564



General Government

Tax Relief

Tax relief has become a major expenditure item. The first steps in establishing a program began in 1967 with the senior citizens' property tax assistange program. Homeowners' property tax relief and personal property tax relief were added in 1968. In 1971, state financing was begun to reimburse local government for losses incurred under the open-space program (Williamson Land Conservation Act). In 1972, a program of tax relief for renters was added along with a program to protect local government from tax loss as a result of legislative change in tax classification or tax exemption.

The following is a short discussion of each of the tax relief programs:

Senior Citizens' Property Tax Assistance

This budget provides $60.1 million for senior citizens' property tax assistance.

This program provides financial assistance to senior citizens with limited income for local property tax payments. Chapter 1216, Statutes of 1973–74, extended the program to include senior citizens on welfare. This change will substantially increase the number of participants in the program beginning in the 1974–75 fiscal year.

Homeowners' Property Tax Relief

This budget provides $668.6 million for homeowners' property tax relief.

A substantial increase in the Homeowners' Property Tax Relief Program was effected by Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972. The property tax exemption for homeowners was increased from $750 to $1,750. In addition, the measure extended the provisions of the program to include multiple-dwelling units which are occupied by owners as their principal place of residence.

Personal Property Tax Relief

This budget provides $261.5 million for personal property tax relief.

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 (SB 90), increased the tax exemption from 30 percent of the assessed value to 45 percent in 1973–74 and to 50 percent in 1974–75 and subsequent years.

Tax Relief for Renters

This budget provides $120 million in tax relief for renters. However, only $45 million is appropriated to provide refunds and $75 million is treated as a reduction in personal income tax revenues as a result of credits.

This program was enacted by Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 (SB 90), to provide some measure of tax relief to the nonhomeowners. Under this program renters receive an income tax credit of $25 to $45, depending upon their adjusted gross income or a refund if the credit exceeds the amount of their income tax liability.

Open-Space Assistance

This budget provides $20 million to reimburse local government for losses incurred under the Open-Space Program (Williamson Land Conservation Act).

The state's open-space program was enacted to give local government the means to adopt land use policies to preserve prime agricultural land and to provide adequate open space. State reimbursements are provided to local government and school districts to assist them in financing the revenues lost because of the placement of land in the open-space program.

Payments to Local Government for Sales and Property Tax Revenue Loss

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972, provided that the loss of revenue to local government caused by a legislative change in classification of property or change in sales tax exemption shall be reimbursed by the state.

The 1973–74 Legislature passed two bills, Chapter 16, Statutes of 1973–74 and Chapter 1169, Statutes of 1973–74, which will result in property tax loss. No bills have passed the Legislature which provide reim-

bursement for sales tax exemptions. The total cost of this program is estimated to be $4 million for 1974–75.

Office of Emergency Services

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) functions as the immediate staff and coordinating arm of the Governor, to carry out the state's responsibilities under the Emergency Services Act and applicable federal statutes.

OES developed and maintains the State Emergency Plan, which has been designed to minimize loss of life and property, preserve government, restore essential services, and unite federal, state, and local emergency efforts when disaster strikes. This office maintains statewide communications and warning systems to support local fire and law enforcement agencies. The staff works with local government and other state agencies to help develop their emergency plans.

Pursuant to Chapter 780, Statutes of 1972, OES in conjunction with the Department of Water Resources, is continuing to prepare inundation maps for areas below all dams in California. Guidance has been prepared and disseminated to local government regarding evacuation planning for those areas. An additional fire and rescue coordinator expanded the services of the statewide fire mutual aid system which includes a communications network, in southern California. A program known as on-sight assistance heads all segments of a local jurisdiction in maintaining emergency plans. The state and federal portions of the San Francisco Bay Area Earthquake Response Planning Project have been completed and the planning emphasis has been shifted to Los Angeles and Orange Counties. Follow up with local Bay Area communities is continuing.

The Office of Planning and Research

A reorganization and consolidation of state planning activities under the Office of Planning and Research, in the Governor's office, was begun on July 1, 1973 and is proposed for continuation during 1974–75.

Prior to July 1, 1973, the Office of Planning and Research was responsible for creating and maintaining a statewide land use plan and analyzing pending state and federal legislation affecting state and local planning for the purpose of making recommendations to the Governor and Cabinet.

On July 1, 1973, the Council on Intergovernmental Relations and its staff office, the Office of Intergovernmental Management, were consolidated under the Office of Planning and Research. As a result, the Office of Planning and Research became additionally responsible for administering U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Comprehensive Planning Grant funds to local agencies, including cities under 50,000 population. Other functions consolidated included:

(1) Technical planning assistance to local agencies;
(2) The State Clearinghouse, which coordinates the "review and comment" process for federal grant applications, and certain environmental impact statements;
(3) Analysis of legislation affecting local government;
(4) Improvement of intergovernmental coordination.

Concurrently, the Office of Science and Technology was transferred from the Resources Agency to the Office of Planning and Research. It is the responsibility of the Office of Science and Technology to assemble data on the existing technological research capability of state and local agencies, to recommend mechanisms for the transfer of technological research from the federal government, particularly the military, and from private industry, to state and local government, and to devise a state research and development plan.

In December 1973, the Energy Planning Council was established in the Governor's Office and receives staff assistance from the Office of Planning and Research. The council considers and recommends specific energy policies, programs, and projects to the Governor. Council staff establishes and maintains liaison with industry and other private sector organizations, local, state, and federal agencies with regard to the use of energy supply and the consequences of such use. In addition, information is gathered on projected energy needs, consumption, conservation measures, and the environmental implications of various development and use alternatives. The council and staff are also to serve as a gatherer and clearinghouse on energy related information, disseminating such information to all parties concerned, including the public. Duplication of effort and gaps in effort at all levels are to be identified, and recommendations made on overall energy efforts necessary to achieve maximum effectiveness.

In January 1974, the Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Administration was consolidated under the Office of Planning and Research. Council staff administers federal grant funds and renders technical assistance to state and local agencies for projects and programs designed to improve personnel management.

Office of Information Services

It has been recognized that the public information activities of the various agencies in the executive branch were not fully responsive to the public's needs and desires for information, that coordination of these activities would avoid costly duplication of effort and that certain public information activities should be organized on a common basis. Therefore, the Office of Information Services was established by Executive Order R 39-73 and was budgeted in the 1973–74 budget.

The Office of Information Services provides a central point of contact for news agencies seeking information about the activities of state government and develops programs to increase the professional capabilities of the state's information officers.

During the current year, the office was supported by reimbursements from the major agencies and their departments. It is proposed that the office be supported by an appropriation during 1974–75.

The Military Department

The Military Department is responsible for organizing and directing the activities of the California National Guard which is composed of 246 army and air units located at 130 locations. This force is available to the Governor for military support of civil authority anywhere in California in the event of natural or war-caused disasters, civil disturbances or other emergencies.

In the California Army National Guard, increased readiness, security, more tactical equipment, and opening of armories on weekends to support recruiting activities have placed a greater strain upon operating expenses. These costs have been met in the past by diverting moneys from maintenance funds which resulted in deferral of the routine maintenance program for individual armories. To liquidate this deferred maintenance, a five-year program has been instituted; the 1974–75 budget provides for the first year.

Security of National Guard installations which continues to be a problem is being partially met by increased usage of the state police system. Additional funds are allowed for this service.

Overcrowding and insufficient space for placement of the California Air National Guard's mobile communication equipment will be alleviated by relocation of one communication squadron to a former Army NIKE site in Los Angeles. This will provide a better recruiting base, improved security and more suitable training area. Expenditures for utilities and maintenance will be reimbursed 75 percent from federal funds. A five-year program, beginning in fiscal year 1974–75, has been developed to alleviate deferred maintenance of facilities.

With the loss of draft stimulus, National Guard recruiting has become a major problem. More localized efforts are required and funds are being made available for this purpose. The department's headquarters which is in a leased building, will be provided additional intrusion and security devices due to its location, design and construction.

Commission on California State Government Organization and Economy

The commission is a part of the executive branch of state government. However, it functions with considerable independence from the administration, as well as the Legislature. The commission has become involved in several new projects and in addition has extended and broadened the scope of some of its projects.

The two most active current studies concern the Contractors' State License Board and an inventory and analysis of the internal or management auditing activities of the executive branch. In the later study the commission has retained a consultant to work with a commission subcommittee on the subject.

In the past fiscal year, work was also completed on the first phase of the commission's analysis of the school building aid program and the review of the Department of Transportation's excess right-of-way sales policies and procedures. Work will be continued throughout the next fiscal year on these projects.

Judges' Retirement Fund

Government Code Section 75101, provides that the state contribute to the Judges' Retirement Fund in an amount equal to 8 percent of the salaries of the justices in the state's judicial system. The fund requires periodic augmentation to remain solvent.

In the 1972–73 and 1973–74 fiscal years, the fund was augmented by $499,154 and $982,973 respectively. An augmentation of $1,455,693 is being provided in 1974–75. Legislation should be introduced in the 1974 legislative session to assure the solvency of the fund, and to provide complete payment of benefit allowances to retired judges without requiring periodic augmentations from the General Fund.

California Arts Commission

Passage of Chapter 1143, Statutes of 1973, increased the appropriation of state funds to $1,000,000, of which $752,819 will be provided for grants to support public and private institutions for support of outstanding arts programs and projects in California. The grants will be generally on a two-to-one matching basis to generate approximately three million dollars for support of the arts in fiscal year 1973–74. The increase in state funds has enabled the commission to expand its program from conducting research to establishing priorities of need in the arts, and development of statewide pilot projects designed to unite the various arts disciplines for their mutual benefit, as well as increaseing public awareness of the value of the arts, to a grants program for support of arts programs and projects developed by arts organizations throughout the state.

The commission plans to initiate, in 1974–75, a comprehensive statewide survey of the arts, as charged in Section 8757(a) of Chapter 9, Government Code, to assist in identifying the arts activities of the state and pinpoint areas of greatest need for support. The 1974–75 budget of $1,300,000 will enable the commission to continue its present program and qualify for increased federal funds granted to the commission on a matching basis by the National Endowment for the Arts, returning California federal income tax dollars to California for use by the state in support of the arts.

Department of Justice

The Department of Justice, through the constitutional office of the Attorney General, has the responsibility to insure the uniform interpretation and enforcement of laws, and to represent the state in civil and criminal proceedings.

The department's General Fund budget is proposed at $35,639,269, an increase of 176.5 positions and $1,398,043 over the amount authorized for 1973–74 programs. The increases are based primarily on workload and are spread almost equally throughout the legal, law enforcement and administrative programs. The budget reflects a transfer of 176.5 authorized positions in both the current and budget years to the Law Enforcement Consolidated Data Center. Expenditures of 163.6 man-years for reimbursement funded special projects are reflected in the 1973–74 totals. These positions are limited to the current year and, therefore, are not included in the 1974–75 position count. In 1974–75, it is expected that $7,770,261 will be received from the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for special projects and that 289.2 man-years will be related to these projects. These funds are included in budget totals but the 289.2 man-years are not reflected in the 1974–75 position count.

The proposed 1974–75 budget includes an increase of $95,000 to carry out the provisions of Chapter 1186/73, the Campaign Expenditures Law, and 24 attorney positions to speed up the handling of writs and appeals.

Office of Criminal Justice Planning

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning was created by Chapter 1047, Statutes of 1973. The new organization, like its predecessor, the California Council on Criminal Justice, is the state planning agency designated to participate in U.S. Department of Justice programs for improvement of the criminal justice system within California.

This objective is achieved through development of statewide priorities for criminal justice improvement projects. The office allocates state and federal funds to implement and fulfill meritorious projects. The office also has the responsibility to monitor and evaluate the projects which it funds.

Under the Crime Control Act of 1973, agencies who participate in programs sponsored pursuant to this act must now provide an increased cash-match to secure federal support for projects. Consequently, $100,000 is proposed to secure $900,000 in federal grants for state correctional agencies in 1974–75. An additional $51,300 is also being provided for staff support of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. This amount will secure approximately $450,000 in federal grants to maintain the same level of service provided prior to the adoption of the aforementioned federal statute.

State funds of $1,305,556 are being provided which will secure additional federal grants of $11,750,000 for discretionary awards. These grants will be disbursed to state agencies in 1974–75 to conduct specific projects.

State Controller

Under the provisions of Sections 2229 and 2231 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, the state is to reimburse, effective January 1, 1973, local governmental entities for the loss of property tax revenues and increased costs associated with new programs or increases in the level of service of existing programs if the costs result from mandates contained in state laws or executive regulations.

This is the first budget to reflect the costs of reimbursing local governmental entities for state-mandated programs and property tax losses under the provisions of Sections 2229 and 2231 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. All appropriations for such reimbursements are reflected in the Controller's budget for informational purposes only, while the expenditures and source of funding are displayed in the program budgets of those departments where the mandates are applicable.

Funds were provided beginning on July 1, 1973, for the development of the Personnel Information Management System (PIMS). Under this program, a system is to be developed and implemented which will ultimately result in the elimination of separate departmental personnel rosters. It will also provide an on-line retrieval capability for all personnel and position control data. The program is presented for the first time in the 1974–75 budget for the State Controller.

Board of Equalization

Chapter 1186, Statutes of 1973 (AB 703), created the Waxman-Dymally Campaign Disclosure Act which became effective January 1, 1974. This legislation specifies the requirements for disclosure of campaign contributions made by or in behalf of candidates, committees, organizations, and groups acting either as proponents or opponents of statewide ballot measures. The Board of Equalization is required to conduct field investigations and audits with respect to the campaign disclosure statements, which are to be filed with the Secretary of State, and reports of the investigations and audits forwarded to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. Funding and staff have been provided to enable the board to carry out its responsibilities in connection with the act.

Special Statewide Election

On June 26, 1973, the Governor issued a special election proclamation which, even though it did not constitute an executive regulation, was deemed to involve certain costs considered reimbursable to local government entities. An appropriation for $6,710,000 for the reimbursable costs associated with the statewide election held on November 6, 1973, is reflected in the budget.

On election day, certain employees of local entities may be entitled to premium pay. Local agencies qualifying for premium pay reimbursement in general are those whose employees actually worked and received premium pay on election day. No reimbursement is intended for lost effort where employees neither worked nor received premium pay.

Department of Finance

The Director of Finance serves as the Governor's chief adviser in fiscal policy matters. It is necessary to obtain through him and the Governor's Cabinet guidance on matters of financial policy. This role is carried out through four programs:

1. Preparation and enactment of the annual financial plan;
2. Support and direction of the annual financial plan;
3. Assessment and optimization of state administered and state financed programs;
4. Development of supportive data.

It is through these programs that the Department of Finance will continue to emphasize projects which help to control and streamline high expenditure areas.

During the past year both current operations and future plans for the use of computer systems to assist in the planning and monitoring of the state budget and other fiscal legislation have been carefully reevaluated. As a result, a more limited and basic computer system has been continued in use and plans made for the development and implementation of only those incremental enhancements which provide maximum benefits.

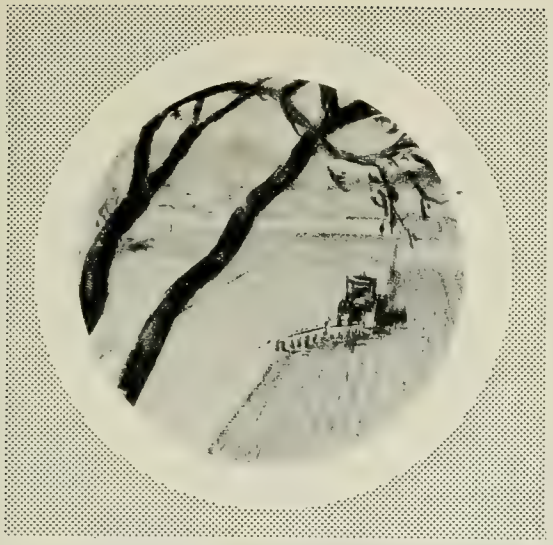
The enactment of Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 (SB 90), has imposed additional fiscal responsibilities on the Department of Finance. Now the department must estimate the amount of reimbursable costs to local agencies resulting from new programs or increases in the level of existing programs if those programs or increases are mandated through legislation or executive regulation. This activity includes analyses of proposed legislation and executive regulations for their fiscal impacts upon local agencies and the preparation of budgets associated with reimbursing local agencies for enacted legislation mandating local costs.

Chapter 114, Statutes of 1973 (Senate Bill 778), transferred the accounting systems function from the Department of General Services to the Department of Finance. Also, the state administrative manual function was transferred by the Budget Act of 1973 from the Department of General Services to the Department of Finance.

Salary Increase and Employee Benefits

Action by the Federal Cost of Living Council has thus far limited the amount of salary increases below the level of funding provided in the 1973–74 budget. However, Chapter 1136, Statutes of 1973, provides that any unexpended funds appropriated for 1973–74 salary increases shall be retained in the salary increase fund until appropriated by the Legislature. The 1974–75 budget contains $70,858,000 of General Fund and $7,937,000 of special funds for new employee salary increases. Of the total amount proposed, the University of California would receive $18,775,000 and the State University and Colleges $20,516,000. The remaining $38,642,000 is for civil service and related classifications. Based on salary survey data, the various salary-setting authorities determine in what manner the funds allocated to them will be applied. An additional $862,000 is included to reflect the judicial salary increase provided for in Government Code Section 68203, which became effective September 1, 1973.

This budget also contains $25,619,000 of General Fund, $14,181,000 of special funds and $5,200,000 in other funds for civil service and related employee benefits. An additional $5,114,000 from the General Fund is proposed for nonfaculty employees of the California State University and Colleges. It is intended that separate legislation will be enacted to adjust specific benefits before these funds are expended.



Agriculture and Services

Department of Food and Agriculture

The goal of the Department of Food and Agriculture is to promote, protect and further the well-being of the state's agricultural enterprises. A productive agricultural community promotes the welfare of the consumer. It does this by providing adequate supplies of high-quality products at reasonable prices. This results in creation of many jobs in associated industries, thus benefiting the economy of the state, the nation, and the world.

In 1974–75, the department will continue its leadership in environmental protection. Areas of emphasis include greater use of biological controls for agricultural pests, intensified efforts to promote safety in the use of argricultural chemicals, and promotion of better management techniques for agricultural waste materials. Many of the department's activities benefit the general public. These include marketing programs designed to improve marketing by research and elimination of inefficient methods. Those which are of specific identifiable benefit to specific agricultural commodities will continue to be financially supported by those beneficiaries.

Department of Industrial Relations

In the 1973–74 fiscal year, a Governor's Task Force on Workmen's Compensation in California was created to review the workmen's compensation system and to report to the Governor on recommended changes. The recommendations resulted in passage of four legislative mandates. Chapter 1021, Statutes of 1973, reduced the period for which temporary disability must last in order for disability payments to be made retroactive from the first day of injury or hospitalization. Chapter 1022, Statutes of 1973, increased the death benefits. Chapter 1023, Statutes of 1973, increased disability payment benefits. Chapter 1147, Statutes of 1973, increased medical examination mileage fees. The 1974–75 budget contains appropriations in the amount of $8,972,892 to finance the reimbursements to local governmental entities resulting from the local mandated costs of these acts.

Chapter 993, Statutes of 1973, enacted the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973. The act provides job safety and health protection for workers in the state. The California Plan, prepared under Section 18(b) of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, was approved by the U.S. Department of Labor on April 24, 1973. The Agriculture and Services Agency has primary responsibility for administering the plan. Operational responsibility is assigned to the Department of Industrial Relations. Enforcement is carried out by the Division of Industrial Safety. Under Section 23(g) of the federal act, the Secretary of Labor is authorized to make federal grants up to 50 percent of the total cost of the state program and these additional federal funds are reflected in this budget. Implementation of the OSHA Plan was started during 1973–74 with establishment of 212 positions. These positions are continued in 1974–75.

Chapter 1122, Statutes of 1972, gave the Industrial Welfare Commission the authority to set minimum wages for men employees. Prior to passage of this legislation the commission had the authority to set minimum wages for women and minors only. Chapter 1007, Statutes of 1973, gave the Industrial Welfare Commission the authority to specify regulations regarding hours and working conditions for men as well as women and minors.

Department of General Services

The Department of General Services is continuing to apply and implement a value-oriented management concept which is consistent with sound business practices. This management concept consists of providing services at prices determined by the value of those services in relation to other sources of similar services and products.

By identifying specific responsibilities in cost centers and by revenue source, the Department is moving towards better measuring of its effectiveness. The ultimate result will provide state government with the needed goods and services at the lowest possible cost.

The department is continuing to meet its workload responsibilities, which in many cases involves increased services, as in communications and hospital plan checking, through improved management but it is anticipated that the total man-year requirements in 1974–75 will be no greater than in 1973–74.

State Teachers' Retirement System

After the merger of the Los Angeles Unified Local System and the Los Angeles Community College System with the State Teachers' Retirement System, the investment portfolio of stocks, bonds, and mortgages totaled $2.7 billion at June 30, 1973. During the 1972–73 fiscal year, the system increased its net average rate of return on investments from a previous rate of 6.01 percent to 6.09 percent.

Legislation enacted during the 1972 session requires the system to engage a certified public accountant, who is not in public employment, to audit its financial statements. Funds are included in 1974–75 for that purpose. Funds are also included for an actuarial valuation and an analysis of the system's experience, which is to be conducted by an independent actuarial firm.

State Personnel Board

The Welfare Reform Act of 1971 gave the State Personnel Board responsibility for administering a $7 million Career Opportunities Development Program (COD), the objective of which is to expand opportunities for welfare recipients in the field of public employment. Of the $7 million, $5.5 million is earmarked for the Jobs for Welfare Recipients Program and $1.5 is for administrative support and program development.

Because of the allocation of additional Federal Work Incentive Program (WIN) funds through the Employment Development Department for the WIN-COD Jobs for Welfare Recipients Program, the current program level can be maintained by a reduction in the General Fund cost for 1974–75 from $5.5 million to $2 million. This decrease in General Fund cost results from a change in the federal fund-state fund match ratio from 50–50 to 80–20.

Franchise Tax Board

The Franchise Tax Board in 1974–75 will continue to administer the system of personal income tax withholding established by Chapter I, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session. The 1974–75 budget includes a significant reduction in temporary help funds due to the conversion of the existing program for the identification of nonfiling taxpayers from manual procedures to a computer process made available through the capability developed for the withholding program. Some additional funding has been provided to accommodate increased workload in other programs within the board. The administration of the program established by Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972, which provides tax relief to renters through their personal income tax returns will continue into the second year in 1974–75.

State Fire Marshal

Chapter 1143, Statutes of 1972, required the State Fire Marshal to implement a flammability testing program for children's sleepwear through size 14. Implementation of the program will be completed during fiscal year 1973–74.

The State Department of Health has contracted with the State Fire Marshal for special fire safety inspections and surveys of health care facilities which have entered into provider agreements in conjunction with the Medi-Cal and Medi-Care programs during 1973–74. Initial inspections of the 1,400 health care facilities were completed and the followup program is continued during fiscal year 1974–75. In addition, the State Fire Marshal entered into a contract with the Department of Health to provide inspections of all patient-occupied buildings associated with hospital and nursing home facilities of those institutions participating in the Federal Health Insurance Program for the Aged. Through a contract with the Division of Industrial Safety, the State Fire Marshal will provide special fire safety surveys and training related to occupational safety and health as prescribed in the California plan pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

Chapter 1226, Statutes of 1972, contains provisions regarding the investigation by the State Fire Marshal of explosions or fires where arson is suspected. The program was begun during fiscal year 1973–74 and is continued in 1974–75.

Public Employees' Retirement System

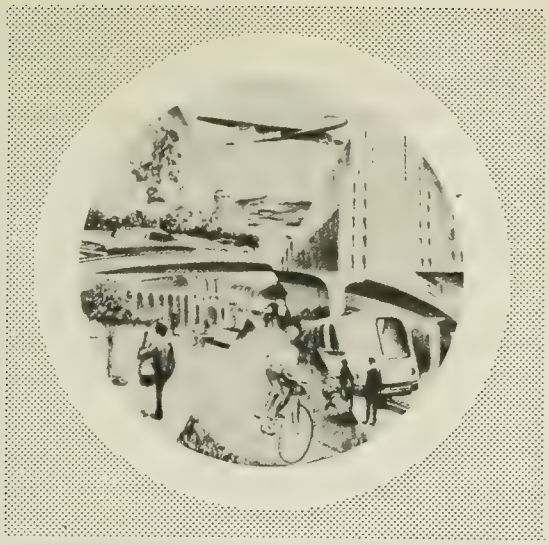
The system administers a group of separate, but related, benefits for slightly less than a half million public employees within the State of California. This grouping consists of retirement and death benefits; the extension of social security coverage to public employees; and, the development, negotiation and operation of a number of group hospital and medical insurance plans.

As part of its administrative responsibilities, the system recommends improvements in these benefits to maintain them at a level at least equal to those furnished by the private sector and other public employers.

Additional benefits recently provided to members include Chapter 1141, Statutes of 1973, which granted 0.004 years retirement credit for each day of unused sick leave to state employees upon retirement.

Also enacted was Chapter 1149, Statutes of 1973, which provided that the contracting employer shall make the determination of local safety members' disability status for disability retirement purposes. Prior to this legislation, the Retirement System made the determination. Chapter 1192, Statutes of 1973, permits industrial disability retirement for local miscellaneous members of the system by contract amendment at the option of the public agency.

This budget includes the additional funds necessary to meet increasing workload resulting from new benefit legislation and the system's overall growth.



Business and Transportation

The two broad program areas in this agency represent: (1) the state's interest in promoting a sound financial and business community based on ethical and proven management practices to the end that the economy is healthy and the public is protected from economic loss and illegal or unethical business practices; and (2) the state's concern with the efficient, rapid and safe movement of people and goods throughout the state.

BUSINESS

EXPENDITURES AND POSITIONS SUMMARY

Department	Expenditures			Positions		
	1973–74	*1974–75*	*Change*	*1973–74*	*1974–75*	*Change*
Alcoholic Beverage Control	$7,685,017	$7,969,010	$283,993	437.3	449.3	12
Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board	155,387	157,404	3,017	7	7	–
Banking	2,063,685	2,359,574	295,889	102	115	13
Corporations	4,001,804	4,145,002	143,198	298	299	1
Housing and Community Development	1,855,938	1,914,969	59,031	165	161.2	−3.8
Insurance	4,318,692	4,435,595	116,903	300.5	312.5	12
Crime Insurance	32,890	25,000	−7,890	–	–	–
Riot and Civil Disorders Insurance	200,000	200,000	–	–	–	–
Real Estate	6,317,769	5,587,107	−730,662	257	271	14
Savings and Loan	3,291,965	3,392,637	100,672	156	158	2
Totals	$29,923,147	$30,186,298	$263,151	1722.8	1773	50.2

Increased business activity in the current and past fiscal years and anticipated economic expansion into the budget year have resulted in a corresponding budget increase to meet workload for most of the business regulatory departments.

The primary function of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control is the enforcement of the state liquor laws. The workload in this department attributed to licensing activity increased between 5 and 10 percent in practically all categories between 1970–71 and 1971–72. This trend is continuing in the current year. Much of this increased activity is related to legislation which was passed during the period of 1967 to 1972 such as the issuance of on-sale daily licenses, issuance of manager certificates, issuance of out-of-state beer manufacturers certificates, issuance of distilled spirits rectifiers general licenses and a requirement that licenses be transferred when ownership of 50 percent or more of the shares of stock of a licensed corporation changes hands. The department's 1974–75 budget includes 12 new positions to meet the workload increases in both licensing and compliance activities and represents the first substantial staff increase for the department in several years.

The number of banking offices licensed by the *State Banking Department* continues to increase. Since 1970 there has been a new upswing in the number of state banks. This trend is expected to continue into 1974–75. There is also an increase in the number of foreign banking corporations operating in this state indicating the growing importance of California as a major international financial center. In order for the State Banking Department to meet this increased workload in examination and licensing activities, the 1974–75 budget includes 16 new positions. This will allow the department to meet the requirements of the law calling for each bank to be inspected annually.

The *Department of Corporations'* 1974–75 budget reflects the implementation of the California Commodity Law which was enacted in 1973 imposing

new duties on the Commissioner of Corporations relating to the regulation of commodity transactions. Funding for seven positions during the current year was included in the bill and this budget proposes a continuation of those positions.

The budget for the *Department of Housing and Community Development* reflects a decrease in the expected activity in mobilehome production. In the past year mobilehome production was down by 4 percent and the trend has continued into the current year and is projected into the budget year. There has also been a decline in the production of factory-built housing. In terms of workload for the department, the decreased production of mobilehome and factory-built housing will be offset by workload increases resulting from legislation enacted in 1973 which requires the inspection of all mobilehome site installations. It is estimated that 12,000 added inspections will be made where the department has jurisdiction.

For the 1974–75 fiscal year, the *Department of Insurance's* budget reflects an increase of 12 new positions in order to provide for added emphasis in the regulation of title insurance companies, credit life insurance, insurance advertising and evaluation of insurance company assets. Increasing awareness on the part of the consumer has resulted in the necessity to expand the department's activities in handling and resolving consumer complaints. The budget provides the manpower to meet this workload increase.

The *Department of Real Estate* continues to experience increases in their licensing and examination activities. Workload for 1974–75 is estimated to increase by 11 percent over the 1973–74 level. Total licenses outstanding in 1973–74 will exceed 221,000 with an increase of over 20,000 expected for 1974–75. The department expects to handle over 110,000 original applications and administer over 75,000 examinations during the budget year. To meet this increased workload and an expected increase in subdivision and enforcement activity, a total of 14 positions will be added to the department's staff. The total budget for the department in 1974–75 is down when compared to 1973–74 as a result of a one-time expenditure in the current year for a program of consumer education, scholarships and an endowment to the state universities.

The 1974–75 budget for the *Department of Savings and Loan* provides for two additional positions as a result of a workload increase in the financial and economic analysis of applications for new associations and branches.

TRANSPORTATION

EXPENDITURES AND POSITION SUMMARY

Department	Expenditures [1]			Positions		
	1973–74	1974–75	Change	1973–74	1974–75	Change
State Transportation Board	$164,052	$186,164	$22,112	6.5	7.0	0.5
Department of Transportation	177,670,391	178,461,666	791,275	17,128.8	16,895.1	-233.7
Highway Users Tax Study Commission	10,596	13,000	2,404	–	–	–
Highway Patrol	152,146,743	155,501,172	3,354,429	7,977.5	8,015.1	37.6
Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission	6,000	–	-6,000	–	–	–
Department of Motor Vehicles	86,053,723	92,148,700	6,094,977	6,980.4	7,294.0	313.6
Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center	4,300,000	11,518,816	7,218,816	306.0	301.0	-5.0
Totals	$420,351,505	$437,829,518	$17,478,013	32,399.2	32,512.2	113.0

[1] General Funds and special funds (excludes Federal and bond funds).

Department of Transportation

The 1972 Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 69 (Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972) which created the Department of Transportation effective July 1, 1973.

The new department succeeds, and is vested with most of the duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction vested in the Department of Aeronautics, the Department of Public Works and the Office of Transportation Planning and Research, which are abolished. Certain responsibilities are vested in the State Transportation Board.

The department is to be concerned with the viability of all forms of transportation in California and the establishment of a comprehensive multimodal transportation planning process which involves all levels of government and the private sector in a cooperative process to develop coordinated transportation plans.

The department will carry out the intent of the Legislature to:

(a) Encourage and stimulate the development of urban mass transportation and interregional high-speed transportation where found appropriate as a means of carrying out the policy of providing balanced transportation in the state.

(b) Implement and maintain a state highway system which supports the goals and priorities determined through the transportation planning process, which is in conformity with comprehensive statewide and regional transportation plans, and which is compatible with statewide and regional socioeconomic and environmental goals, priorities and available resources.

(c) Assist in the development of an air transportation system that is consistent with the needs and desires of the public, and in which airports are compatible in location with, and provide services meeting, statewide and regional goals and objectives.

(d) Encourage research and development of technological innovation in all modes of transporta-

tion in cooperation with public agencies and the private sector.

Activities devoted toward these ends include: The development of bicycle facilities to promote safe, practical usage of this pollution-free mode; concern for impact of facilities development and usage upon nature; airport noise monitoring to determine the least disrupting flight patterns; exploring methods to allow auto and bus traffic to better utilize existing highways thereby moving people in less time with less fuel consumption (e.g., use of metered ramp controls on freeways, bus lanes, and preferential treatment for car pool participants during commute hours).

The Department of Transportation is cooperating with all levels of government and the private sector to seek alternatives for existing programs in anticipation of a fuel shortage that could cause declines in motor vehicle fuel taxes, a major source of departmental funds.

Department of the California Highway Patrol

The Department of the California Highway Patrol is responsible for assuring the safe, lawful, rapid and economical use of the state highway system. To meet this responsibility, a support budget of over $155 million along with capital outlay of $4.6 million for 1974–75 is proposed.

The man-year estimates for the current and budget year have been developed to maintain the level of service authorized in 1973–74 and, in addition:

(1) Provide for the creation of two new zones to relieve congestion and provide for a more efficient deployment of traffic officers in southern California

(2) Provide skilled maintenance for the new and more sophisticated Highway Patrol Academy scheduled to become operational in July, 1975; and

(3) Provide administrative staffing to process contracts associated with the Abandoned Vehicle Program transferred to the Highway Patrol under Chapter 49, Statutes of 1973.

The department's capital outlay budget includes funds for the construction of new field office facilities at Marin-Golden Gate Bridge. Funds are also provided to acquire existing leased facilities at Santa Fe Springs, Susanville and Hanford. The department continues its program to update the statewide communication system with a proposed expenditure of $2.4 million to modernize the Los Angeles communication center. Development of the new Academy west of Sacramento is proceeding. The construction schedule now anticipates completion by July of 1975.

Department of Motor Vehicles

It is estimated that the Department of Motor Vehicles will register and collect fees on 16,988,000 vehicles and maintain the records on 13,484,000 outstanding drivers licenses, including the processing of 780,000 original licenses and 3,122,000 renewal licenses during the budget year. These major workload indicators reflect an estimated 6.55-percent increase in vehicle registration and an estimated 3.15-percent increase in drivers licenses outstanding in the budget year over the current year.

The revised 1973–74 budget exceeds the authorized appropriation by $2,217,100. The department is requesting an augmentation appropriation of that amount to provide for the noncontrollable expenditures which could not be foreseen at the time the 1973–74 Governor's Budget was prepared. These include costs related to the Department of Motor Vehicle fire of December 25, 1972, 1973 legislation, an increase in pro rata charges and the increase in postage rates.

The 1974–75 budget provides additional personnel to:

(1) Administer the statutes enacted by the 1973 Legislature. The primary law change requires the department to implement a system of year-round vehicle registration by January 1, 1975;

(2) Replace and increase in number the present key entry devices for the purpose of key verifying data entry work instead of using visual verification;

(3) Meet the projected workload related to the increase of prorate registered vehicles operating in interstate commerce in California.

In the capital outlay budget, funds are included for construction of field offices at Oxnard, Placerville, the north metropolitan San Diego area, San Fernando and West Covina. The budget also provides for the construction of additional parking at the San Mateo office.

Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center

The Stephen P. Teale Data Processing Center has been established in response to legislation mandating the centralization of state computer facilities. Through centralization of electronic data processing facilities, the center is expected to provide efficiencies and economies to users of computing services. The center will yield savings in reduced personnel required for equipment operations, elimination of duplication in the procurement of data processing equipment, optimum utilization of equipment, and availability of data processing software packages not normally available to smaller users.

The center embodies the concept of a large-scale central computing facility with remotely located satellite mini-processors of varying sizes and capabilities. Its essential objective is to make available to its users that portion of a major large-scale central computing facility which is required to effectively process the data and applications necessary to the support of that organization and its mission. The leverage of an extremely large computer can thus be made available to the largest or smallest organzation for a price which is a function of its need and usage.

Funds included in this budget represent the estimated costs of converting the customer department's program to the centers equipment configuration. Funds for ongoing data processing operation are budgeted by the various customer de-

partments and are reflected as a transfer or reimbursement in the centers budget.

Office of Traffic Safety

The Office of Traffic Safety provides leadership, planning and guidance to achieve a coordinated and effective attack on the problem of traffic safety. This office, which is fully reimbursed from federal funds annually updates a comprehensive statewide plan to coordinate the activities of approximately 3100 public and private agencies involved in traffic safety. The office also reviews and approves the National Highway Safety Act project grants to state, local and private agencies in California. These grants currently total $6.7 million per year.

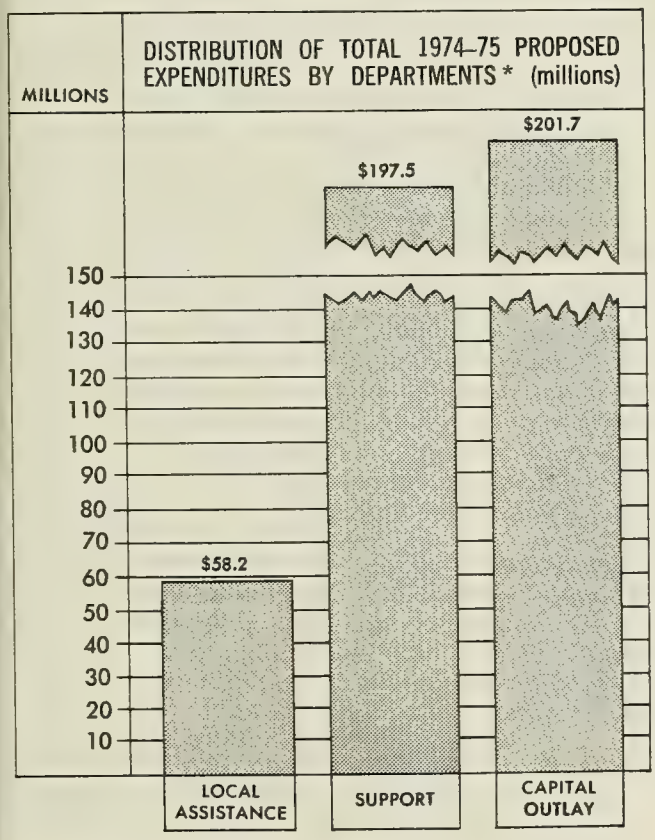
The overall traffic safety program in California is proving to be effective. This is the result of: (1) increased freeway construction and increased miles of travel on the freeways, with a corresponding reduction in conventional highway (nonfreeway) miles, (2) increased use of improved median barriers, guardrails, and signs and lamp posts of breakaway design, (3) increased State and local traffic enforcement (including increased apprehension of drinking drivers), (4) use of safety equipment required through the Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (such as seat belts, shoulder harnesses, collapsible steering, improved safety glass and vehicle body construction, (5) driver improvement programs, and (6) educational and public information efforts.



Resources

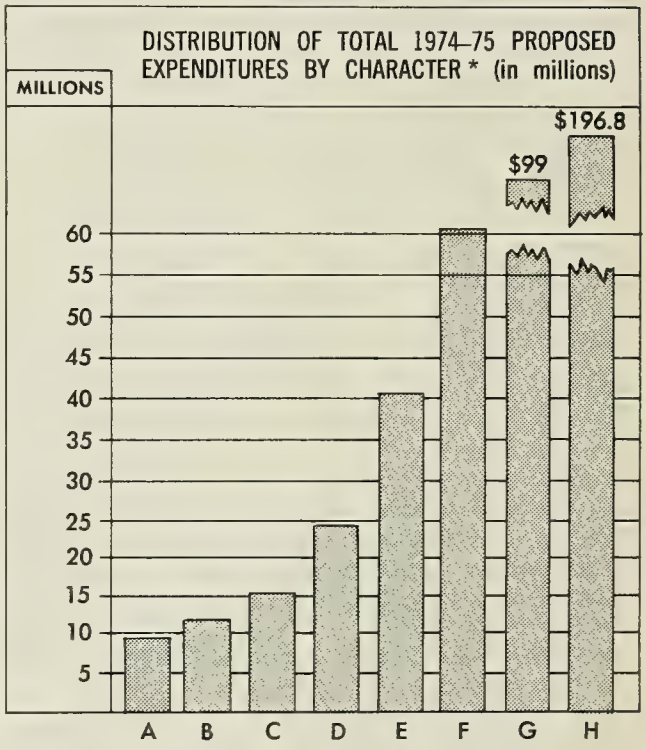
These programs are directly concerned with protecting, preserving, enhancing and developing, for the benefit of all Californians, the state's environmental wealth. Programs funded by the state range from those designed to attain and maintain desirable standards of air and water purity, to forest firefighting, flood control, water development and the creation of recreational opportunities.

RESOURCES



* All funds including General Fund, special funds, and bond funds.

RESOURCES



A. OTHER $8.4
B. NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT $12.4
C. AIR RESOURCES BOARD $15.2
D. FISH AND GAME $24.1
E. WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD $40.4
F. CONSERVATION $61.2
G. PARKS AND RECREATION $99
H. WATER RESOURCES $196.8

* All funds including General Fund, special funds, and bond funds.

RESOURCES AGENCY

The Resources Agency, under the direction of the Resources Secretary, is composed of the Departments of Water Resources, Parks and Recreation, Conservation, Fish and Game, Navigation and Ocean Development, the Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Reclamation Board and such smaller entities as the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, the Colorado River Board, and the Solid Waste Management Board.

The Secretaries for Resources and Business and Transportation are responsible for developing environmental protection plans for expenditure of the California Environmental Protection Program Funds which are derived from the sale of personalized motor vehicle license plates. The 1974–75 budget proposes the expenditure of $4 million for environmental protection programs.

The Special Resources Services and Studies budget for 1974–75 proposes continuation of a Fuel Supply Coordination Center established administratively in the current year. In addition, this budget provides for the legislatively mandated program for wildlife habitat preservation.

A brief description of other Resources Agency activities follows:

Department of Conservation

The department's principal goals are the protection, conservation, and development of California's natural assets—its forests (both commercial timber and wildland), watersheds and rangelands, its mineral deposits, and its soil resources. Protection of life, property and resources values from fire and geologic hazards is stressed.

The Watershed and Fire Protection Program is managed by the Division of Forestry. The program's objective is to protect the private and state-owned watershed lands from fire, insects, disease and misuse by man. The protection of forest, brush and grass wildlands from long-term damage and the achievement of a more intensive and better use of the land and water resources is basic to the continued economic and social utilization of these limited natural resources.

In order to better meet the fire protection objective, the present World War II vintage, single-engine TBM air tankers are being replaced by surplus, twin-engine Navy S-2 air tankers under a 15-year lease from the Navy. An additional 60 engines and parts are also under lease from the Navy. The new air tankers will be stationed at Hemet, Ramona, Paso Robles, Columbia, Porterville, Fresno, Hollister, Santa Rosa, Redding, and Chico.

The Forest Practice Act of 1973 established a new Board of Forestry and mandated new logging procedures and more concise inspection reporting procedures than previously existed. Accordingly, $1,350,000 is budgeted to finance the implementation of the new law. This program augmentation will be funded by reimbursement from timber operators on a fee structure to be determined by the Board of Forestry.

The Geologic Hazards and Mineral Resources Conservation Program is managed by the Division of Mines and Geology. The program objective is to conduct geological investigations to identify and provide timely delineation of geological hazards and to identify, delineate, and assist in the ultimate utilization of deposits of mineral raw materials, both onshore and offshore, consistent with wise conservation practices.

The Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Protection Program is managed by the Division of Oil and Gas. The program objective is to prevent waste or damage to the immediate environment and other natural resources, provide for greater ultimate recovery of oil, gas, and geothermal resources, and prevent contamination of fresh waters penetrated by wells.

The department's budget contains $61.2 million in state funds for these programs in 1974–75.

Department of Fish and Game

The objective of the Department of Fish and Game is to insure the perpetuation and enhancement of fish and wildlife for the present and future use and enjoyment of the citizens of the state. In 1974–75, the department proposes a budget of $24.1 million to accomplish this objective. The department's six programs include enforcement of laws and regulations, wildlife, inland fisheries, anadromous fisheries, marine resources, and environmental services.

The enforcement program accounts for almost one-third of the department's budget. The objective of this program is to insure that the Fish and Game Code is enforced to a degree that will provide for the maximum sustained yield, utilization and enjoyment of the fish and wildlife resources.

The wildlife management program attempts to perpetuate and conserve wildlife found throughout the state, to maintain optimum breeding stock of our wildlife species and to obtain a maximum harvest of those game species that have an open hunting season. Over five million days of recreation for California hunters are provided by upland game species alone.

The inland fisheries program seeks to provide diversified and satisfactory fishing for California anglers while insuring the perpetuation of the state's native fisheries. Freshwater fishing in California currently sustains about 18,000,000 angler-days annually. To supplement natural fish production, the department operates 23 hatcheries which annually produce almost three and one-half million pounds of fish for stocking purposes.

The anadromous fisheries program deals with the important species of salmon, steelhead, striped bass, shad and sturgeon. These resources support an estimated three million angler-days of recreational fishing annually, while the commercial catch of salmon averages eight million pounds annually.

The marine resources program has as its goal to maintain all species of marine fish and marine wildlife for their intrinsic and ecological values as well as for their direct benefits to man. California now produces about one-tenth of the five billion pounds of commercial fishery products produced by the United States. Marine sport anglers fish more than six million days annually and land over 29 million pounds of fish in California in addition to the commercial catch.

The Program of Environmental Services involves the review and study of federal, state, and state-assisted water projects, federal highway projects, and statewide water quality conditions to protect and augment existing fish and wildlife resources.

In 1974–75, the Department of Fish and Game is proposing to continue its programs at the existing level. The condition of the Fish and Game Preservation Fund and additional cost increases that may occur in the budget year will require the department to critically examine funding sources. One million dollars of California Environmental Protection Program Fund moneys are proposed to support that portion of the fish and game program devoted to the management and protection of nongame species.

Department of Navigation and Ocean Development

The Department of Navigation and Ocean Development was established to implement state and/or federal acts related to ocean and coastal zone matters and to administer the state's boating safety and boating facilities development programs.

The objectives of the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development are to develop and improve the waterways and boating facilities of the state, to promote safety of persons and property connected with the operation of vessels on state waters, to license yacht and ship brokers and salesmen, and to conduct a beach erosion program in cooperation with the federal government and agencies of local government.

The budget for 1974–75 provides $35,000 to initiate a program to monitor the entire coastline of California in order to identify adverse changes and to determine the net effects of a given change, natural or artificial, upon the shoreline.

The boating facilities program comprises over 85 percent of the department's budget. Launching facility grants are proposed at New Hogan Reservoir (Calaveras County), Black Buttes Reservoir (Glenn County), Sunbeam Lake and Wiest Lake (Imperial County), Isabella (Kern County), Clear Lake (Lake County), Mossdale Y (San Joaquin County), McCloud (Shasta County), Benicia (Solano County), Modesto Reservoir (Stanislaus County), Channel Islands and Ventura Marina (Ventura County), Bullards Bar and Marysville (Yuba County). Small craft harbor construction loans are planned for Crescent City Harbor (Del Norte County), Port of Los Angeles Marina facility and Long Beach (Los Angeles County), Monterey (Monterey County), San Francisco (San Francisco County), Foster City (San Mateo County), and Channel Islands Marina (Ventura County). Capital outlay projects are proposed for Bethany Reservoir (Alameda County) and at San Luis Reservoir (Merced County).

The boating safety and regulation program promotes uniform boating law enforcement by proposing to provide financial aid to 24 counties and the Department of Parks and Recreation. Although boating accidents are decreasing on a per capita basis, education of the boating public on safe boating practices continues through the development and continuous dissemination of boating safety literature, boating safety research, and the coordination of the state's safety and regulation program with organizations concerned with boating safety and enforcement and by providing support for these organizations.

Department of Parks and Recreation

The Department of Parks and Recreation budget provides for expenditures of $99 million in 1974–75.

Principal objectives of the department include:

1. To secure and preserve elements of the state's outstanding landscape, cultural and historical features
2. To provide for the meaningful and constructive use of people's uncommitted time.
3. To help people understand and appreciate, through an interpretive program, the state's cultural, historic and natural heritage.
4. To maintain and where necessary improve the quality of California's environment.
5. To maintain a statewide recreation plan that includes a continuing analysis of the state's need for recreational areas and facilities, and a recommendation of the levels of public and private responses for meeting this need.
6. To encourage all levels of government and private enterprise throughout the state to participate, whenever feasible, in the development and operation of recreational facilities.

The major activity of the Department of Parks and Recreation is the development and operation of the state park system. It is anticipated that over 43.5 million people will visit these facilities in 1974–75.

In 1974–75, the department continues the planning and development of recreation facilities at state water projects and the acquisition, planning and development of beach and park units. The former is funded by the Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund in which the department assumed the responsibility for a $54 million recreation development program at state water projects. The latter is authorized by the enactment of Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session, which created the Bagley Conservation Fund.

In 1974–75, $1,475,357 is proposed for workload increases tied to operation of the state park system. The largest single items in this category provide additional staffing and operating expenses at Seacliff State Beach, Lake Perris, Empire Mine, and Huntington State Beach.

The 1974–75 capital outlay budget for the department proposes expenditures in excess of $64.4 million. Over $48.3 million is proposed from the 1974 bond act which must be approved by the electorate at the June 1974 primary election, and approximately $10.8 million from the Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund. Some of the major areas proposed for development in 1974–75 include Bolsa Chica State Beach, Border Field, Lake Oroville, Peace Valley, Perris Reservoir, Ritter Canyon and San Gregorio State Beach.

The local assistance budget of the department makes provision for the California Youth Conservation Corps authorized by the Legislature in 1973.

In addition, the department has assumed responsibility for the operation of the California Exposition and State Fair, effective January 1, 1974, in accordance with 1973 legislation.

State Water Resources Control Board

The objectives and responsibilities of the State Water Resources Control Board and the nine regional water quality control boards are to preserve and enhance the quality and to provide for the conservation and effective utilization of state water resources. These objectives are achieved by two action programs: water quality and water rights.

The 1974–75 proposed support expenditures total $9.4 million and 500 man-years, which represents 52 proposed new positions to accommodate rapidly expanding workload requirements generated by recent state and federal water quality legislation. An additional $29 million from the State Clean Water Bond Fund will be allocated to local communities for assistance in the construction of wastewater treatment facilities. In total, the allocation of federal, local and state funds for facilities construction in 1974–75 will be approximately $520 million.

The objective of the Water Quality Program is to end water pollution and to achieve and maintain the highest possible quality of California water consistent with its variety of uses. To achieve this objective, the board must formulate and adopt water control plans and policies which will provide guidance for water management decisions; inform waste dischargers of actions necessary to prevent and abate water pollution; carry out enforcement actions required to obtain full compliance with waste discharge requirements; perform surveillance and enforcement activities; review applications for federal and state financial assistance for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities; and define and develop solutions to unique water quality problems in California.

Objectives of the water rights program are to obtain the greatest beneficial use of the waters of the state; to prevent waste and unreasonable use of water by administering appropriation laws; to provide assistance to the courts in the determination of water rights; and to maintain a record of water diversions and use throughout the state.

Passage of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, voter approval of the Clean Water Bond Law of 1970, Congressional passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments of 1972, and increasing interest by citizen groups and all levels of government continue to expand the responsibility and workload of the board. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which became operative on January 1, 1970, was the first major overhaul of California's water quality control law in 20 years and is regarded as the toughest water quality control law in the nation.

California voters will be asked to approve a second $250 million issue of clean water bonds at the June 1974 primary election. This will continue the wastewater facilities construction program which will clean up a major source of water pollution—domestic sewage. The $250 million bond issue of 1970 is expected to be depleted by the end of 1974 and is far short of what is needed to meet federal and state standards for cleaning up wastewater.

Department of Water Resources

The primary objective of the 1974–75 expenditure program of the Department of Water Resources continues to be maximum beneficial use of California's water resources consistent with a public concern for the environment.

In the last three years the department has redirected its programs to emphasize the following four areas: (1) alternative sources of supplemental water supplies, including ground water recharge; (2) enhancement of environmental resources through water management; (3) development of criteria for assessing the impact of water projects in the environment; and (4) the improvement of the quality of water. This emphasis will continue in the 1974–75 budget proposal.

The enactment of the Environmental Quality Act of 1971 and subsequent amendments has substantially enlarged the department's environmental workload. An increase of over $250,000 in this area is proposed for 1974–75. In order to accommodate all the previous mentioned increases, reductions have been made in the collection of surface water data and in general surface water planning.

All construction of the initial phase of the State Water Project to deliver water from the Feather River area down the aqueduct to Lake Perris on the East Branch and Castaic Lake on the West Branch is complete and operational. New studies are continuing for the following projects: (1) a cross-valley canal capable of exchanging federal and state water near Fresno; (2) powerplant cooling water demands will be reexamined since coastal sites may be excluded; and (3) final studies on the Peripheral Canal will continue.

It is anticipated that the high level of public interest in project facilities for recreation and visitation will continue to increase, particularly in southern California areas as the project becomes fully operational.

The department will continue to administer the Public Safety and Prevention of Damage program which contributes the state's share of approved flood control projects constructed by the federal government by reimbursing local agencies for acquiring lands, easements, and rights-of-way for these authorized flood control projects. The department will also administer recent delta levee legislation totaling $400,000 annually. Cost-sharing formulas and procedures will be established for local agencies to receive funds for operation, maintenance and environmental enhancement of the delta levees. As part of the same program a new three-year component is proposed to evaluate the effectiveness and benefits of flood control facilities and floodplain management activities in California. The department will continue to meet its statutory responsibilities for the safety of dams within the state.

Air Resources Board

The Air Resources Board forms a close partnership with the local air pollution control districts to control air pollution in California. The board controls motor vehicle emissions on a statewide basis and coordinates the state and local programs to control stationary sources of emissions.

California has turned the corner on vehicle pollution; however, more work is needed if the objective of restoring air quality is to be met, particularly with the increase in car population anticipated by 1980.

The motor vehicle laboratory will continue to test motor vehicle emissions, approve motor vehicle emission control systems, establish motor vehicle test procedures, and conduct studies on photochemical air pollution.

As the trend of motor vehicle pollution declines, the pollution from industrial emissions and other nonvehicular sources take on greater importance. The control of these sources lies primarily with the local air pollution control districts, with the board having approval jurisdiction over their plans for implementing the controls. Therefore, effective local programs are important to the partnership to achieve clean air. However, many counties have inadequate tax bases for operation of effective local programs. Thus, $4.6 million was provided under Chapter 1016, Statutes of 1972, to be used as local assistance on a matching-fund basis. This budget includes a like amount for the same purpose in 1974–75.

The board will also be providing input to the general plans of cities and counties to be sure that air quality will be considered in such planning. Air quality will also be considered in other land use planning and transportation planning by local and state government. This budget provides $10.6 million for support of the air pollution control activities of the board, and the $4.6 million for assistance to local air pollution control districts for operation of effective local programs. It also reflects a major change in the placement of responsibility for air pollution. In 1973–74, the Governor's cabinet approved the concept for centralizing the vehicle emissions control program within the Air Resources Board so that the board, which establishes standards of enforcement, would also be responsible for recommending the enforcement levels and the budget needs. Therefore, the proposed budget of the Air Resources Board reflects vehicle emissions control program previously located in other departments as follows, and detailed under the enforcement element:

a. That portion of the Passenger Vehicle Inspection Program attributable to smog control conducted by the California Highway Patrol.

b. That portion of the smog station license and inspection program attributable to smog control conducted by the Department of Consumer Affairs (Bureau of Automotive Repair and Division of Investigation).

Solid Waste Management Board

The State Solid Waste Management Board's basic responsibility is to establish and maintain a comprehensive state solid waste management and resources recovery policy, the objective of which will be to manage solid wastes so as to protect the public health, safety, and well-being; to preserve the environment; and to provide for the maximum reutilization and conversion to other uses of the resources contained therein. Presently, statewide standards and guidelines relating to solid waste management are being established and technical advice and assistance are being rendered to the local agencies requesting it. The 1974–75 budget proposes $357,338 for the support of the board.

$465,000 is also proposed from the California Environmental Protection Program Fund for the support of the local litter management and cleanup programs. Local governments will submit proposals to the board for solving local litter problems, and grants to the local governments will be made for the funding of these programs.

COASTAL ZONE CONSERVATION

Programs in the resources area include the California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission which is not part of the Resources Agency complex. The 1974–75 budget provides for the continuation of the commission activities during its most critical period. During the budget year, extensive work will be done in preparation of the coastal zone conservation plan. The regional commission's input to the planning effort must be completed prior to April 1, 1975. Target date for the state commission to review regional plans and to develop an overall state plan is December 1, 1975.



Health and Welfare

The Health and Welfare Agency, responsible for the areas of health, manpower, corrections and welfare, provides the basic "people" services of the state. These services represent over a $7 billion expenditure in combined state, federal and county funds for fiscal year 1974–75.

To facilitate comprehensive program planning and services, several reorganizations are underway. First, the 1974–75 budget will bring into being the new Department of Benefit Payments, consolidating the fiscal/banking functions of the Departments of Health, Employment Development and formerly Social Welfare. Second, the creation of the Employment Development Department will integrate job-creation activities with the operations of the former Department of Human Resources Development.

A new Office of Data Processing is being proposed for establishment. This office will work to achieve the following objectives: eliminate duplication of data collection sources; improve effectiveness of EDP applications; develop and utilize common data elements for departments in the agency; and develop and utilize agency management information systems. The importance of effective management of data processing, systems design, and interdepartment coordination, is high due to the close interrelations of clients and program service.

The Office of Educational Liaison was established by the Child Development Act of 1972. Its primary purpose is to coordinate with departments of state government concerned with the improved delivery of comprehensive child development services. The Office of Educational Liaison provides input in representing the Health and Welfare Agency to the Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst in their respective audits and evaluations of child care and preschool programs. In addition, the office will provide staff support to a new Health Manpower Policy Commission established to implement expanded and new training programs for family physicians and physician assistants.

The Office on Aging serves the aging population by acting as a clearinghouse and information center for information on aging; conducting public hearings on all matters relating to the well-being of the elderly; cooperating with federal, state and local bodies to promulgate effective programs for the elderly; acting as the funds administrator for the more than $13 million dollars in federal moneys allocated to California under the Older Americans Act; providing consultative services for development and implementation of Community Grant and Nutrition Programs; stimulating effective use of existing resources and supporting all available services offered to the elderly at the state and community levels.

Specific functions of the Office on Aging include providing staff consultation to community and volunteer groups in fields such as nutrition, education, employment, health services, housing and living arrangements, income maintenance, preretirement planning, recreational and social services.

The office will participate in administering funds to approximately 250 projects directly or indirectly meeting the needs of California's more than 2.7 million elderly. Included in output of these projects will be the serving of more than 16,000 meals daily, over 30 retired senior volunteer program projects, and development of comprehensive service delivery systems for the elderly.

HEALTH PROGRAMS

Department of Health

The Health and Welfare Agency has consolidated three major departments—Public Health, Mental Hygiene, and Health Care Services—plus certain related health and service programs from the De-

partments of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, into a single Department of Health.

To bring the major elements of all state health services into one organization, the new department has been organized into four basic program systems: (1) health protection, (2) health treatment, (3) health financing, and (4) health quality.

Departmental management continues to review organizational structure and program progress, to determine if further reorganization or refinement is warranted. Department goals are: the development of consistent standards for health care delivery, more effective program controls over the state's delivery systems, encouragement of new methods for providing health care, and more economical utilization of the state's health resources.

Health Protection

The Department of Health assigns high priority to protection programs through (1) control or elimination of environmental health hazards, (2) prevention and control of infectious diseases, (3) development and implementation of preventive and curative measures to minimize hazards of diseases, and (4) protection of individuals and families against social disruption or disorganization.

Components of the health protection program are: (1) environmental health and consumer protection, which concerns itself with the quality and safety of working, home and recreational environments, and the food, water and other products which people use, such as drugs, medical devices, cosmetics and household products. (2) Preventive Medical Services is responsible for preventing disease and disability through community immunization programs, disease detection and reporting, and overseeing emergency medical and family health services. (3) Social Services controls adoptions, assists families in maintaining maximum independence and helps welfare recipients achieve their full capacity for self-support. (4) Laboratory services provides support and services for departmental programs of disease diagnosis and prevention, environmental health and consumer protection and personal health maintenance.

Health protection's goal is a healthy population in a healthy environment.

Health Treatment

Community mental health programs have been established in every county to treat the mentally disordered. To develop alternatives to full-time hospitalization, these programs employ individual and group therapy, crisis intervention, partial hospitalization, and flexible movement of patients between the various types of treatment. The state hospitals are used for treatment when appropriate.

Local programs have reduced patient populations in the state hospitals. State hospital funds are transferred to the local programs for each patient-day not used in state hospitals, an estimated $4 million in 1973–74.

Three new regional centers will be established during 1974–75, two in Los Angeles County and one to serve the San Joaquin Valley. These centers counsel families of the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled, assess patients' conditions, place them in appropriate living and care facilites, and refer them for special services as required.

Health Financing

Department consolidation has brought together two financed health programs: Medi-Cal and crippled children services.

Medi-Cal provides the full range of health care for some 2.4 million Californians of low income. About 85 percent are cash grant welfare recipients, who qualify under four categories: Old Age Security, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Totally Disabled, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

The other 15 percent, about 300,000 persons who do not receive welfare assistance, quality for Medi-Cal as either medically needy or medically indigent. Included are persons whose income and/or resources exceed maintenance levels but are insufficient to meet their needs for health care.

Medi-Cal reform was implemented on October 1, 1971, to correct abuses in the program. Its objectives were to develop a more equitable statewide system of eligibility; establish a schedule of benefits within a strong system of controls to eliminate unnecessary usage; to improve the program's financing system; and to promote innovations in health care delivery through prepaid health plans and pilot programs.

As of December 1, 1973, prepaid health plans under contract to Medi-Cal had doubled during the year to 48, with enrollment capacity of 800,000. At year's end, the state contracted with California Dental Services to provide prepaid dental care for all Medi-Cal beneficiaries.

Crippled children services provide handicapped children with medical, therapeutic and related services to alleviate suffering, and where possible to eliminate handicaps and assist children in leading normal lives. About 20,000 infants are born each year in California with congenital deformities serious enough to endanger life or cause lifelong disability. Medical care for such children can help prevent their lifetime dependency on public funds.

Health Quality

Because quality is the ultimate goal of all state health programs, responsibility for its development and enforcement has been vested in a special unit, the health quality systems.

Its functions include: (1) standard setting and regular review of health care providers; (2) licensing and certification of institutional health providers through an ongoing inspection program; (3) manpower licensing of professional practitioners; and (4) surveillance of all health care providers to detect misconduct, substandard quality of care, or fraud and abuse in publicly funded programs.

Health quality will consolidate research and extend the scope of comprehensive health planning.

Health Programs for Children

Children receive special attention in Department of Health programs. The Child Health Disability Program (AB 2068) is establishing a comprehensive program of child health screening and assessment for all preschool children.

Other programs include crippled children services, developmental disabilities, Medi-Cal for children, and programs for adoption services, nutrition, substance abuse, maternal and child health care, and the Family Health Services Section that meets the particular needs of such groups as farmworkers and Indians.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS

Employment Development Department

The Employment Development Act of 1973 was enacted "to provide for comprehensive statewide and local manpower planning, to improve the efficiency of, and the accountability for delivery systems for manpower programs, to promptly place job-ready individuals in suitable jobs, to provide qualified job applicants to employers, to assist potentially employable individuals to become job ready, and to create employment opportunities." This act created the Employment Development Department (EDD) and assigned to it the duties and responsibilities of the then Department of Human Resources Development as well as those related to job creation activities formerly a direct responsibility of the Health and Welfare Agency. It also required that a demonstration project be conducted to test the feasibility of consolidating services provided by the Rehabilitation and Employment Development Departments.

Another product of this piece of legislation is the California Manpower Planning Council. The chairman is the Secretary of the Health and Welfare Agency and its 10 other members are appointed by the Governor. The council's responsibilities include developing and coordinating comprehensive statewide manpower planning activities.

The accounts and tax collections and auditing functions of the Department of Human Resources Development, including the personal income tax withholding responsibility delegated by the Franchise Tax Board, are transferred to the Department of Benefit Payments, established by Chapter 1212, Statutes 1973. Responsibility for the programs supported by these functions is retained in the Employment Development Department.

To facilitate goal accomplishment field offices were consolidated to provide unemployment insurance, manpower training, placement, and rural manpower services under one manager and one roof, where possible. In addition there has been a reduction of central office overhead, and a concentration of available staff in placement or placement-related activities.

Increased computerization of basic placement functions during fiscal year 1974–75 will improve the ability to place people in jobs. Experience with the Los Angeles Job Bank since January 1973 has demonstrated the potential. Computer-produced job listings, updated daily, provide greatly increased ability to match jobseekers and jobs. The addition of Los Angeles County to the Job Bank network made computer-assisted placements possible in seven of the state's eight largest metropolitan areas comprising approximately two-thirds of California's labor force.

In six of these seven areas, EDD is contracting out for Job Bank services. During fiscal year 1974–75, it is planned to bring Job Bank "in-house" using EDD computer equipment. Each EDD placement interviewer in the Job Bank areas then can research the computer master file of available jobs for suitable openings for applicants.

Savings realized by installation of this "online" system are estimated to be enough to bring the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area into the network. This will enable the Department to serve 85 percent of the workforce with its computer-assisted job placement service.

Under the employables program, employable AFDC recipients and their families receive employment and social services from a unit formed of employment development and county welfare staff. The program provides increased coordination between state and county staff and an achievable short-term goal—obtaining a job. The program was initiated in Ventura County in 1971 and gradually expanded while experience was obtained in operating this unique arrangement. By November 1973, 38 counties were participating in the employables program.

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) in California accounted for almost one-fourth of the nation's placements of welfare recipients into unsubsidized employment during fiscal year 1972–73. The mix of WIN services changed during 1973–74. Program emphasis has altered priorities to first serve welfare recipients who are job ready, second those needing only on-the-job training and finally those needing manpower training. The average duration of institutional and work experience training shall not exceed six months. This change in emphasis will help the department provide a more efficient and productive program and continue as the national leader in the placement of AFDC recipients in jobs. In California WIN is part of the employables program.

The Community Work Experience Program (CWEP) is a demonstration project approved by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a three-year period. Thirty-five California counties are included in this program. Employable welfare recipients in these counties are required, as a condition of their continued eligibility for welfare, to accept CWEP assignments if they are not placed in employment or training. The purpose of these work experience assignments is to help employable welfare recipients to become job ready, learn new skills, develop a work history and provide useful service to the community. Participation is limited to half-time, no more than 80 hours per month. Work assignments are limited to government and private nonprofit organizations.

The Disability Insurance Program could be materially affected during 1974–75 by (1) 1973–74 legislative statutes which increased the maximum disability benefit weekly amount from $105 to $119, and increased the tax base from $8,500 to $9,000 and, (2) a federal district court decision in the *Aiello-Armendariz* case requires the department to pay benefits for disabilities resulting from normal pregnancy. The latter situation, if upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, would add 144,000 pregnancy claims to the annual workload at an increased estimated cost of $131 million during fiscal year 1974–75. If payments for pregnancy are mandated, an increase in the tax base and an increase in the percentage of the tax base contributed for disability insurance will be necessary to protect the DI Fund.

The California Job Creation Program creates new jobs by guaranteeing marginal private sector loans and providing technical assistance to small businesses with emphasis on minority enterprises. The Legislature has appropriated funds that will increase the loan guarantee fund. In fiscal year 1974–75, 4,360 new jobs will be created.

During fiscal year 1974–75, the Office of Economic Opportunity will continue to fulfill its program review function for the Governor. In accordance with Section 242 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, the Governor must either approve or veto all OEO programs funded for California.

ECONOMIC DATA

AVERAGE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

FY 1973	8,928,000
FY 1974	9,124,000
FY 1975	9,314,000

AVERAGE CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

FY 1973	8,445,000
FY 1974	8,638,000
FY 1975	8,790,000

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT COVERED UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT INS.

FY 1973	6,069,000
FY 1974	6,258,000
FY 1975	6,440,000

AVERAGE WEEKLY UNEMPLOYMENT

FY 1973	483,000
FY 1974	486,000
FY 1975	524,000

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
UNADJUSTED % OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

FY 1973	5.41%
FY 1974	5.33%
FY 1975	5.63%

FY 1973 – ACTUAL EXPERIENCE
FY 1974 – ESTIMATES
FY 1975 – FORECAST

Department of Rehabilitation

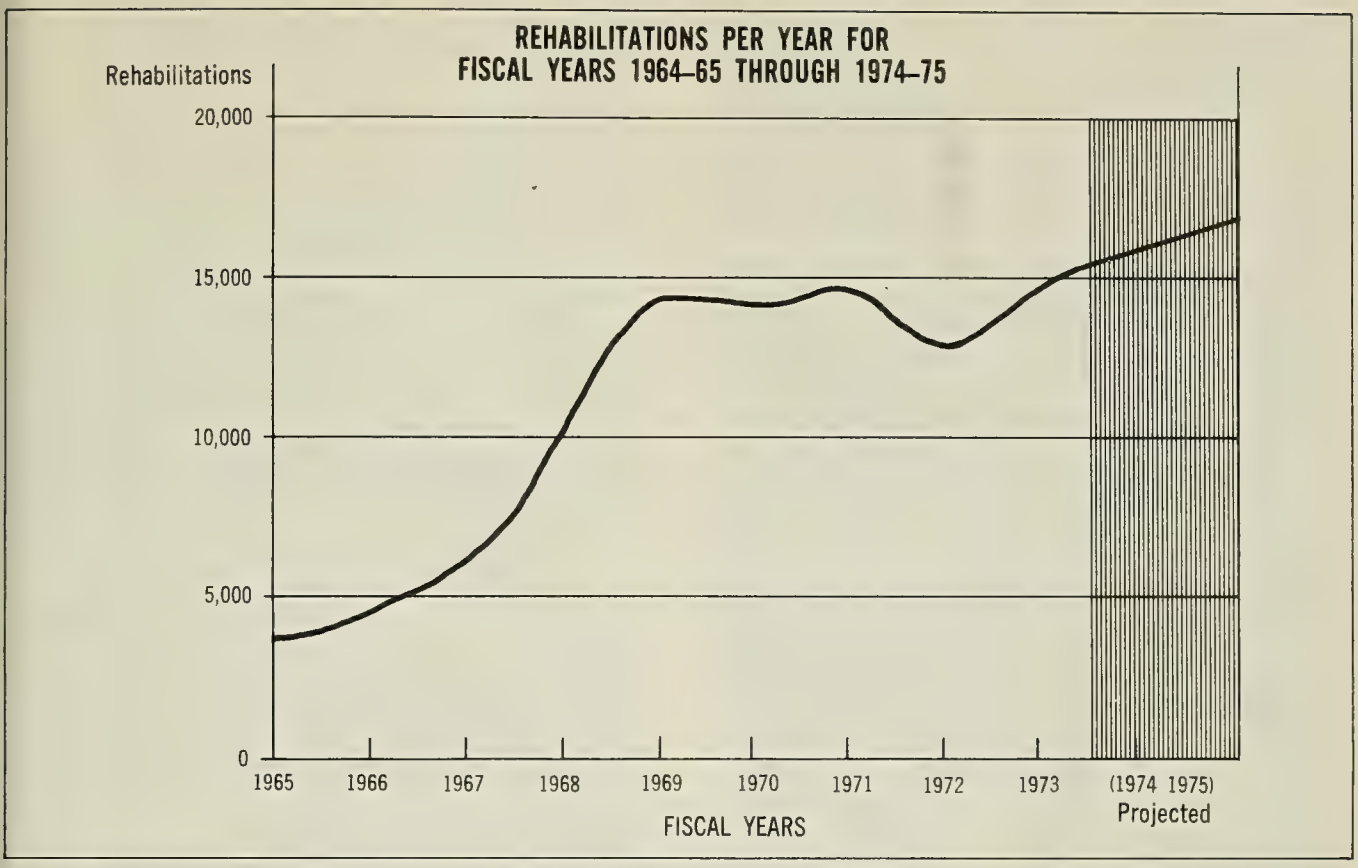
The Department of Rehabilitation provides medical training, placement and other services to help disabled persons secure or maintain gainful employment. During the 1972–73 fiscal year the department rehabilitated 15,058 handicapped individuals into gainful employment. These rehabilitants now earn an estimated total of $87,510,020 in wages annually. A significant number, 4,486, had been receiving welfare benefits before they were rehabilitated. All of the individuals rehabilitated have now become tax paying, contributing members of their respective communities.

Since July 1, 1973, the Alcoholism Rehabilitation Program has been operated by the Office of Alcohol Program Management, Health and Welfare Agency, with whom the department has a contractual arrangement to provide vocational rehabilitation services to alcoholics. Vocational rehabilitation counselors, who formally provided primarily treatment services to alcoholics in county clinic settings, now provide vocational counseling and rehabilitation services to alcoholics in departmental field offices. This change directs the department's resources to those alcoholics who have a particular need for vocational rehabilitation services, while treatment services continue to be provided through community alcoholism clinics.

The transfer of the Disability Determination Program to the Department of Health on October 1, 1973, is consistent with the trend placing similar programs together in the same department. The transfer represents a significant reduction in the number of departmental employees.

The department's program serving beneficiaries of social security disability insurance benefits will be expanding some 45 percent this year. Since clients under this program are severely disabled, the full impact of the expansion will not be realized until fiscal year 1974–75. This 100 percent federally funded program has been operational since 1966.

Moreover the department will be launching a new program of rehabilitation services to the severely disabled under the Supplemental Security Income Program. This program results from new provisions of the Social Security Act, Title XVI, which authorizes 100 percent federal funds to the state for the rehabilitation of the blind and totally disabled. In the past the department has used basic funds available for vocational rehabilitation services to rehabilitate recipients of Aid to the Blind and Aid to the Totally Disabled. Once this new program approaches maturity, in about the 1975–76 fiscal year, the department will be able to increase considerably rehabilitations of recipients of Aid to the Blind and Aid to the Totally Disabled.



BENEFIT PAYMENTS PROGRAMS

Department of Benefit Payments

The 1974–75 budget year will bring into being the new Department of Benefit Payments. This department will be a consolidation of the functions relating to the collection and disbursement of money and the associated auditing element of three major departments—Social Welfare, Human Resources Development and Health. In addition, the new department will administer the welfare payments program previously administered by the Department of Social Welfare. The department will be organized into six primary entities: audits and collections, operations review, welfare program operations, administrative and financial services, government and community relations and legal affairs.

Forming the new department in the Health and Welfare Agency will consolidate most fiscal/banking functions into the Department of Benefit Payments with program policy and control remaining with the departments now responsible. The program departments will concentrate on program planning and execution. The Department of Benefit Payments will concentrate on financial matters enabling its staff to specialize in collection, accounting, auditing, monitoring and payment functions. The goals of the new department are to: (1) to provide faster payments with fewer errors to the unemployed, the disabled, welfare recipients, health care providers and other vendors of benefits under health and welfare programs; (2) to improve the state's collection of taxes and recovery of amounts due, owing, or collectible; (3) to improve the state's ability to detect and prevent fraud and administrative errors in these benefit payments systems; and (4) to improve the checks and balances within the agency's programs.

There are four major programs within the Department of Benefit Payments. The Payment Systems Evaluation program provides an objective review and evaluation of the systems within the agency that provide payment of benefits, insurance and subvention moneys to beneficiaries and vendors providing services. The Audits and Collection program provides highly difficult and complex audits and collections for the Disability Insurance program, the Unemployment Insurance program, the Classified School Employees Trust Fund, the Personal Income Tax Withholding program and various health programs. The Welfare Payments program provides financial assistance to eligible needy and dependent families, the blind, the disabled and the aged. Lastly, the Claims Audit and Control program provides an ongoing office audit of all claims for payment for all welfare programs and various health programs.

On January 1, 1974, the statewide welfare payment program experienced two federally required changes having major impact on California. First, the federal government assumed the administration of the Old Age Security (OAS), Aid to the Blind (AB), and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (ATD) programs in accordance with Title XVI of the

Social Security Act. To maintain the assistance grant levels received by California recipients of OAS, AB and ATD prior to January 1, 1974, a state supplementary payment (SSP) is made by California through the federal government's disbursement process. Recipients will receive one check from the federal government which includes both the federal social security increment and the state supplemental payment.

The second federal change in the welfare payment program is that effective January 1, 1974, federal participation in AFDC aid payments will be reduced if eligibility error rates exceed specified statewide tolerance levels. In an effort to avoid fiscal sanction, the department has focused major attention on the program evaluation component of the payments to children (AFDC) element. The aim of this effort is to isolate individual county errors in order to bring state error rates in this assistance program within federal tolerance levels.

In the past year, the department also implemented the "second step" of welfare reform. This "second step" includes more frequent but simplified income and eligibility reporting, new procedures to identify illegal aliens receiving aid, increased efforts to obtain child support from absent parents and an attack on abuses of the Food Stamp program. This action is aimed at both helping reduce errors and strengthening communication between state and county welfare administration.

chart I

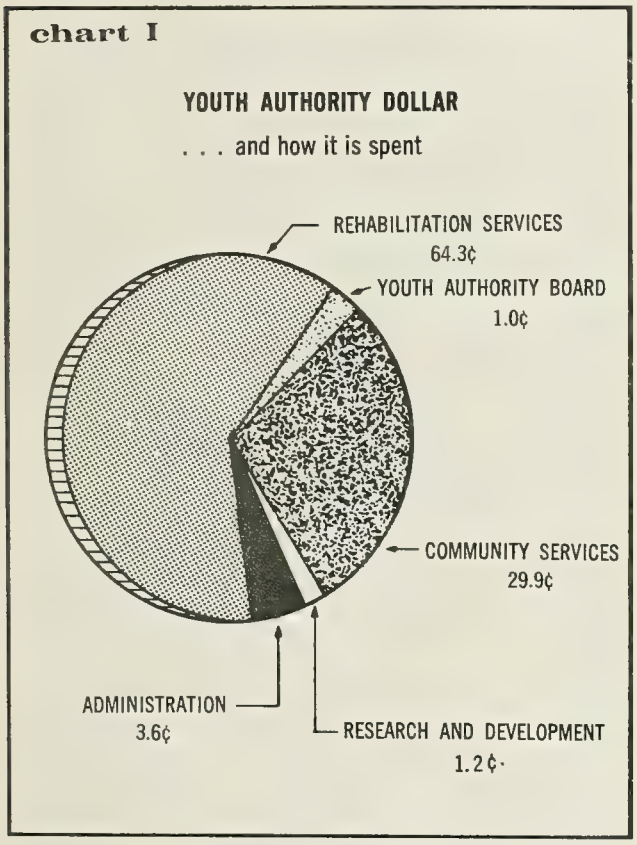
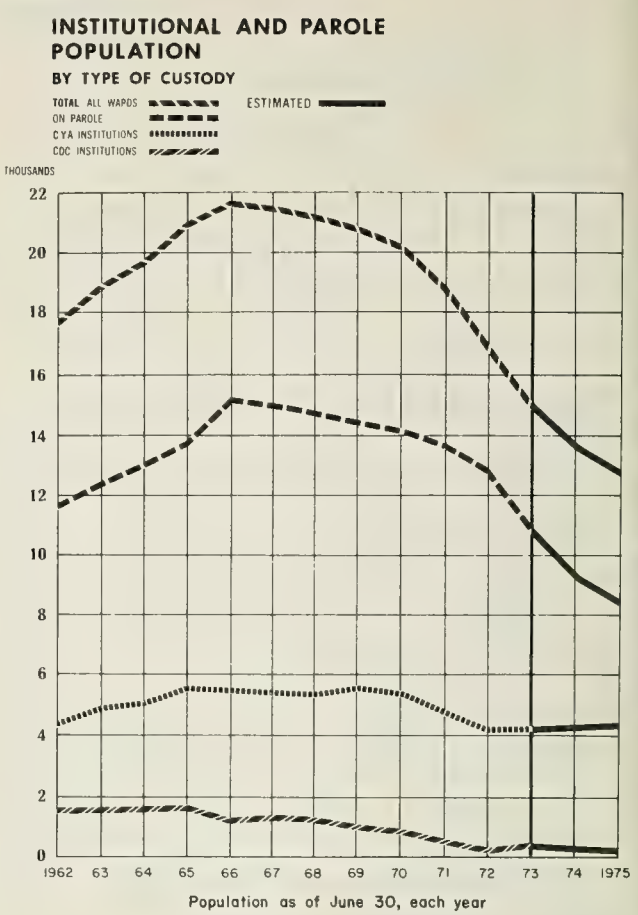


chart II



Efforts of the department during fiscal year 1974–75 will focus on achieving the goals of benefit payments, continuing to implement the "second step" of welfare reform, further improving the AFDC eligibility and grant determination process and improving the department's monitoring of the state supplementary payment (SSP).

Department of the Youth Authority

The mean age of wards committed to the Youth Authority has increased from 16.3 years in 1966 to 17.6 years in 1973, reflecting the effect of the state probation subsidy program on the commitment age range. This local assistance program, which emphasizes improved local supervision and treatment of offenders on probation, has resulted in changes in the commitment rates and composition of offenders sent by the courts to the Department of the Youth Authority and the Department of Corrections.

The department, as a result of increased institutional population due to a longer length of stay, opened a living unit at the Youth Training School and another at Fred C. Nelles School during the latter part of the 1972–73 fiscal year, and a living unit at the Ventura School in the current fiscal year (November 1973). The department plans to open a unit at the DeWitt Nelson Training Center in July 1974 to

accommodate continued growth in institution population.

As shown in the following chart, approximately two-thirds of the Youth Authority expenditure dollar provides rehabilitative services and security for wards committed to the department. Approximately one-third of the remaining Youth Authority expenditure dollar provides financial assistance to local jurisdictions for such programs as special probation supervision, county camps, ranches and homes, and delinquency prevention projects.

The 1974–75 budget includes additional staff for improved security, additional staff and funding to implement a recent Supreme Court decision concerning right to counsel for alleged parole violators and a program to enable state and local government to better utilize the services of citizen volunteers.

CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

Department of Corrections

The adult inmate populations under jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections in institutions and on parole have undergone significant changes since the last budget year both in numbers and characteristics.

The institution population increased from a low of slightly less than 19,000 in mid-1972 to 21,708 on June 30, 1973. It will continue to expand and is expected to reach 23,515 by June 30, 1974, and 24,815 by June 30, 1975. The population growth has necessitated reopening of housing facilities in fiscal year 1973–74 which were closed during the period of population decline. Reopened facilities include the Correctonal Training Facility—South Barracks at Soledad, with a capacity of 400 medium-security beds; one 80-bed dormitory of the California Institution for Men at Chino; 128 maximum-security beds at San Quentin; and four 60-bed dormitories for civilly committed male narcotic addicts at the California Rehabilitation Center at Corona. The remaining half of the California Conservation Center at Susanville is scheduled for reopening in 1974–75.

To ease overcrowding at the Women's Institution, the Chino Reception-Guidance Center which was scheduled to open for processing of county presentence diagnostic cases was converted to a facility for housing female nonfelon narcotic addicts and is now identified as the California Institution for Women—Chino Branch. To handle the processing workload scheduled for the new Chino Reception-Guidance Center, an annex of the Southern Reception-Guidance Center has been established at the former Southern Conservation Center on the grounds of the California Institution for Men at Chino.

The profile of the institution inmate in California's correctional system also continues to reflect more antisocial, violent behavioral characteristics. Today's inmate has less skills and is poorly motivated to take advantage of available opportunities in the prisons for self-improvement. A larger proportion have been convicted of the more serious crimes of murder, robbery, assault and rapes with a propensity to demonstrate violent behavior in the prison setting. More violence-prone inmates and the increasing frequency of assaults on staff and inmates has caused the department to realign some of its institution programs in 1973 to place higher priorities on security measures and the safety of staff and inmates. Structural and security modifications planned for San Quentin Prison in 1974–75 are designated to better handle this type of inmate. The potential population growth requires the department to also continually evaluate the long-term need for added facilities.

The parole component of the department will continue to supervise an expanding caseload of inmates in the community. The growth of parole cases is expected to increase by 1,067 during the budget year, reaching 20,127 by June 30, 1975. Parole supervision operates on a ratio of one parole agent to 59 parolees for conventional cases and one parole agent to 33.3 parolees for the more difficult "work unit" cases.

Decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the cases of *Morrissey v. Brewer* in June 1972 and *Gagnon v. Scarpelli* in May 1973 require that parolees be granted prerevocation and revocation hearings prior to parole revocation decisions by the paroling authorities and that legal counsel be provided in certain instances for indigent parolees upon their request. These and other recent court decisions have made the correctional process more complex and resulted in added workload for the institutions, parole staff, and releasing authorities, necessitating a request for staffing augmentation in the 1974 budget.

The largest increases in operating expenditures for fiscal year 1974–75 will occur in the institution program as a result of the population growth. A breakdown of the total expenditures of the Department of Corrections by the various functions is shown below.

THE CORRECTIONAL DOLLAR

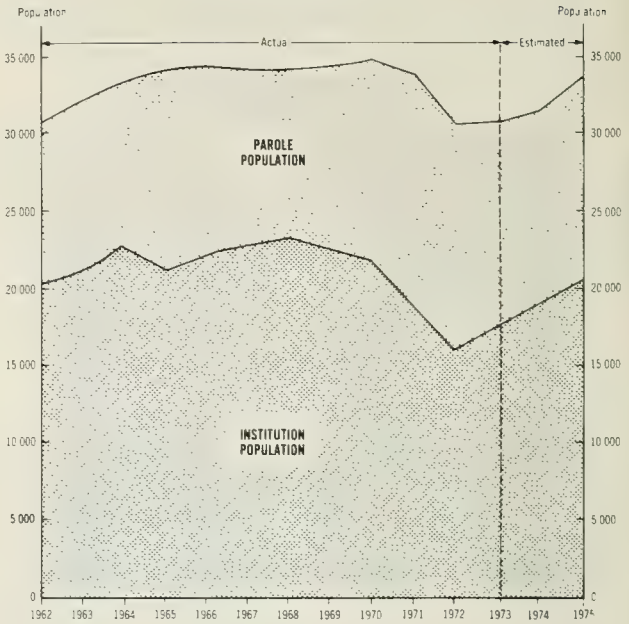
Percent Expenditures (Gross)

Function	*Expenditures (Millions)*	*Percent*[1]
Reception and Release:		
Reception and diagnosis	$ 1.9	1.0
Releasing authorities	1.9	1.0
Institution Operations:		
Security	56.1	31.2
Inmate support	41.5	23.0
Treatment	19.6	10.9
Inmate employment	3.5	1.9
Industrial operations (Correctional Industries Revolving Fund)	15.0	8.3
Inmate benefits (Inmate Welfare Fund)	4.4	2.4
Short-term treatment	0.1	0.1
Institution Operations—Administration	8.0	4.0
Community Operations:		
Supervision—case services	16.1	8.9
Community correctional centers	0.9	0.5
Psychiatric outpatient services	0.7	0.4
Special narcotic services	0.8	0.4
Administration	1.0	0.5
Special Items of Expense:		
Transportation of prisoners	0.2	0.1
Returning fugitives from justice	0.7	0.4
Court costs and county charges	1.9	1.0
Departmental Administration	5.4	3.0
Totals	$179.7	100

[1] Will not add due to rounding.

MALE FELON POPULATIONS
INSTITUTION AND PAROLE

JUNE 30 1962 THROUGH JUNE 30 1975





Education

The word was "astronomical," and the 1964–65 budget applied it to the explosion of educational need generated by California's burgeoning population of young people. It was an appropriate term. Since 1960, enrollment in public postsecondary education has tripled; K–12 enrollment has grown by one-third. Handling the youth bulge has been an enormous task: there were teachers to be trained, facilities to be built, money to be raised, and decisions of every kind to be made. So well were these problems handled that in 1974–75 the capacity problem in California's education systems has been translated into one of overcapacity.

These achievements are worth noting because in an era when society is looking with anxiety towards the future, the great successes of the recent past give some reason for a sanguine assessment of California's capability of dealing with new problems. They give no reason for complacency, however. During the 1960's California bought "more" education. Perhaps because of the very dynamism of growth, upon which the energies and resources of the state were concentrated, the issue of how to provide "better" education became a legacy to the 1970's. Though qualitative improvement is less easy to measure than quantitative growth, California is clearly moving to meet this need.

SB 90 (Chapter 1406, 1972) and AB 1267 (Chapter 208, 1973) are evidence of this. Never in its history has California taken bigger steps towards the equalization of those financial resources which are indispensable to equal educational opportunity. Lower-wealth school districts will receive 38% of the total additional revenues provided to the State General Fund in 1974–75. In districts which have been severely underfinanced, the marginal effect of these new dollars upon educational program effectiveness will be significant. In the area of postsecondary education, despite the leveling of enrollments, the Governor's Budget has increased to meet the demands of expanding quality. And, the creation of the California Postsecondary Education Commission is a direct response to the need for fresh ideas and improved planning.

But more is needed. In the early postwar period, education (by contemporary standards) was clearly underfinanced. Given this condition, it was relatively easy to predict that increased program expenditures would have a positive effect on program performance and outputs. It took no sophisticated measurement to understand that the effectiveness of a grade school class containing forty students would be significantly improved by a reduction in class size; or, in the 1950's, that more Ph.D.'s were needed to teach the rapidly expanding college population. Today, the law of diminishing returns suggests that in increasingly frequent cases additional dollars may not have a notably positive effect on cost-benefit ratios.

This is not to suggest that limits to education expenditures have been reached, but rather that limits do exist and that we can no longer automatically assume that they are distant and remote from current levels of expenditure. For this reason, program accountability is an increasingly vital component of budgetary decisionmaking. Accountability is indispensable for finely tuned marginal allocations of public funds. It is necessary to decide between competing projects in a single segment; between the priorities advanced by different segments of the educational community; between the priorities of the education area and other elements of vital need, such as welfare and conservation; and between the public and the private sectors of the economy. At some point it is preferable for individuals to retain money in their own hands rather than have it spent for them by the government. In the final analysis, measures of program effectiveness are necessary to determine that point.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

More than one out of every five Californians will be enrolled in a public school in this state in 1974–75. With 4.6 million of these students enrolled in grades K–12, elementary and secondary education continues to be one of state government's highest priorities.

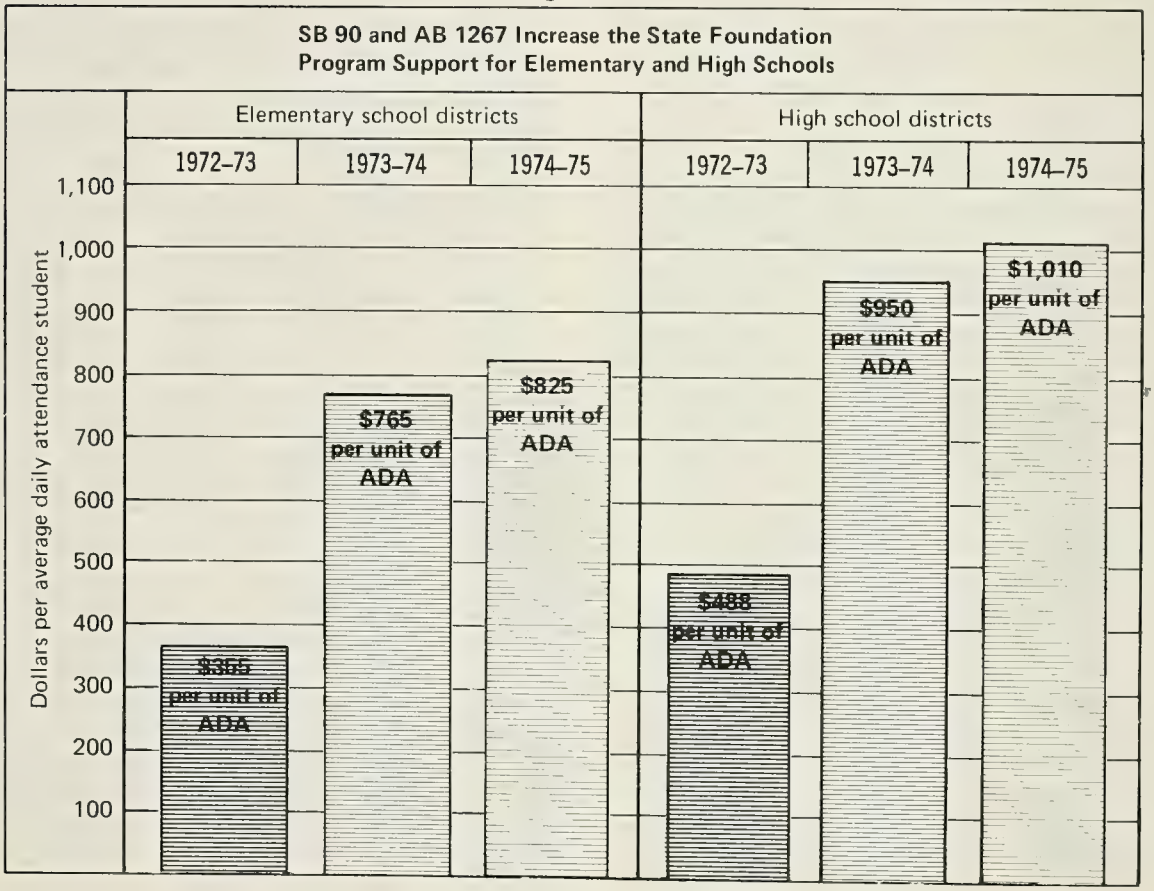
The leveling off of K–12 enrollment has provided an opportunity to concentrate on qualitative improvements and to adjust programs to meet new and emerging conditions. Until now, the most serious barrier to the removal of inequalities of educational opportunity has been that of the unequal distribution of resources among school districts. California has moved dramatically to meet this problem by doubling, in just two years, state foundation support for elementary and high school students. The state is also providing financial resources to meet specific problems—bilingual education, reading, training for the handicapped, child care services and other areas of specific need will receive augmented assistance in 1974–75.

Unfortunately, these forward steps in financial support do not automatically lead to program improvements. Dollars can be translated into gains for children only if they are applied well. Now and in the future, educational programs must be accountable for their outputs. California schools must not only perform well in such basic areas as the teaching of reading and mathematics; they must also provide students with social and professional skills appropriate to a changing society.

The dimensions of this task are exemplified by the challenging statements of the National Commission on the Reform of Secondary Education (some of which are reproduced in the box below). It is not necessary to agree with the commission's conclusions in order to note that great changes in society must be reflected by great changes in the schools. The unemployment rate among young people is partial evidence that they are not prepared for working life. The task is great, but one which we cannot afford to fail.

California's financial commitment to solving the challenges of educational quality is indicated by the programmatic changes which will occur in 1974–75; and by the overall General Fund support which the state provides for K–12 education. Table 1 on the following page displays the sizable growth in funding which is occurring.

Figure I



Revitalization of the curriculum will require attention to the earlier maturation of adolescents. Intelligent evaluation of curricular revision must grow from valid measurements of the degree to which students are achieving the stated goals and objectives of their schools.

*

In the American system of secondary education, 'work' is a four-letter word. Far too many teachers and principals are not even sure it has redeeming social value. When they can, which is most of the time, they ignore it. Though the announced national commitment to vocational education goes back to the early part of the century, most programs are inconsequential.

The compensatory approach and all other efforts to equalize educational opportunity have produced entirely unsatisfactory results, and nothing now remains but thoroughgoing reform of secondary education.

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The nation does not need laws that force adolescents to go to school, it needs schools and school-related programs that make adolescents wish to come.

—National Commission on the Reform of Secondary Education (Kettering Foundation).

TABLE I

EXPENDITURES FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (K–12)
General Fund
(in thousands)

	1972–73	*1973–74*	*1974–75*
STATE OPERATIONS			
Educational Commission of the States	24	24	24
Department of Education	18,262	24,873	26,017
LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
Apportionments for public schools (K–12)	1,392,617	1,938,705	2,068,657
Loans to school districts	292	–343	–271
Free textbooks	13,063	—	—
Instructional materials	—	23,989	25,242
Compensatory education	10,425	10,818	3,045
Instructional television	567	570	570
Special elementary education reading instruction program[a]	18,899	18,800	15,350
Abstract conceptually oriented mathematics program (Project SEED)	495	315	—
Grants to teachers of physically handicapped minors	106	—	—
Assistance to public libraries	800	1,000	1,000
Vocational education (MDTA matching)	500	425	425
Special apportionment to Novato school district	—	628	—
Continuous school programs	—	800	800
Indian early childhood education (Chapter 1052/1972)	82	322	—
Bilingual aides	—	—	243
Child development programs[b]	47,414	42,693	43,037
Redevelopment centers	(4,725,000)	(4,961,250)	(6,012,630)
Bilingual/bicultural, Chapter 1521, 1971	140	142	143
Bilingual education/proposed legislation	—	—	4,000
Bilingual education, Chapter 1258, 1973	914	3,886	—
Indian early childhood education	—	—	261
Pilot career guidance centers	—	82	39
Pilot program for mentally retarded	—	155	—
Teachers retirement	135,000	135,000	135,000
Debt service	48,489	46,272	48,000
Totals, Local Assistance	$1,629,803	$2,224,259	$2,345,541
Totals, State Operations and Local Assistance	$1,648,089	$2,249,156	$2,371,582

[a] Includes Project SHARE.
[b] Does not include $3,400,000 for AB 99 funds in SDSW budget or $375,000 for Migrant Child Care in HRD budget.

Implicit in the state's financial commitment are a variety of important program changes and innovations. Programs for the blind, the handicapped, bilingual students, and child development will be strengthened in 1974–75. The following is a summary of highlights.

Child Development Programs

As a result of the Child Development Act of 1972, responsibility for the state preschool and child care programs has been administratively centralized in the Department of Education. During 1974–75 a total of $90,085,256 will be available for child development programs comprising campus children's centers, child care, preschool, migrant education, and county child care programs. These programs will provide needed educational and special social services to approximately 73,750 children.

Fiscal year 1973–74 saw some child development programs in jeopardy due to an $18,000,000 reduction in federal funds, resulting from administrative regulation changes in Title IVa of the Federal Social Security Act. Decisive state action was taken to prevent the displacement of children enrolled in the programs. In this respect, two major pieces of legislation were signed by the Governor and enacted in 1973. Assembly Bill 1244 (Chapter 1191, 1973) allocated $6,028,000 from the General Fund to be used to provide child care services to those children who lost their eligibility for matching federal funds. AB 451 (Chapter 1005, 1973) augmented the 1973–74 Budget Act by appropriating $11,657,000 to the Preschool Program and appropriated $19,805,000 for fiscal year 1974–75, necessary since the program was disqualified for federal matching purposes. These two measures insured that the child development programs through the next fiscal year will continue to serve all those children currently being served.

Development Centers for Handicapped Minors

Through the development centers, the State of California provides a special program for severely handicapped children, designed to assist both the children and their parents. Development centers provide services which help these special children live a more normal and adjusted life. These include:

a. Training in self-care, including eating, toileting, and grooming.
b. Experiences in language development and speech training.
c. Activities which stress development of eye-hand coordination.
d. Awareness of one's self in relation to the environment.
e. Activities which aid in social adjustment.

Development centers began as pilot programs in 1962. Since then, the number of children served has increased from an original 32 to more than 2,700 in 1974. The growth of the program has been limited by the lack of classrooms suited to the unique physical needs of these children. In 1973, the program will expand by 200 children and, in 1974, by an additional 100. This will be achieved by a 1974–75 budget augmentation of $990,000, for a total program budget of $6,012,630.

Diagnostic School in the California Central Valley

In 1972, the State Department of Education reported:

> The need for comprehensive medical-educational assessment of neurologically handicapped and multihandicapped children residing in the central valley would best be met by establishing a state diagnostic school for neurologically handicapped children in the central valley region.

At the time of that report the two existing diagnostic schools were located in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

In 1973 the Governor signed SB 76 (Ch. 634, 1973), which authorized the immediate establishment of a new diagnostic school to be located in the central valley, and appropriated $500,000 for its 1973–74 operations. Thus, a third diagnostic school has been established in Fresno to serve the central valley children requiring comprehensive educational assessment.

The 1974–75 Governor's Budget proposes an $857,000 for the funding of this school. These funds will allow the Fresno school in 1974–75 to begin a professional training program, to give intensive remedial services for sixty students during the 1974–75 school year, and to provide diagnostic evaluation for 250 students.

Schools for the Deaf and Blind

The California School for the Blind at Berkeley annually serves approximately 140 blind, multihandicapped, and deaf-blind children, preschool through grade 9. In 1974–75, the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley will enroll approximately 400 deaf and multihandicapped children, preschool through high school. The multistory school buildings on adjacent sites are old and do not conform to current building safety standards—particularly with respect to fire and earthquake safety.

For this reason, the state is in the process of selecting a single site and has begun construction plans for new northern California schools for the deaf and blind in which some ancillary functions will be combined for cost savings. The 1973–74 budget included $2.1 million for planning, and SB 1009 (Chapter 1120, 1973) provided another $1 million for these purposes.

In order to provide necessary planning and construction funds, $19.9 million is provided in the 1974–75 budget. Current projections are that the new school facilities may open as soon as the 1977–78 school year.

Continuous School Programs

A 1973 study by the State Department of Finance concluded that year-round operation of schools would permit greater utilization of expensive facilities, would reduce construction costs, and would facilitate the educational process. However, the option to operate year-round schools clearly belongs to local school boards. To assist the districts and to offer some incentive for conversion to year-round operations, the Governor signed SB 1107 (Chapter 1170, 1973), which authorized school districts maintaining continuous school programs to apply for the reduction of certain payments under the State School Building Aid Law. The bill also provides for grants of up to $25,000 to each school district which establishes and appropriates funds for a continuous school program prior to July 1, 1979. Eight hundred thousand dollars has been included in the 1974–75 budget to fund this program.

Bilingual Education

During the 1974 legislative session, the Governor will propose bilingual education legislation to enhance the educational opportunities of students whose language and culture differs from those of the dominant society. It is estimated that within this group of school children there exists a 37% school dropout rate as compared to a 16% dropout rate for children in the total population. This proposed legislation will directly benefit 27% of the K–12 student enrollment. Four million dollars has been included in the 1974–75 Department of Education Budget for the purposes of the anticipated legislation.

Early Childhood Education and Miller-Unruh Reading Programs

In order to avoid overlap and duplication, the Miller-Unruh Reading and the Early Childhood Education programs should be integrated. Both provide services to K–3 students. The Early Childhood Education Program is more comprehensive and may adopt all the beneficial aspects of the Miller-Unruh program.

In the current year, 142 schools operate both programs. However, Section 6445.14 of the Education Code states that schools operating a Miller-Unruh and an ECE program shall have their ECE grant reduced by the amount of the Miller-Unruh funds they receive.

In order to encourage program integration, the 1974–75 budget consolidates appropriations for the two programs. It also contains a 28% increase in their combined appropriation—from $44.3 million in 1973–74 to $56 million in 1974–75.

Local Assistance and AB 1267 (Chapter 208, 1973)

School apportionments will provide $2,069 million in State General Fund support to our public elementary and secondary schools during 1974–75. As a result of the enactment of SB 90 (Chapter 1406, 1972) and AB 1267 (Chapter 208, 1973), the 1974–75 apportionments provide for an improved equalization of educational support in our public schools. Figure I displays the higher state supported foundation program levels per ADA. Since 1972–73, the elementary school district foundation program level per ADA has increased by 132%, and by 107% for high school districts. As noted by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Wilson Riles, these increases prove that we can "get together and gain solid support for the schools. . . . The passage of the bill [SB 90] represents the single largest infusion of public funds into education in the history of this or any other state."

But SB 90 (Chapter 1406, 1972) and AB 1267 (Chapter 208, 1973) have done more than add money to California's schools—they have revolutionized public school finance. Poorer districts' resources will be allowed to increase rapidly to bring them to the foundation program level quickly; all districts for the first time will be guaranteed, by statute, cost-of-living increases to maintain educational services in the face of inflation. It is anticipated that these school finance reforms will, within six years, equalize the expenditure level among 75% of California's Unified ADA.

Finally, this legislation has provided both immediate property tax relief and an end to uncontrolled local property tax rate growth. Taken together, the provisions of SB 90 and AB 1267 comprise an exceptionally innovative and progressive approach to public school finance. By adopting a funding program which guarantees educational adequacy for all of its school students, California has set the standard for the rest of the nation.

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

In 1973, postsecondary education underwent a number of searching evaluations by important national commissions. Some of the questions, observations, and recommendations raised are included in the following pages because they characterize challenges which must be met in the 1970's and which California's future policies must address.

The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education made four central recommendations to the states. In each instance, California can be proud of its record. First, the commission urged the states to make an adequate number of places available for students in postsecondary education. On this count, for most disciplines overcapacity is the problem in California; where regional imbalances exist, active mechanisms are available to rectify them.

Second, the commission "estimated that the states (along with local jurisdictions) must be prepared to spend an average of about 1.0 percent of per capita income on state support of higher education for the rest of this decade. . . ." California exceeds this rate by 50%.

Third, the Commission warned states to "use restraint" in the application of their powers, and in cooperation with the higher education community delineate the "outer boundaries of state control." As the commission has observed:

> Far more power is now concentrated at levels above the individual campus, perhaps in the order of doubling in a single decade. The miracle, however, is not that these shocks occurred . . . but that higher education survived so well and with so few changes at the operating levels of departments and schools.

California's interest in promoting educational efficiency recognizes and gives considerable responsibility to the academic community. The Constitution and legislative acts protect the different segments' autonomy, and public officials take great care to avoid infringement upon academic domains.

The commission's fourth central recommendation seems modeled on California's experience. Each state is to

> . . . provide for the effective coordination of postsecondary education, including emphasis on the differentiation of functions among institutions, on diversity and specialization among and within institutions, on innovation, and on development of a whole series of educational channels for young persons seeking to enter work and adult life.

California has long benefited from an agency coordinating these functions, and in 1974 the creation of a new California Postsecondary Education Commission will allow the state both to build on its past experience and to further these coordinating activities.

For the state and the segments, other open issues remain. Tuition policy is the most important. The Carnegie Commission recommends that students pay one-third of instructional costs; the Committee for Economic Development supports a level of one-half of the costs. Each recognizes the need for increased tuition aid for low-income students. Such a tuition and scholarship policy is intended to promote a more equitable sharing of the costs of higher education between rich and poor; and, by approximating the conditions of an economic marketplace, to promote a more rational use of resources. The economic argument here is that education, like any good or service, is overconsumed when it is priced at less than its true cost.

California institutions diverge sharply from these recommendations. Fees at the California State Uni-

versity and Colleges are roughly 7% of the cost per FTE student; at the University of California they are less than 20%; and at the community colleges fees are negligible.

Whether adjustments in tuition and fee levels should be made is an open issue. It is mentioned to illustrate how heavily dependent California higher education is upon tax-generated resources: in few states, if any, is higher education more reliant upon the taxpayers. It is for this reason that the state so often and so urgently calls for greater accountability and productivity from the higher education segments. When tax dollars are scarce and competition for them is keen, either tuition policy or productivity improvements must bear a great portion of the financial burden for advancing the quality of higher education.

We recommend that college and university administrators adopt, when appropriate, the principles and techniques of management that have resulted in increased effectiveness and productivity in other academic institutions and in business and government.

—Committee for Economic Development

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College trustees, administrators, and faculties should establish acceptable methods of evaluation and accountability to monitor the quality and productivity of their institutions and secure their credibility with the public.

—Committee for Economic Development

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To obtain the greater public support needed in the future, higher education must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the public that its purposes are essential, that its governance is effective, and that it makes good use of the resources available to it. Not only has higher education lost a degree of public support in recent years, but it is now in a more competitive position vis-à-vis other national priorities. At best, higher education can hope to return to the historic level of rising expenditures per student. It cannot expect a return to the conditions of the 1960's in the foreseeable future.

—Carnegie Commission on Higher Education

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Some professors in some institutions have greatly reduced their expectations of students, have abandoned all differential grading, have renounced any standards in the name of meeting the standards of the individual student. We greatly regret this. There should be no erosion of intellectual standards.

—Carnegie Commission on Higher Education

California Postsecondary Education Commission

The California Postsecondary Education Commission will be a nodal point for planning and innovation during the 1970's. Its annually updated five-year plans will not only improve coordination among the public segments, but also will facilitate the best use of independent and proprietary institutions. The commission's open-systems approach to planning will include studies of admissions, the impact of student charges and financial aid policies, review of new and ongoing programs, and studies of the job market demand for various academic specializations. The commission has special responsibilities for stimulating innovation, planning for adult and continuing education, evaluating educational effectiveness, and gathering information on a variety of pertinent topics.

California's Community Colleges

The California community college system is made up of 97 colleges which serve nearly 950,000 individuals. Since 1967–68, average daily attendance has risen over 66%. For many, the community colleges are a uniquely open door to higher education; for others, they provide terminal degrees and are the final educational launching pad for a professional or technical career; and for many adults, they provide unparalleled facilities for continuing education and personal development. During 1974–75, the State of California will provide California's community college system with $314.8 million (see Table II). $307.3 million of this is for direct local support, and $6.2 million is designated for student assistance. Since 1966–67, direct local assistance will have more than quadrupled.

Figure II

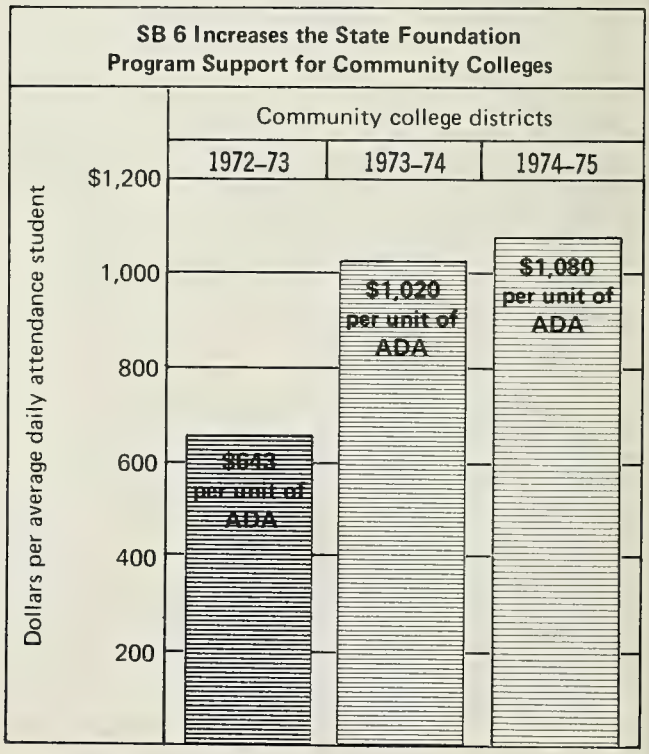


TABLE II

EXPENDITURES FOR CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

General Fund

(in thousands)

	Actual 1972–73	*Estimated 1973–74*	*Estimated 1974–75*
STATE OPERATIONS			
Board of Governors of California Community Colleges	$986	$1,139	$1,267
LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
Apportionments for public schools (community colleges)	186,646	259,267	306,780
Assistance to new community college districts	—	326	549
Community colleges extended opportunity program	4,850	6,171	6,171
Subtotals, Local Assistance	$191,496	$265,764	$313,500
Totals, State Operations and Local Assistance	$192,482	$266,903	$314,767

Student Financial Assistance

In no state, and perhaps nowhere in the world, does a student have a better opportunity to enter postsecondary education than in California. In spite of this, access for some students still is barred by the realities of their personal finances. Even those who live at home and attend a tuition-free community college may have difficulty supporting themselves. Thus, the state provides a number of scholarship programs which facilitate the maximum personal development of every citizen.

In 1974–75, state financial aid will increase by 8% to $62 million. The bulk of this aid ($41.6 million) is provided through the State Scholarship and Loan Commission. $11.2 million will be expended on Educational Opportunity Programs and related services, while the remainder consists largely of state matching of federal assistance programs. The advent of federal basic educational opportunity grants will allow an even greater increase in the number of students served than the increase in state expenditures would indicate. In addition, the Legislature is considering further legislation, the Emerging Student Program, which is designed to identify and guarantee aid to needy students for their postsecondary education while they are still in high school. This program will allow financial assistance dollars to do double duty. By targeting assistance to students who are unlikely to attend college because of educational or social deprivation, the Emerging Student Program would serve as an incentive for those students to prepare more adequately for postsecondary education. This should reduce the need for future remedial aid and services.

Hastings College of Law

A new tuition funded program, the Center for Trial and Appellate Advocacy, has been budgeted for the first time in 1974–75. A pilot was developed in the summer of the 1971–72 fiscal year, jointly sponsored by Hastings College of Law and the Association of American Trial Lawyers. The program is designed to meet the widely recognized educational needs of recently graduated lawyers for skills of advocacy in civil law.

California State University and Colleges

The California State University and Colleges serves 233,000 FTE students on 19 campuses throughout the state and provides additional service to stu-

Table III

EXPENDITURES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION [a]

General Fund

(in thousands)

	Actual 1972–73	*Estimated 1973–74*	*Estimated 1974–75*
STATE OPERATIONS			
Coordinating Council for Higher Education	$528	$487	—
California Postsecondary Education Commission	—	215	$859
University of California	385,186	454,305	474,390
Salary increases, UC	—	—	(18,775)
Hastings College of Law	1,746	2,216	2,247
California State University and Colleges	373,181	444,861	454,584
Salary and employee benefits increase, CSUC	—	—	(25,630)
California Maritime Academy	1,008	1,263	1,281
State Scholarship and Loan Commission	24,480	38,704	42,989
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	15	28	28
Community Colleges Board of Governors	986	1,139	1,267
Total Support, State Operations	$787,130	$943,218	$977,645
Total Support, State Operations, Including Salary Increases	$787,130	$943,218	$1,022,050
LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
California Community Colleges	$191,110	$264,135	$313,500
CAPITAL OUTLAY (Total State Funds Available)			
University of California, general campus	$9,771	$16,982	$28,197
University of California, health sciences	18,002	58,654	48,882
University of California, medical center	3,094	4,807	—
California State University and Colleges	45,688	75,311	32,812
California Community Colleges	45,743	73,654	44,055
Total, State Funds Available	$122,298	$229,408	$153,946
GRAND TOTAL, ALL STATE SUPPORT	$1,100,538	$1,436,761	$1,489,496

[a] All funding is shown in thousands of dollars. Salary increase funds for organizations other than UC and CSUC are included in the totals.

dents in off-campus, international, and summer programs. Although the number of students attending the State University and Colleges continues to increase, full-time-equivalent enrollment is leveling off due to the reduced average workload attempted by students. State support for CSUC will increase by $10 million in 1974–75. In addition, the system has increased its materials and service fee to provide an additional $7 million in order to meet increased costs of programs which it helps to support. System fees are still among the lowest in the nation for similar institutions.

CSUC is continuing its efforts to promote efficiency and effectiveness. In 1974–75, $1.5 million will support the first major step in the improvement of library systems and coordination. Libraries constitute a major societal learning resource, and, in post-secondary education, student and faculty accessibility to their collections is critical. The explosion in publications and book prices of the past decade has made it virtually impossible for any one CSUC campus to maintain the large, diverse and current collection of published materials desired by outstanding scholars. Libraries also are beginning to serve new functions as language laboratories, audio-visual services, computer-assisted instruction and related activities are increasingly centered there.

The library development program will, over the next six years, aid in preventing unnecessary duplication of holdings, promote greater sharing of resources, and stimulate a more effective use of resources. Automation of library services and processes will facilitate interinstitutional cooperation and a reduction of duplicate purchases, particularly of low-use books. California's independent colleges and universities will share in the benefits and this in turn will benefit the public segment. Exchange of materials between campuses will be improved by increased use of facsimile processes, closed-circuit TV, and long-distance xerography. The library program will coordinate development by campus of holdings in specialized fields of knowledge and will improve cooperative acquisition of selected books. Storage of little-used materials will be centralized when cost-effectiveness analysis indicates possible savings. Public and student access will be increased by adding to the hours of library operations. By 1980–81, these programs will have generated savings in the amount of three times their cost, and further significant savings will accrue thereafter.

The Carnegie Commission has recommended the exploration of alternative methods of instruction and student evaluation. In 1974–75, $1.4 million will be provided for CSUC's Program for Innovation and Improvement. In the past, state funds have supported activities benefiting both the state and the student, such as credit by examination, self-paced and self-reliant instruction, independent study, time-shortened degree programs, increased experimentation with the use of media in instruction and faculty training in the use of new instructional techniques. If credit by examination can be utilized to full potential, students would be freed from unproductive use of their time; they could either enrich their education in other disciplines, take additional advanced work, or graduate earlier. And, resources will be freed for other uses.

Surveys indicate that a large number of Californians (24,000 in the Los Angeles area alone) are in the market for a university degree program; but many have neither the time nor the resources to become regular on-campus students. CSUC's external degree programs are designed to meet this need. They are self-supporting.

External degree programs are coordinated by the Consortium of the California State University and Colleges, which, with state budget support, plans, grants degrees, and provides financial aid to needy students. In 1974 the consortium will offer its first two statewide baccalaureate programs leading to degrees in humanities and liberal arts, and will thus open up the possibility of a college degree to a whole new audience which could never have been served by traditional, on-campus programs.

In addition to the library, innovation, and external degree programs, the 1974–75 budget provides new support for such diverse needs as electronic data-processing systems improvements, campus security, assistance for disabled students, and an improved salary structure for faculty. But these forward steps do not themselves assure continued progress for the State University and Colleges system. For the next decade, the system's progress will clearly hinge on its ability to improve the management of its resources.

There should be greater use of the new electronic technology as a supplement to and an alternative for traditional teaching. Libraries should be converted into "learning centers." More provision should be made for independent study by students and for credit by examination.
—Carnegie Commission on Higher Education

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We have suggested . . . introduction of shorter time options for students. This would save time for the students and expenditures for higher education, and reduce the duplication of about two-thirds of a year's work between high school and college with its impacts on the deteriorated morale of students—they get "turned off" by the waste and the boredom.
—Carnegie Commission on Higher Education

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We recommend that colleges and universities explore the possibilities of new modes of instruction, new types of curricula, new educational timetables, and alternative methods of degree granting in order to provide wider diversity of educational opportunities and the greatest possible effectiveness in the use of resources.
—Committee for Economic Development

And CSUC is active in this area. At Fullerton, the products of the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) are being tested in a pioneering venture which promises to make CSUC a national leader in cost-identification and effectiveness measurement. By efforts such as this, the State University and Colleges are assuring themselves of qualitative growth which will match the quantitative enrollment growth experienced in the past.

University of California

In 1974–75, $474.4 million in State General Fund support is proposed for the University of California, exclusive of salary increase monies. This is a $20.1 million (4.4%) increase over the 1973–74 level of support. A 4.2% growth in enrollment accounts for $10.6 million of this increase.

This budget continues the $1 million for undergraduate teaching excellence which the Department of Finance first proposed in the 1973–74 budget. In May 1973 the Regents of the University adopted a three-point implementation plan, including: (1) improved evaluation of teaching quality and related programs for increasing teacher effectiveness; (2) special summer grants for improving courses, curricula, and instruction; and (3) special courses and services for entering students to ease their adjustment to the large UC campuses.

Also budgeted is $500,000 for developing and implementing programs to improve library resource utilization. This project, similar to those being undertaken by the California State University and Colleges, was stimulated by Department of Finance studies. The funds proposed for UC may be used for:

1. A merging of UC and CSUC union lists of library holdings.
2. Developing an on-line computerized statewide bibliographic system which, ultimately, could be used to link UC and CSUC libraries to the emerging nationwide automated library network.
3. Extending a standardized, computer-based library circulation control system at the Berkeley and Los Angeles libraries to improve intercampus purchasing and loan cooperation by providing quick information on the holdings and availability of books on each campus.

1974–75 will be the third and final year of UC's Extended University pilot project and $1.3 million will be provided for this purpose. The program will be evaluated to determine whether continuation on a regular basis is justified. The Extended University now comprises 19 programs, mostly operated on campus, which provide educational services to individuals who would find it difficult to participate in regular, daytime, University offerings.

The budget also contains additional funding for management data processing, federal contract and grant administration, and plant maintenance and operation. The provision of an additional $980,000 for administration and services reflects the increased requests for information from legislative and executive sources which must be handled by the University, as well as UC's own need for better management information. $1.4 million is provided to improve building maintenance and janitorial services.

> It is essential that colleges and universities devise methods of assessing periodically each tenured and nontenured faculty member's competence and performance in teaching and research.
>
> —Committee on Economic Development
>
> *
>
> We have suggested . . . great caution in the introduction of new Ph.D. programs.
>
> —Carnegie Commission on Higher Education
>
> *
>
> We urge the trustees, administrators, faculties, and students of institutions of every type to consider ways of improving education and at the same time effecting economies through (1) the planned regulation of the growth and size of their institutions and (2) cooperative ventures with other colleges and universities, social agencies, and business and industry.
>
> —Committee for Economic Development

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The provision of capital outlay for education is among the most complicated budgetary tasks. Issues of construction technology, evaluation of space needs, design and environmental aesthetics are difficult in themselves. Even more difficult is the projection of these problems into the future, over the lifetime of the buildings to be constructed. Not only is it challenging to predict enrollment by segment and by campus during a period when student preferences are in rapid flux; it is even more difficult to say with assurance that student needs, as expressed by program enrollment, will be similar in the near term to what they are today. For this reason this budget is the product of careful consideration of present and future campus program needs.

Direct state support for capital outlay in education will total $145,981,600 in 1974–75. This sum includes $28.2 million for University of California general campuses; $40.9 million for UC health science campuses; $32.8 million for the California State University and Colleges; and $44.1 million for California's community colleges.

There are four sources of funds available for direct state support. The Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education (COFPHE) and the COFPHE (Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971 (First Extraordinary Session)) were established by the legislature. The former is funded by tideland oil revenues; the latter by a special tax credit. The State Construction Bond

Program, which applies only to the community colleges, and the Health Science Bond Fund were both approved by the electorate in November 1972. In addition to these state sources, capital outlay is financed from several other sources: educational fees, university overhead funds, federal grants and loans, and gifts or grants from public and private agencies and individuals. Table 4 illustrates the relationship between fund sources and the ultimate use of the funds by segment.

The budgets of all three segments (the community colleges, the California State University and Colleges, and the University of California) reflect efforts to encourage more efficient use of resources. The leveling off of enrollments in all systems during the 1970's requires that considerable care be exercised to make certain that excess investment is avoided. Studies such as that on the duplication of library facilities, and considerations such as the developing trend in education toward external degree programs and the "open-university" concept have also provided perspectives which have influenced planning in this budget. Summaries by segment are included below.

Community Colleges

Included in the 1974–75 budget is a community college capital outlay program totaling $88,301,008 and involving 45 districts. As indicated in Table 4, $44,054,600 of this amount is to be provided from funds obtained from the community college construction bond act which was approved by the electorate in November 1972. Including the amount shown in this budget, about $145 million, or 90 percent, of the bond funds will be committed. Of the projects proposed, 23.7 percent of the funds will be directed toward general academic and lecture facilities and 35.4 percent toward science and vocational-technology facilities.

California State University and Colleges

Outlay expenditures for the California State University and Colleges will include $32,812,000 in direct state support. Of this sum, $305,000 is provided for statewide planning; $3,150,000 for life safety improvements; $13,954,000 to make operable existing and funded facilities; and $15,403,000 for campus completion. State support also includes $4 million for minor improvement projects. In order to make the most effective allocation of available resources, academic program direction and the level of utilization of existing facilities were considered in establishing the proposed capital outlay priorities.

University of California

The University of California system has, in essence, two capital outlay budgets. The first covers the eight UC general campuses, and the second is for the five health science campuses. Of the $83,953,000 shown for general campuses, it is recommended that direct state support and educational fees be allocated according to the following schedule: $900,000 for statewide planning; $10,000,000 for life safety improvements; $15,354,000 for operationalizing existing and funded facilities; and $17,533,000 for campus completion. $40,918,000 will be allocated for the health science campuses in 1974–75, bringing the total which has been committed from the $156 million in the Health Science Bond Fund to $119 million. In this discipline, continuing attention must be given to the relative need for professional health manpower specialities. This budget encourages general practice emphasis in health science physical facilities as well as in related academic program areas.

TABLE 4

Total Expenditures for Major and Minor Capital Outlay Improvements for the Principal Segments of Higher Education

	University of California General Campus	*University of California Health Sciences*	*California State University and Colleges*	*California Community Colleges*	*Total Capital Outlay Expenditures by Fund*
Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education	$12,000,000	—	$10,505,000	—	$22,505,000
Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education (Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971 (First Extraordinary Session))	16,197,000	—	22,307,000	—	38,504,000
State Construction Program Fund	—	—	—	$44,054,600	44,054,600
Health Science Bond Fund	—	$40,918,000	—	—	40,918,000
Subtotal, District State Support	$28,197,000	$40,918,000	$32,812,000	$44,054,600	$145,981,600
Educational fee funds	15,690,000	—	—	—	15,690,000
University overhead funds	10,318,000	75,000	—	—	10,393,000
Federal funds	1,268,000	1,933,000	—	—	3,201,000
Nonstate funds	28,480,000	5,568,000	2,925,000	44,246,408	81,219,408
Subtotal, Nonstate Support	$55,756,000	$7,576,000	$2,925,000	$44,246,408	$110,503,408
Total Capital Outlay Program Expenditures by Segment	$83,953,000	$48,494,000	$35,737,000	$88,301,008	$256,485,008

State Construction Programs

Capital outlay construction is divided into six basic programs. The most encompassing is the State Building Program which includes projected capital outlay requirements for publicly supported higher education, mental hygiene, corrections, and for office space. It also provides for meeting the requirements of several agencies, including the Department of Conservation, Department of Motor Vehicles, Department of the California Highway Patrol, and the Department of General Services.

The State Highway Program is a quasi-legislative program designed to provide a safe, efficient, serviceable, and environmentally compatible system of state highways which will connect all major population centers and will provide for continuity of travel throughout the state and connect with major highways in adjacent states.

The District Fair Construction Program provides the funding for construction of facilities for district agricultural associations. The details of these projects will be found in a supplemental volume containing the budgets of the individual fairs.

The Wildlife Conservation Program, as administered by the Department of Fish and Game and the Wildlife Conservation Board, provides for the protection, propagation, and management of the state's fish and wildlife resources.

The Parks and Recreation Acquisition and Development Program consists of the continuing development of facilities to meet California's recreational needs. The 1974–75 budget of this program includes funds from the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964, the Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Bond Act, and the Bagley Conservation Fund. Also shown in this budget are projects proposed for funding from the proposed State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974, subject to approval of the electorate in June, 1974.

The California Water Facilities Program reflects the funding of the State Water Project as it enters its 13th year. The work under contract or completed on this project represents over 99 percent of the total project.

The sources from which the capital outlay budget is funded are described below:

1. Current revenues and any accumulated balances in governmental cost funds. These are moneys collected in the form of taxes, license and permit fees, interest on investments, and similar items of income.
2. The proceeds from the sale of general obligation bonds which bonds are secured by the "full faith and credit" of the state. Outstanding bonds of this kind are (a) State Construction Program bonds, and (b) State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities bonds. The repayment of principal and interest on such indebetedness constitutes a preferred claim on the financial resources of the state. Within this classification falls a special category referred to as "self-liquidating" bonds. Bonds in this category are the California Water Resources development bonds. In the case of this special grouping, such bonds although legally possessed by the characteristics of general obligation bonds are serviced from the revenues produced by the ventures or projects financed in this manner.
3. Revenue bonds are those that are secured solely by the income derived from the use or operation of the facilities funded by this method.
4. Trust certificates represent a form of capital financing which makes use of the large balances accumulated in trust accounts or funds of the state. Because such funds are dedicated to meet future obligations, sound fiscal management dictates the investment of the currently unneeded cash in these accounts and funds. One way of investing these moneys is by the purchase of trust certificates issued by the state for the construction of general purpose office buildings.
5. Nonstate funds such as federal and private grants, endowments, and certain other funds as payments of overhead charges on research projects conducted by the University represent yet another source of capital financing.

To provide a complete and comprehensive picture of the state's capital outlay program all proposed projects are included in the capital budget regardless of the source of financing.

Following the generally accepted principles of governmental accounting, however, only expenditures from governmental cost funds are included in the budget totals. Expenditures from bond proceeds and other forms of borrowing are excluded—such expenditures are reported as expenditures of the fiscal years in which the payments on principal and interest are made.

Revenue Estimates

State revenue for the 1974–75 fiscal year is estimated at $9,327,105,917, approximately $1,178,254,664 more than the $8,148,851,253 anticipated during the current year. Of the above, the General Fund will receive $7,628,198,923 and $1,698,906,994 will accrue to special funds.

Tax yields generally follow economic activity. The estimates shown here reflect the slower economic growth projected for 1974 accompanied by lower automobile sales, a decline in residential construction and a leveling off in corporate profits attributable to California.

Revenue for the General Fund in 1974–75 is estimated at $7,628,199,000,* or $1,175,705,000 more than in 1973–74. The large growth is due primarily to the tax reduction program enacted in 1973, which reduced 1973–74 revenues by providing for an income tax rebate and a reduction in the state sales tax rate.

TABLE 1

State Revenue Collections
(In millions)

Taxes, fees, etc.	*Actual 1972–73*	*Estimated 1973–74*	*Estimated 1974–75*	*Percent of total 1974–75*
General Fund:				
Sales and use	$2,198.5	$2,560.0	$3,175.0	34.0
Personal income	1,884.1	1,725.0	2,289.0	24.5
Bank and corporation	866.1	1,030.0	1,050.0	11.3
Inheritance and gift	260.1	273.5	300.2	3.2
Insurance	179.7	190.5	205.0	2.2
Cigarette	177.8	179.2	181.9	1.9
Alcoholic beverage	122.7	126.7	131.6	1.4
Horseracing	63.5	64.9	68.6	0.7
Private car	5.7	7.3	7.1	0.1
Other sources	214.5	295.4	219.8	2.4
Totals, General Fund	$5,972.7	$6,452.5	$7,628.2	81.8
Special Funds:				
Motor Vehicle:				
Fuels	$746.2	$722.8	$702.0	7.5
Registration, weight, etc.	303.5	337.0	354.0	3.8
License fee	293.4	321.0	344.0	3.7
Transportation	29.9	6.0	0 6	—
Cigarette	75.8	76.8	77.9	0.8
Alcoholic beverage	12.9	13.5	14.0	0.1
Horseracing	9.2	13.1	11.3	0.1
Other sources	226.5	206.2	195.2	2.1
Totals, Special Funds	$1,697.5	$1,696.4	$1,698.9	18.2
TOTALS	$7,670.2	$8,148.9	$9,327.1	100.0

* This and subsequent dollar amounts have been rounded. Totals, differences and percentages have been computed from whole numbers.

Significant tax legislation enacted in 1973 are:

Tax Reduction Program

Chapter 396, Statutes of 1973–74 (SB 90) granted income tax credits ranging from 20 percent to 35 percent, depending on adjusted gross income, to be deducted from income taxes due on 1973 incomes; a reduction in the state sales tax rate from 4¾ percent to 3¾ percent for six months beginning October 1, 1973; and exempted from state income taxes single taxpayers with incomes less than $4,000 and heads of households and married persons filing joint returns earning less than $8,000.

Heads of Households

The income tax rate schedule applicable to persons qualifying as heads of households was liberalized by Chapter 1180, Statutes of 1973–74 (AB 6). In addition, a different withholding schedule will be used for heads of households beginning July 1, 1974.

Renter Credit

Chapter 952, Statutes of 1973–74 (SB 1317) provided that the renter credit be treated as an expenditure during 1973–74. For 1974–75, that part of the renter credit that is used to lower state income tax liability will reduce income tax revenues and only the part that is refunded will be classified as an expenditure.

Other Legislation

The method of accruing revenue was changed by Chapter 402, Statutes of 1973–74 (AB 1000). Under the new law, only accounts receivable that can be expected to be collected in the next fiscal year will be counted as revenue. Under the previous accounting practice, state tax liabilities incurred during a fiscal year were accrued to that fiscal year except for the personal income tax, the bank and corporation tax, and horseracing revenues.

The following table shows the fiscal effects of the above legislation on 1973–74 and 1974–75 revenue.

TABLE 2

Estimated Revenue Effect of 1973 Legislation
(In millions)

	1973–74	*1974–75*
Income tax credit	–$425	–$15
Sales tax reduction	–301	–
Low income tax credit	–5	–5
Renter credit	70	–
Head of household changes	–	–18
Accounting practices	–41	–10
Totals	–$702	–$48

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

The national economic outlook, which serves as the basis for an appraisal of the California economy, is predicated on four major assumptions:

1. Monetary policy will be only moderately stimulative with an increase in the money supply of 5 to 6 percent.
2. Fiscal policy will remain conservative with the federal budget at approximately $272 billion in fiscal 1974 and $293 billion in fiscal 1975.
3. Formal wage and price controls will be phased out by April 1974. Spot controls on sensitive industries will remain, however.
4. The energy shortage, including the current embargo of Arab oil, will ease after the first half of 1974.

The assumption on the energy situation is perhaps the most critical in any current forecast. Insufficient data are available to appraise the impact of cutbacks and restrictions which will take place during the coming months. Lifting or easing of the embargo to the United States during the first or second quarters of 1974 will permit the resumption of stronger levels of business activity during the second half of the year. Various analysts of the Middle East situation have suggested that such a development will occur, pointing out that the Arab nations—having demonstrated their economic power—are unlikely to want to continue the boycott to the point that the U.S. becomes independent of Arab oil, whether by enforced conservation methods or development of alternate energy sources.

The consumer will be a particularly important factor in 1974. Demand for durables has been tapering since mid-1973, while sales of nondurables and services have remained strong. There is little indication yet, however, as to how individuals will react to the energy shortage. It is anticipated that savings will rise as a proportion of income.

Durables consumption is expected to register a slight decline in 1974. Demand for automobiles has fallen substantially in recent months. Car sales next year are expected to approximate 10.2 million units, down from 11½ million units in 1973. Continuation of the apparent shift to smaller cars will reduce per-unit prices, even though it is anticipated that compact and subcompact models will be ordered with numerous options. Home furnishings will decline in real terms concomitant with the reduction seen for the home building industry. Nondurable consumption will rise at a somewhat slower than usual rate. Further price increases for gasoline and food will contribute to the high inflation factor in this component. The service industries will experience relatively slow growth next year. This will be due in part to the fact that service establishments associated with recreation and travel industries will be adversely affected by cutbacks in gasoline usage and the Sunday closing of many stations.

The investment sector has the potential for a strong expansion during the coming year, given apparent capacity shortages in various industries. Investment in plant and equipment is therefore less likely to be affected by the energy shortage than other parts of the economy. There is the possibility, in fact, that investment will actually be stimulated by the energy situation, with stepped-up conversion to facilities requiring less energy.

Housing remains an area of substantial weakness. Starts have fallen sharply in recent months and it is now estimated that they will decline to a level of about 1.5 million units during the first quarter 1974 and average 1.76 million units for the year as a whole. Present consumer uncertainty over the trend of the economy, coupled with tight credit conditions and high interest rates, will contribute to the softness in this sector.

Government spending also will support the advance during the coming year. Military spending is expected to reverse its downtrend of the past two and one-half years, with military assistance to Israel to replace equipment lost in the recent Mideast war a contributing factor. Other federal spending will be buoyed by pay increases. State and local spending will increase further due in part to the federal revenue-sharing program which gives approximately $6 billion a year to state and local governments.

Overall, GNP is forecast at $1,374 billion in 1974, a gain of 6.7 percent. The first quarter is expected to see a sharp decline in real terms as the energy crisis reaches a peak. Moderate real growth will occur during the second three months of the year with a return to more normal growth rates during the last half.

Price increases will be substantial, particularly during the first half of 1974 as controls are lifted from most industries. It is now estimated that the consumer price index will rise by 6.2 percent this year, approximately the same as the 6.1 percent increase estimated for 1973.

Employment trends will be mixed. Employment for the year will be up moderately, in part carrying forward the momentum established during the second half of 1973. Layoffs in the first quarter, however, will raise the unemployment rate sharply. For all of 1974, it is estimated that unemployment will average 5.9 percent of the labor force.

Personal income will amount to $1,109.5 billion, with the largest gains in wages and salaries and transfer payments. Corporate profits will be down moderately, with pretax profits declining by approximately 4 percent from the 1973 level.

By 1975 it is anticipated that the economy will again be expanding at a relatively normal pace, with real GNP up 3.7 percent and recovery in corporate profits and personal income. Inflationary pressures will still remain a problem however, reflected in a gain of about 5 percent in the consumer price index.

THE CALIFORNIA ECONOMY

The California economy recorded substantial gains during the past year. It is anticipated that this momentum will be reflected in 1974 annual averages, even though some softness will be apparent.

It appears that employment data published for California during the past year have underestimated the growth which has actually occurred in the state. That series is now being revised to March 1973 benchmark data. However, since the revision was not completed in time for use in developing budget estimates, the Department of Finance has reestimated California employment for the past two years to the approximate level indicated by the benchmark.

There was a substantial increase in jobs during 1973 with nonagricultural wage and salary employment up approximately 6 percent, the largest gain since 1966. Growth has been particularly strong in the service sector (9.4 percent), trade (6.1 percent) and manufacturing (7.1 percent). The manufacturing growth was widespread, occurring in most industries, with particularly strong increases in electrical equipment, fabricated metals, primary metals and nonelectrical machinery.

The energy shortage will lead to cutbacks in service, trade and manufacturing employment during the first few months of 1974. By midyear, moderate expansion is again anticipated. Two industries in particular deserve special comment. Aerospace employment, at approximately 510,000 at the end of 1973, is expected to decline to about 490,000 during 1974, and average 500,000 for the year as a whole. This will be due primarily to recent developments in the air transport industry. Energy shortages have emphasized the need for increasing capacity utilization of aircraft, and have therefore led to reductions in flight schedules for major domestic carriers. As a result, airlines have reevaluated their equipment situation and have requested delays in delivery of additional wide-bodied planes. This will lead to layoffs of production and supporting personnel in the aerospace industries.

The construction industry will see a substantial decline in employment during 1974. Nonresidential building is expected to be at approximately the 1973 level in real terms. Residential building will see a continuation of the recent decline in housing unit authorizations. It is estimated that 200,000 units will be built in 1974, down from 225,000 during 1973.

Personal income will total $120 billion this year, up 7.1 percent from the $112 billion estimated for 1973. Wages and salaries will account for most of the increase, rising by $5.26 billion. This will be attributable to the moderately higher employment forecast for the year as well as to continuing strong pressures for higher wages as a result of increases in the consumer price index during the past year and those anticipated during 1974. Transfer payments will be buoyed by the two-stage benefit increase scheduled in social security payments. Proprietors' income will increase in both the farm and nonfarm sectors. The gain in property income will be somewhat less than during the past year, due primarily to a lower rate of growth in interest income.

In summary, 1974 is expected to be a year of adjustment, setting the stage for more substantial economic gains in 1975.

TABLE 3

Economic Data
(Dollar amounts in billions)

	1972	1973 Amount	1973 Percent change	1974 Amount	1974 Percent change
National Data					
Gross national product	$1,155.2	$1,287.3	11.4	$1,374.0	6.7
Personal consumption expenditures	726.5	805.0	10.8	855.0	6.2
Durables	117.4	132.4	12.8	131.0	–1.1
Nondurables	299.9	335.6	11.9	360.0	7.3
Services	309.2	337.0	9.0	364.0	8.0
Gross private domestic investment	178.3	200.5	12.5	213.0	6.2
Fixed investment	172.3	195.3	13.3	205.5	5.2
Residential	54.0	59.0	9.3	55.0	–6.8
Nonresidential structures	41.7	48.4	16.1	54.5	12.6
Producers' durable equipment	76.5	87.9	14.9	96.0	9.2
Change in inventories	6.0	5.2	—	7.5	—
Net exports	–4.6	4.3	—	4.0	—
Government purchases	255.0	277.5	8.8	302.0	8.8
Federal	104.4	107.5	3.0	114.5	6.5
Defense	74.4	74.6	0.3	78.5	5.2
Other	30.1	32.9	9.3	36.0	9.4
State and local	150.5	170.0	13.0	187.5	10.3
Personal income	939.2	1,034.2	10.1	1,109.5	7.3
Less: Personal taxes and nontax payments	142.2	152.7	7.4	165.0	8.1
Disposable income	797.0	881.5	10.6	944.5	7.1
Savings	49.7	52.9	6.4	62.7	18.5
Savings rate (%)	6.2	6.0	—	6.6	—
Corporate profits before taxes	$98.0	$125.9	28.5	$121.2	–3.7
Consumer price index (1967=100)	125.3	132.9	6.1	141.1	6.2
Civilian labor force (000)	86,542	88,640	2.4	90,550	2.2
Unemployment (000)	4,840	4,260	–12.0	5,350	25.6
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	4.8	—	5.9	—
Employment (000)	81,702	84,380	3.3	85,200	1.0
California Data					
Personal income	$102.1	$112.0	9.7	$120.0	7.1
Wages and salaries	68.4	75.7	10.6	80.9	7.0
Other labor income	3.9	4.3	11.7	4.7	8.8
Proprietors' income	7.3	7.8	6.8	8.3	5.6
Property income	14.1	15.5	9.7	16.9	8.6
Transfer payments	12.4	13.7	9.9	15.0	9.8
Less: Contributions for social insurance	4.1	5.0	22.7	5.8	15.2
Personal taxes	12.7	12.9	1.6	13.5	4.7
Federal income tax	10.5	10.9	3.8	11.7	7.3
State income tax	2.2	2.0	–9.1	1.8	–10.0
Disposable income [a]	89.4	99.1	10.9	106.5	7.5
Taxable corporate profits (millions)	9,053	10,000	10.5	10,000	n.c.
Civilian labor force (000)	8,827	9,214	4.4	9,425	2.3
Unemployment	516	472	–8.5	560	18.6
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	5.1	—	5.9	—
Civilian employment (000)	8,311	8,742	5.2	8,865	1.4
Nonagricultural wage and salary workers	7,226	7,656	6.0	7,780	1.6
Mining	30	31	4.1	32	4.2
Construction	318	341	7.4	320	–6.2
Manufacturing	1,529	1,638	7.1	1,660	1.3
Aerospace	455	493	8.4	500	1.4
Other	1,074	1,145	6.6	1,160	1.3
Transportation—utilities	457	472	3.3	474	0.5
Trade	1,621	1,720	6.1	1,750	1.8
Finance—insurance—real estate	410	432	5.5	445	3.0
Services	1,368	1,496	9.4	1,545	3.3
Government	1,495	1,526	2.1	1,554	1.8
Other nonagricultural	806	805	–0.1	804	–0.2
Agriculture	279	282	1.0	281	–0.4
Number of residential building permits (000 units)	278	225	–19.1	200	–11.1
New car sales (000)	1,076	1,130	5.0	1,015	–10.2
Taxable sales	$53.7	$61.0	13.6	$63.4	3.9
Consumer price index (1967=100)	123.1	130.3	5.8	138.3	6.1

[a] Disposable income of California residents represents personal income less federal and state personal income taxes. Other personal tax and nontax payments have not been deducted.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding. Percentages have been computed from unrounded data.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

Almost 82 percent of aggregate state revenue is deposited in the General Fund. This includes collections from such levies as those on sales of tangible personal property, personal income, corporate profits and insurance premiums. For the most part, these taxes are geared directly to business conditions. Hence, the estimates of revenue from each source flow directly from the economic assumptions outlined above. The influence of these economic factors upon the various tax bases and the methods used in preparing the budget revenue estimates are summarized in the following material.

Sales and Use Tax—$3,175,000,000

A state tax—presently at 3¾ percent but increasing to 4¾ percent on April 1, 1974—is imposed on the sale or use of tangible personal property for final consumption. An additional 1¼ percent tax is collected by the state for local government and is not included in budget totals. Also excluded from the budget totals is the ½ percent tax levied in Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco Counties for support of the Bay Area Rapid Transit District.

There are many exemptions from the sales tax, the most significant of which are: food for off-premises consumption, other than hot takeout food; gas, electricity, and water supplied by utilities; and prescription drugs. Since the tax applies only to tangible personal property, sales of all types of services are excluded as well as sales of other intangibles such as patents, copyrights and securities. Because buildings and land are real property rather than personal property, no tax is levied on the sale or rental of a new or existing building; construction materials, however, are subject to tax. The final consumer may be a business instead of a person, so the tax base includes products for business use such as industrial machinery and office supplies.

Three major bills were enacted in 1972 and 1973 which affected the state sales tax rate. Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 (SB 90), provided for an increase in the state sales tax rate from 3¾ percent to 4¾ percent, operative June 1, 1973. Chapter 67, Statutes of 1973–74 (AB 137), delayed the 1 percent increase from June 1, 1973, to July 1, 1973, resulting in a $54 million revenue loss in 1973–74. Chapter 296, Statutes of 1973–74 (SB 90), provided for a 1 percent reduction in the state tax rate between October 1, 1973, and March 31, 1974, reducing state revenue by $301 million in 1973–74.

Taxable sales in calendar 1973 are estimated at $61.0 billion, up 13.6 percent from 1972. The strongest gain was in the automotive group, up 23.7 percent, largely attributable to the fact that 1973 represents the first full year of gasoline being subject to the sales tax. The building material sales component, up 11.9 percent, is consistent with past strength in construction activity. Both the retail stores group, and sales by manufacturers and wholesalers registered above-average increases indicative of the 1973 economic expansion.

In 1974, taxable sales are estimated at $63.4 billion, up 3.9 percent. The retail stores group and sales by manufacturers and wholesalers are the strong segments, up 7.0 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. The automotive group is expected to increase only 0.4 percent mainly as a result of a lower level of automobile sales. The building material sales component, up only 0.3 percent, reflects the slowdown in building beginning in the latter part of 1973 and continuing through 1974.

Total taxable sales in 1975 are estimated at $68.7 billion, up 8.4 percent from 1974. Sales trends in 1975 reflect a recovery from the slowdown in 1974.

Taxable sales are estimated by two methods. One method utilizes a multiple regression equation to estimate total sales in constant dollars using as independent variables disposable personal income in constant dollars, the number of wage and salary workers in manufacturing and construction, the number of new vehicles sold and the savings rate. Sales in constant dollars are then converted to current dollars by application of the appropriate price factor. A second estimate is made by classifying taxable sales into 15 homogeneous groups, each of which is related to an appropriate factor. The two estimates are then reconciled. The final results are shown below.

TABLE 4

Taxable Sales in California
(In millions)

	Actual 1972	*Estimated 1973*	*Percent change*	*Estimated 1974*	*Percent change*	*Estimated 1975*	*Percent change*
Retail stores except automobiles and building	$23,761	$26,200	10.3	$28,040	7.0	$29,980	6.9
Motor vehicle dealers—auto parts, etc.	10,595	13,105	23.7	13,155	0.4	15,270	16.1
Building material sales—including contractors	5,416	6,060	11.9	6,080	0.3	6,300	3.6
Manufacturing, wholesaling and miscellaneous	13,942	15,665	12.4	16,140	3.0	17,195	6.5
Totals	$53,713	$61,030	13.6	$63,415	3.9	$68,745	8.4

Sales and use tax receipts, including revenue attributable to audit activities of the Board of Equalization, and the effects of legislation are shown below:

1972–73 (actual)	$2,198,523,462
1973–74 (estimated)	$2,560,000,000
1974–75 (estimated)	$3,175,000,000

Personal Income Tax—$2,289,000,000

The income tax is based on the amount of taxable income received by taxpayers, computed by deducting from adjusted gross income either all itemized deductions or the standard deduction of $1,000 for single or $2,000 for joint returns. Tax rates ranging

from 1 percent to 11 percent are applied to yield the computed tax. A credit of $25 and $50 for single and joint returns, respectively, plus $8 for each dependent, is allowed against the computed tax to derive the taxpayer's actual liability.

Income tax revenue is primarily determined by the amount and type of income received by Californians. The revenue attributable to each type of income fluctuates from year to year in response to changes in the amount of income received from each source, and changes in the distribution of income among income brackets. Distributions for 1972, 1973 and 1974 are shown below:

TABLE 5

Percent of Tax Attributable to Each Type of Income

Type of income	*Actual 1972*	*Estimated 1973*	*Estimated 1974*
Wages and salaries	67.9	72.0	72.9
Proprietors	12.6	12.1	11.4
Capital gains	6.1	3.6	4.1
Dividends	4.6	4.1	3.7
Interest	4.6	4.6	4.6
Rent and miscellaneous	4.2	3.5	3.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0

Income from the various sources is distributed differently among income brackets, as illustrated below for income from wages and salaries, and capital gains.

TABLE 6

Percent of Tax Attributable to Wages and Salaries and Capital Gains by Income Class, 1972

Adjusted Gross Income	*Wages and Salaries*	*Capital Gains*
$0–$9,999	8.4	1.1
10,000–24,999	56.1	10.4
25,000–49,999	23.8	19.7
50,000–99,999	7.3	20.8
100,000 and over	4.4	48.0
Totals	100.0	100.0

Because of such differences in distribution, changes in the various income components have different impacts on income tax revenue. For example, capital gains are for the most part reported by taxpayers in higher income tax brackets while wages and salaries mainly reported by taxpayers in lower tax brackets. Therefore, a fluctuation in capital gains will have a greater impact on revenue than a similar variation in wages and salaries.

The revenue from each type of income is estimated separately. The estimates of tax attributable to wages and salaries, dividends, interest, and proprietors' income are derived from equations relating receipts from each tax to its personal income component. Estimated receipts from rental and miscellaneous income are based on an analysis of past trends. The estimate of tax attributable to capital gains takes into consideration the price and volume of shares sold on the New York Stock Exchange, and changes in gross national product and corporate profits.

The income tax is collected through a system of withholding and declarations of estimated tax. Withholding requires that the employer deduct state income tax from paychecks, and remit these amounts to the state to be credited against the employees' income tax liability the next April. Quarterly payments of estimated tax are due on the 15th of April, June, September and January. The adoption of withholding income tax increased compliance, and generated additional revenue of approximately $45 million for 1972 income year.

Four bills enacted in 1973 significantly affect personal income tax revenues in the current and budget years. (1) Chapter 296, Statutes of 1973–74 (SB 90), allows a graduated income tax credit ranging between 20 and 35 percent against 1973 tax liabilities, depending on the adjusted gross income of the taxpayer. It also eliminates any state income tax liability for taxpayers with adjusted gross income less than $4,000 (single returns) or $8,000 (joint returns). The one-time special "rebate" is expected to reduce state income tax revenue in 1973–74 by $425 million, while the 100 percent credit for the low income persons is expected to reduce revenue by $5 million annually. (2) Chapter 1180, Statutes of 1973–74 (AB 6) provides for a new tax schedule for taxpayers filing as heads of households. This change is expected to reduce state income tax revenues by $18 million in 1974–75. (3) Chapter 402, Statutes of 1973–74 (AB 1000) changes the accounting method for the personal income tax, adding $29 million in accrued revenue to the revenue expected in 1973–74. (4) Chapter 952, Statutes of 1973–74 (SB 1317), appropriates the entire amount of renter credit to be granted in 1973–74 rather than reducing revenue receipts by the amount of renter credit that would be used to reduce income tax payments. This action will increase revenue in 1973–74 by $70 million.

Total revenues for the years covered by this budget, after adjusting for 1973 legislation and adding collections due to audit activity of the Franchise Tax Board are as follows:

1972–73 (actual)	$1,884,057,630
1973–74 (estimated)	$1,725,000,000
1974–75 (estimated)	$2,289,000,000

Bank and Corporation Tax—$1,050,000,000

The bank and corporation tax is levied for the privilege of doing business in California. Revenue collections in the current and budget years depend upon corporate profits attributable to California during 1973, 1974 and 1975. The tax for 1973–74 has been estimated from responses solicited from a sample of companies doing business in California. The companies included in the sample represent almost one-half of the tax base. Actual and estimated corporate profits are shown in the following table:

TABLE 7

Taxable Corporate Income in California *
(In millions)

Industry	Actual 1971	Actual 1972	Percent change	Estimated 1973	Percent change
Agriculture	$102	$130	27.5	$157	20.8
Mining and oil production	282	297	5.3	354	19.2
Construction	255	323	26.7	284	-12.1
Manufacturing	2,520	3,181	26.2	3,775	18.7
Trade	1,721	2,073	20.5	2,257	8.9
Service	508	650	27.9	721	10.9
Financials subject to bank tax	685	892	30.2	943	5.7
Real estate and other financials	629	668	6.2	595	-10.9
Utilities	835	839	0.5	914	8.9
Totals	$7,537	$9,053	20.1	$10,000	10.5

* These figures represent income of corporations with accounting periods ending from August 1 of the year shown through July 31 of the following year. This method of reporting approximates the federal system of reporting corporate profits in the year earned.

To estimate the California corporate tax base for 1974, a comparison was made of the year-to-year change in national and California corporate profits. In general, taxable corporate income in this state varies less from year to year than corporate profits nationally because a larger percentage of such income in California is outside the volatile manufacturing sector. Based on the economic assumptions outlined above it is estimated that taxable California corporate income in 1974 will total $10 billion, unchanged from the 1973 level.

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 (SB 90), increased the general tax rate from 7.6 percent to 9 percent (and the tax on banks from 11.6 percent to 13 percent) as of July 1, 1973. This increased revenue during 1972–73 by $20 million and will raise current and budget year revenues by $105 million and $140 million, respectively. Chapter 402, Statutes of 1973–74 (AB 1000), changes the accounting method for the Bank and Corporation Tax, adding $10 million (accounts receivable) to the estimate of 1973–74 revenue.

After adding payments attributable to audit activities of the Franchise Tax Board, and allowing for accrual of accounts receivable, total revenue is estimated as follows:

1972–73 (actual)	$866,117,178
1973–74 (estimated)	$1,030,000,000
1974–75 (estimated)	$1,050,000,000

Inheritance and Gift Taxes—$300,200,000

The inheritance tax is imposed on the right to inherit property or succeed to property transferred in contemplation of death. Any other gift of property in excess of $3,000 per donee is subject to the gift tax. Both laws apply the same rate and exemption schedule. The rate of taxation varies according to the size of the transfer and the relationship of the recipient to the decedent or donor. The exemptions granted to each class of recipient also decrease as the relationship recedes. State revenue from these taxes is therefore contingent upon the number of transfers made during the year, the value of estates or gifts at the time of death or transfer, and the relationship between the decedent or donor and the beneficiary.

Because corporate stock and real estate constitute the major components of estates, relatively mild growth in inheritance tax receipts is projected for 1973–74 and 1974–75 consistent with the economic outlook described above. The drop in gift tax receipts projected for 1973–74 and 1974–75 is the result of (1) 1971 legislation requiring quarterly rather than annual payment of gift tax, which caused revenue collections to be accelerated in 1972–73; and (2) a substantial decline in stock prices and economic growth during the latter months of 1973 has depressed the value of many gifts since corporate stock and business climate determine a large portion of all gifts. Estimated revenues for the inheritance and gift taxes are:

(In Thousands)

	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
Inheritance tax	$238,679	$256,000	$280,200
Gift tax	21,440	17,500	20,000
Totals	$260,119	$273,500	$300,200

Cigarette Tax—$259,800,000

An excise tax of 10 cents per pack is levied on the distribution of cigarettes in California. Seventy percent of the revenue collected is deposited in the State General Fund, with the remainder apportioned to cities and counties.

A projection of the total number of taxable cigarettes distributed in the current and budget year is the basis for the cigarette tax estimate. Total cigarette consumption will continue to grow in 1973–74 and 1974–75 although it is estimated that per capita consumption will show a slight decline during this period. Taxable distributions of cigarettes are estimated at 2.56 billion packs in 1973, and 2.61 and 2.64 billion in 1974 and 1975, respectively. Revenues based upon these factors are as follows:

(In Thousands)

	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
General Fund	$177,822	$179,200	$181,860
Special funds	75,780	76,800	77,940
Totals	$253,602	$256,000	$259,800

Insurance Tax—$205,000,000

Insurance companies operating in California pay an excise tax for the privilege of doing business in this state. The tax is based on the amount of gross premiums written in the preceding calendar year less return premiums and dividends. In general, the tax is assessed at the rate of 2.35 percent. Pension and profit-sharing plans are taxed at 0.5 percent while surplus lines are taxed 3 at percent. Ocean marine insurance is taxed at 5 percent of underwriting profits.

Insurance companies may deduct from their gross premiums tax the amount of real property taxes paid

on their principal or home offices in California. If the insurer is a domestic company which occupied or commenced construction of such principal office before January 1, 1970, and was organized under California law before 1967, it may deduct the full amount of the property tax from the gross premiums tax regardless of the space occupied. All other insurers may deduct only that portion of real property taxes represented by the ratio of office space actually occupied by the company to the total office space in the building. In 1972, 137 insurers claimed $16,407,000 in principal office deductions. It is expected that the principal office deduction will reach $18,000,000 for the current year and $19,500,000 in the budget year.

The insurance tax estimate is based on responses to a questionnaire from 90 companies, which transact over 60 percent of the insurance business written in California. These responses contained projections of premium growth for specific lines of insurance and for all lines. From these projections, an estimate of premiums written was developed for the entire insurance industry.

The estimated tax for the current and budget year compared to the actual tax collected in 1972–73 is shown below:

1972–73 (actual)	$179,673,980
1973–74 (estimated)	$190,500,000
1974–75 (estimated)	$205,000,000

Alcoholic Beverage Taxes—$145,500,000

Excise taxes levied on the distribution of alcoholic beverages range from one cent per gallon on dry wine to $2.00 per gallon on distilled spirits. These excise taxes on distilled spirits, beer and wine, along with fees received from licenses required for the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, constitute the main revenue sources from alcoholic beverages.

With the exception of sweet wines and, as of 1973, sparkling wines, adult per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages has been steadily increasing. Distilled spirits and dry wines registered particularly strong gains during the past year. The forecast of only moderate economic growth in 1974 is expected to lead to a slower-than-usual expansion for distilled spirits. Beer and dry wine sales, however, are again expected to be up, benefiting from a tendency to shift consumption to less expensive beverages.

Apparent Adult Per Capita Consumption
(In gallons)

	Actual 1972	*Estimated 1973*	*Estimated 1974*	*Estimated 1975*
Distilled spirits	3.70	3.78	3.81	3.87
Beer	28.35	28.96	29.65	30.30
Dry wine	4.05	4.51	4.95	5.45
Sweet wine	1.07	.96	.94	.94
Sparkling wine	.35	.32	.30	.30

Revenues from liquor license fees are divided between the General Fund and the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund. The General Fund receives all fees for new licenses, service charges, fees to enforce fair trade regulations, and all license transfer fees. All other fees, mainly license renewal fees, accrue to the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund. Ten percent of this fund is transferred to the General Fund; the remainder is apportioned to cities and counties.

Estimated revenues for the current and budget years, compared with the actual revenue for 1972–73, are shown below.

TABLE 8

Alcoholic Beverage Taxes and Fees
(In thousands)

	Actual 1972–73	*Estimated 1973–74*	*Estimated 1974–75*
Distilled spirits	$96,907	$100,500	$104,000
Beer	17,977[a]	16,135	17,255
Dry wine		620	700
Sweet wine		250	255
Sparkling wine		1,245	1,240
Total excise taxes	$114,885	$118,750	$123,450
Liquor License Fees	20,732	21,450	22,050
Total Taxes and Fees	$135,617	$140,200	$145,500
General Fund	122,723	126,700	131,550
Special funds	12,894	13,500	13,950

[a] Approximate distribution; beer and wine revenue are not reported separately.

Horseracing Tax—$79,910,000

The major portion of horseracing revenue is derived from a license fee imposed on the total parimutuel handle (amount wagered) at each race meet. The license fee rate to be applied at each meet is dependent on the total handle at that meet. A 5.5 percent rate is applied at all meets which handle less than $20 million. For those meets which handle more than $20 million, a 6.10 percent base rate is applied to the first $20 million wagered and another rate, ranging from 5.70 percent to 7.45 percent depending on the total handle, is applied to the handle in excess of $20 million.

In addition to the license fees collected on the amount wagered, the State receives all the breakage (the odd cents not paid to winning ticket holders) attributable to the handle in excess of $50 million at each meet where the total handle is less than $125 million. At those meets where the total parimutuel pool exceeds $125 million (Santa Anita and Hollywood Park), the State receives one-half of the breakage on the first $24 million wagered and all of the breakage attributable to the handle in excess of $24 million.

The other sources of horseracing revenue are unclaimed parimutuel tickets, occupational license fees, fines and penalties, and miscellaneous revenue.

The projection of the amount of state horseracing revenue is based on estimates of the average daily handle for each race meet, taking into consideration past experience, law changes, and revisions in the racing calendar.

The racing calendar was revised in April 1973 when the California Horse Racing Board authorized Sunday racing. This ruling will have a significant impact on horseracing revenue as illustrated by the substantial increase projected in total handle in 1973–74.

It is anticipated that all major thoroughbred meets, with the exception of the Pacific Racing Association and the Tanforan Racing Association at Golden Gate Fields, will substitute Sunday racing for racing on a weekday.

It should be noted that, pursuant to Chapter 1759, Statutes of 1971 (AB 205), 15 weeks of harness racing will be conducted by the Western Harness Racing Association in 1974–75, rather than the 13 weeks allocated in 1973–74.

Total parimutuel pools, receipts from horseracing, and final distribution of such revenue among the various funds are shown below.

TABLE 9

Sources and Distribution of Horseracing Revenue (In thousands)

	Actual 1972–73	*Estimated 1973–74*	*Estimated 1974–75*
Total parimutuel pools	$998,037	$1,068,558	$1,087,924
Receipts:			
Parimutuel license fees	66,716	71,567	73,261
Breakage	4,947	5,334	5,502
Unclaimed parimutuel tickets	700	739	772
Occupational license fees, fines and penalties, miscellaneous revenue	330	350	375
Totals revenue	$72,693	$77,990	$79,910
Distribution:			
General Fund	$63,530	$64,892	$68,635
Fair and Exposition Fund	8,413	12,348	10,525
Wildlife Restoration Fund	750	750	750

Private Car Tax—$7,150,000

Railroad cars owned by companies other than railroads are taxed by the state rather than by local governments. The statewide average property tax rate during the preceding fiscal year is applied against assessed valuation as determined by the State Board of Equalization.

Based on assessed value of $63.0 million and a rate of $11.44 per $100 of assessed value, current year collections will total $7,335,000. Actual collections in 1972–73 were $5,701,300. Tax rate reductions will more than offset increased assessments and result in a decline in revenue from this source to $7,150,000 for 1974–75.

Nontax Receipts—$219,804,000

Miscellaneous receipts for the General Fund will total $219,804,000 in the budget year; a decrease of $75,562,000 from the corresponding figure for the current period and up $5,354,000 from 1972–73. Miscellaneous revenue is made up of five categories: medical aid reimbursements—$55.6 million; interest income—$72.2 million; pay patients and county board charges at hospitals—$13.6 million; traffic penalties $19.6 million; and other—primarily charges for certain services to business and individuals and sales of property—$58.8 million.

SPECIAL FUND REVENUE

Provision of the State Constitution, codes and statutes restrict the use of certain revenue for specified purposes, and these receipts are separately accounted for in various special funds. In general, they comprise three categories of income: (1) receipts from broad tax levies which are allocated to specified functions; (2) charges for special services to specific groups; and (3) rentals, royalties and other receipts earmarked for particlar purposes. Motor vehicle taxes and fees illustrate the first of these classes. License fees for the regulation of business and professions are typical of the second. Oil and gas royalties, now assigned primarily to capital outlay for public higher education and water development, are examples of the third. In addition, interest received by the investment of special fund money is deposited in the fund for which the investments are held.

Motor vehicle taxes and fees account for 83 percent of all special fund revenue. Principal sources of this income are the motor vehicle fuel taxes, registration and weight fees and vehicle license fees. During the 1974–75 fiscal year, $1,406,984,000 will be derived from the ownership or operation of motor vehicles. Approximately $643 million of this revenue will be returned to local governments. The remainder will be available for various activities related to state highways and services to vehicle owners.

Thirty percent of the cigarette tax revenue is now deposited in a special fund for distribution to the cities and counties. In 1974–75, receipts for this fund are estimated at $77.9 million.

Charges for special services to industry, business and the professions, together with hunting, fishing and liquor licenses and other regulatory fees, will amount to $94.6 million in 1974–75. Rents, royalties and other miscellaneous receipts are estimated to total $104.4 million. Interest from investments held for the various special funds is projected at $14.9 million.

Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes—$701,950,000

A 7-cent tax, levied on the sale or distribution of motor vehicle fuel for use in vehicles operated on the state's highways, constitutes the major source of California highway financing. In the past, gasoline tax revenues were estimated on the basis of average gasoline consumption per vehicle. However, due to the energy crisis, the production of motor vehicle fuels has been greatly reduced. The most obvious cause of this reduction is the decreased supply of crude oil because of the Middle East oil embargo. The second cause stems from the diversion of refinery production from gasoline to fuel oil. As a consequence, gasoline distributions in 1974 are estimated to be less than in 1973. The estimate of gasoline taxes was based on the amount of fuel available for distribution.

Highway consumption of diesel fuel is estimated by projecting a trend based on past tax collections with adjustments made for changes in economic activity. The tax rate is seven cents per gallon on diesel fuel, with the exception of local transit systems which pay one cent per gallon. Again, the fuel shortage has been considered in this estimate, however, the effect on diesel fuel will not be as pronounced as it has been on gasoline.

Revenues from motor vehicle fuel taxes are shown below:

(In Thousands)

	Actual 1972–73	*Estimated 1973–74*	*Estimated 1974–75*
Gasoline	$697,905	$673,800	$648,950
Diesel fuel	48,291	49,000	53,000
Totals	$746,196	$722,800	$701,950

Motor Vehicle Fees—$698,000,000

Registration, weight, and vehicle license fees account for the major portion of motor vehicle fees. Drivers' license fees and various other charges related to vehicle operation make up the balance. New vehicle sales in California are expected to be less than the record 1973 level in both 1974 and 1975. The high 1973 sales reflect the advance buying of automobiles in anticipation of higher prices and other features required on 1974 models. Sales for the coming two years also are likely to be held in check by consumer reaction to the energy crises and to the increasing price for gasoline. New automobile sales are estimated at 1,130,000 in 1973 compared to 1,015,000 and 1,075,000 in 1974 and 1975, respectively.

Allowing for scrappage, and vehicles entering and leaving California, total fee-paid registrations at yearend are estimated at 15,450,000 for 1973; 15,900,000 for 1974; and 16,425,000 for 1975. Based on these estimates, registration and weight fees are expected to total $309,300,000 in the current year and $325,500,000 in the budget year. These figures include the effect of Chapter 1010, Statutes of 1973–74 (AB 505), which increased total weight fees revenue by $20 million and $24 million in 1973–74 and 1974–75 respectively.

A license fee in lieu of local personal property tax is imposed for the privilege of operating a vehicle upon the public highways of California. It is computed at 2 percent of the market value of the vehicle, which is a decreasing percentage of the base price, and is assessed on all vehicles subject to registration under the Vehicle Code. Revenue, therefore, is contingent upon the number of vehicles in the state, the age distribution of those vehicles, and their original base price.

Total revenues from motor vehicle fees are shown below:

(In Millions)

	Actual 1972–73	*Estimated 1973–74*	*Estimated 1974–75*
Vehicle license fees	$293.4	$321.0	$344.0
Registration and weight fees and other fees	290.2	322.5	338.9
Drivers' license fees	13.3	14.5	15.1
Totals	$596.9	$658.0	$698.0

Transportation Tax—$600,000

The Transportation Tax was repealed by Chapter 563, Statutes of 1972 (AB 705), effective July 1, 1973. The tax was imposed on vehicle operators who transport persons or property for hire at a rate of 1.5 percent of the operator's gross receipts. The tax was repealed because it was not an equitable tax in that while for-hire operators paid the tax, companies transporting their own goods were not subject to the tax. In addition, there were many exemptions to the tax which added to this inequity. Chapter 1010, Statutes of 1973–74 (AB 505), which increased weight fees for all commercial vehicles will make up most of the revenue lost through repeal of the transportation tax.

Revenue for the transportation tax is shown below. The amount for 1973–74 reflects collections attributable to operations before July 1, 1973. Revenue in the budget year is due to audit activities of the Board of Equalization.

1972–73 (actual)	$29,998,993
1973–74 (estimated)	$6,000,000
1974–75 (estimated)	$600,000

Other Special Fund Revenue—$195,192,000

For the most part, nontax revenue flowing to special funds represents regulatory fees on business and professions, charges for special services to designated groups and royalties from oil and gas production on state-owned land.

For the budget year, these revenues will total $195,192,000 compared with $206,160,000 in the current year. Actual receipts in 1972–73 were $226,547,000.

TABLE 10

SUMMARY OF STATE POPULATION, INCOME OF CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS, AND STATE TAX COLLECTIONS

Excluding Departmental, Interest and Miscellaneous Revenue

Year	Estimated Population July 1st (Thousands)	Estimated Personal Income (Millions)	Estimated Income per Capita	Fiscal Year	State Tax Collections General Fund (Thousands)	State Tax Collections Special Funds (Thousands)	State Tax Collections Total (Thousands)	Taxes per Capita General Fund	Taxes per Capita Special Funds	Taxes per Capita Total	Taxes per $100 of Personal Income General Fund	Taxes per $100 of Personal Income Special Funds	Taxes per $100 of Personal Income Total
CASH BASIS													
50	10,643	$19,774	$1,858	1950–51	$647,992	$295,542	$943,534	$59.52	$27.15	$86.67	$3.28	$1.49	$4.77
51	11,130	22,756	2,045	1951–52	709,245	322,699	1,031,944	62.30	28.35	90.65	3.12	1.42	4.53
52	11,638	25,214	2,167	1952–53	754,048	346,480	1,100,528	63.53	29.19	92.72	2.99	1.37	4.36
53	12,101	27,002	2,231	1953–54	772,250	442,538	1,214,788	62.74	35.95	98.69	2.86	1.64	4.50
54	12,517	27,682	2,212	1954–55	831,899	467,814	1,299,713	65.20	36.66	101.86	3.01	1.69	4.70
55	13,004	30,378	2,336	1955–56	972,828	524,765	1,497,593	73.18	38.48	112.67	3.20	1.73	4.93
56	13,581	33,177	2,443	1956–57	1,042,773	554,713	1,597,486	75.13	39.97	115.10	3.14	1.67	4.82
57	14,177	35,497	2,504	1957–58	1,069,809	572,490	1,642,299	73.99	39.59	113.58	3.01	1.61	4.63
58	14,741	37,321	2,532	1958–59	1,170,890	594,587	1,765,477	77.99	39.60	117.59	3.14	1.59	4.73
59	15,288	40,955	2,679	1959–60	1,443,296	633,492	2,076,788	92.66	40.67	133.33	3.52	1.55	5.07
60	15,863	42,913	2,705	1960–61	1,537,347	656,815	2,194,162	95.40	40.76	136.16	3.58	1.53	5.11
61	16,366	45,601	2,786	1961–62	1,645,300	669,267	2,314,567	98.90	40.23	139.13	3.61	1.47	5.08
62	16,905	48,948	2,895	1962–63	1,791,038	711,185	2,502,223	104.06	41.32	145.38	3.66	1.45	5.11
63	17,518	52,522	2,998	1963–64	2,057,962	813,937	2,871,900	115.81	45.80	161.62	3.92	1.55	5.47
64	18,021	56,471	3,134	1964–65	2,161,157	931,958	3,093,115	118.38	51.05	169.43	3.83	1.65	5.48
65	18,491	60,104	3,250	1965–66	2,398,958	971,625	3,370,582	128.49	52.04	180.52	3.99	1.62	5.61
66	18,851	65,002	3,448	1966–67	2,422,275	993,277	3,415,552	127.21	52.16	179.37	3.73	1.53	5.25
ACCRUAL BASIS *													
66	18,851	65,002	3,448	1966–67	2,746,888	1,091,387	3,838,275	144.25	57.31	201.57	4.23	1.68	5.90
67	19,234	69,807	3,629	1967–68	3,557,610	1,118,311	4,675,921	183.63	57.72	241.35	5.10	1.60	6.70
68	19,513	76,720	3,932	1968–69	3,962,520	1,210,229	5,172,748	201.49	61.54	263.03	5.16	1.58	6.74
69	19,819	83,067	4,191	1969–70	4,125,607	1,283,258	5,408,865	207.09	64.41	271.50	4.97	1.54	6.51
70	20,025	89,312	4,460	1970–71	4,290,263	1,308,350	5,598,413	212.80	64.89	277.69	4.80	1.47	6.27
71	20,296	94,412	4,652	1971–72	5,212,693	1,385,863	6,598,555	255.44	67.91	323.35	5.52	1.47	6.99
72	20,518	102,099	4,976	1972–73	5,758,266	1,470,905	7,229,171	280.64	71.69	352.33	5.64	1.44	7.08
73 †	20,741	112,000	5,400	1973–74 †	6,157,127	1,490,198	7,647,325	296.86	71.85	368.71	5.50	1.33	6.83
74 †	20,956	120,000	5,726	1974–75 †	7,408,395	1,503,715	8,912,110	353.52	71.76	425.28	6.17	1.25	7.43

*Beginning with 1972–73, accounts receivable only are accrued. The personal income tax and bank and corporation tax accruals of accounts receivable begin in 1973–74.
†Estimated.
Population estimated by the State Department of Finance.
Personal income, 1950 through 1972, from estimates by the Office of Business Economics, United States Department of Commerce. Data for 1973 and 1974 are estimates by the State Department of Finance.
Taxes per capita computed on the basis of population January 1st, the midpoint of the fiscal year.
Data may not add due to rounding.
NOTE: Data are shown for 1966–67 on both bases in order to facilitate long-term comparisons.

TABLE 11

COMPARATIVE YIELD OF STATE TAXES, 1950–51 THROUGH 1974–75

(In Thousands)

Year Ending June 30	Sales and Use	Personal Income	Bank and Corporation [1]	Cigarette	Inheritance and Gift	Insurance	Distilled Spirits	Horse Racing	Liquor License Fees	Beer and Wine	Private Car	Motor Vehicle Fuel [2]	Motor Vehicle Fees [3]	Transportation Tax [4]
CASH BASIS														
51	$399,243	$75,891	$98,245	–	$23,671	$23,447	$16,094	$16,368	$8,106	$3,796	$891	$149,907	$117,680	$10,194
52	417,693	90,914	120,127	–	29,165	25,732	14,430	20,042	7,828	3,730	1,089	163,076	127,809	11,312
53	460,110	94,551	119,127	–	23,474	29,171	15,615	20,960	8,687	4,069	1,127	170,871	139,406	13,359
54	465,051	96,169	125,026	–	24,112	34,325	15,546	22,512	8,586	3,989	1,222	234,395	170,519	13,337
55	492,917	106,738	133,661	–	30,250	38,501	16,108	22,838	9,213	4,172	1,301	244,588	185,505	13,921
56	564,225	127,816	157,088	–	36,334	39,104	33,970	24,891	9,638	4,373	1,330	273,086	209,817	15,921
57	600,102	143,290	167,431	–	38,540	42,529	34,902	26,695	10,616	4,361	1,424	291,364	219,266	16,965
58	605,238	149,269	173,599	–	45,331	46,037	33,963	25,948	11,297	4,595	1,590	302,671	227,153	15,609
59	631,514	160,553	174,003	–	44,943	105,832	36,685	28,087	11,962	5,129	1,712	317,709	236,177	11,171
60	709,648	246,585	240,735	$64,805	47,189	61,530	40,369	36,288	12,379	10,016	1,613	336,786	256,303	12,543
61	711,702	269,103	272,718	66,024	76,803	66,745	41,274	37,260	13,044	9,704	1,668	350,801	264,842	12,475
62	749,523	299,034	290,870	66,054	76,012	71,699	45,418	38,311	13,533	10,495	1,753	363,771	274,906	13,187
63	813,465	322,012	311,251	70,194	92,432	77,970	48,152	41,663	13,939	10,659	1,808	386,215	298,356	14,106
64	876,944	392,341	405,431	71,822	102,195	107,200	50,145	43,442	14,274	11,299	1,846	450,195	329,584	15,183
65	939,649	410,109	416,247	74,477	114,464	95,199	53,915	47,560	14,596	12,422	2,017	542,822	353,607	16,030
66	1,096,162	454,625	435,597	74,578	123,781	100,854	56,718	47,443	14,878	12,606	2,205	551,108	382,656	17,383
67	1,053,249	500,086	453,292	75,597	114,413	107,186	59,564	49,311	14,954	13,751	2,477	548,287	405,061	18,323
ACCRUAL BASIS *														
67	1,190,750	626,697	453,292	78,191	141,899	131,226	64,733	49,311	14,954	14,964	2,477	643,698	405,061	21,023
68	1,464,927	952,487	576,874	219,272	135,554	121,155	81,700	54,799	15,736	13,196	2,932	580,487	437,918	18,882
69	1,652,979	1,101,691	592,303	237,328	158,815	130,312	85,494	59,839	18,821	14,118	3,865	625,667	469,655	21,858
70	1,753,611	1,152,053	587,013	236,878	164,299	136,733	89,793	58,244	19,401	16,115	3,739	668,537	498,992	23,458
71	1,808,052	1,264,383	532,091	239,721	185,699	158,423	90,765	64,601	20,630	15,791	4,148	674,635	513,201	25,456
72	2,015,993	1,785,618	662,522	247,424	220,192	170,179	94,717	69,380	20,082	17,374	4,552	712,426	547,844	28,623
73	2,198,523	1,884,058	866,117	253,602	260,119	179,674	96,907	72,693	20,732	17,977	5,701	746,196	596,922	29,949
74 †	2,560,000	1,725,000	1,030,000	256,000	273,500	190,500	100,500	77,990	21,450	18,250	7,335	722,800	658,000	6,000
75 †	3,175,000	2,289,000	1,050,000	259,800	300,200	205,000	104,000	79,910	22,050	19,450	7,150	701,950	698,000	600

[1] Includes the corporation income tax.
[2] Motor vehicle fuel tax (gasoline), use fuel tax (diesel and liquified petroleum gas).
[3] Registration and weight fees, motor vehicle license fees and other fees.
[4] Repealed as of July 1, 1973.
*Beginning with 1972–73, accounts receivable only are accrued. The personal income tax and bank and corporation tax accruals of accounts receivable begin in 1973–74.
†Estimated.
NOTE: Data are shown for 1966–67 on both bases in order to facilitate long-term comparisons.

TABLE 12

OUTLINE OF STATE TAX SYSTEM AS OF JANUARY 1, 1974

Major Taxes and Fees	Reference: Code	Reference: Sections	Base or Measure	Rate	Administering Agency	Fund
Alcoholic Beverage Excises:						
Beer	R & T (1)	32151(a)	Gallon	$0.04	Equalization (2)	General
Distilled spirits	R & T	32201(a)	Gallon	2.00	Equalization	General
Wine:						
Dry	R & T	32151(b)	Gallon	.01	Equalization	General
Sweet	R & T	32151(c)	Gallon	.02	Equalization	General
Sparkling	R & T	32151(d)	Gallon	.30	Equalization	General
Sparkling hard cider	R & T	32151(e)	Gallon	.02	Equalization	General
Bank and Corporation:						
General corporations	R & T	23151 23501	Net income	9.0% (3)	Franchise (4)	General
Banks and financial corporations	R & T	23183	Net income	13.0% Max.	Franchise	General
Cigarette	R & T	30101	Package	$0.10 (5)	Equalization	Cigarette Tax Fund (6)
Gift	R & T	15206	Market value	3–24%	Controller	General
Horse Racing License	B & P (7)	19611 19612 19614 19491	Amt. wagered Breakage	5.5–7.45% 0–100%	Horse Racing Board	Fair and Expo. (8), Wildlife Restoration and General
Inheritance	R & T	13404	Market value	3–24%	Controller	General
Insurance	R & T	12202	Gross Premiums	2.35% (9)	Insurance Comm.	General
Liquor License Fees	B & P	23320	Type of license	Various	Alcoholic Beverage Control Dept.	Alcohol Bev. (10) and General
Motor Vehicle:						
Vehicle license fees	R & T	10751	Market value	2%	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Vehicle License Fee (11)
Fuel—gasoline	R & T	7351	Gallon	$0.07	Equalization	Fuel (12)
Fuel—diesel	R & T	8651	Gallon	.07	Equalization	Fuel
Registration fee	Vehicle	9250	Vehicle	11.00	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Motor Veh. (13)
Weight fees	Vehicle	9400	Unladen weight	Various	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Motor Vehicle
Personal Income	R & T	17041	Taxable income	1–11%	Franchise	General
Preference Income:						
Bank and corporation	R & T	23400	Preference income over $30,000	2.5%	Franchise	General
Personal	R & T	17062	Preference income over $30,000	2.5%	Franchise	General
Private (Railroad) Car	R & T	11401	Valuation	(14)	Equalization	General
Retail Sales and Use	R & T	6051 6201	Receipts from sales or lease of taxable items	3.75% (15)	Equalization	General

(1) Revenue and Taxation Code.
(2) State Board of Equalization.
(3) Minimum tax $200 per year, not applicable to banks.
(4) Franchise Tax Board.
(5) This tax is levied at the rate of 5 mills per cigarette.
(6) 30 percent of the cigarette tax is remitted to local jurisdictions.
(7) Business and Professions Code.
(8) For support of county fairs and similar activities.
(9) Ocean marine insurance is taxed at the rate of 5 percent of underwriting profit attributable to California business. A special rate also applies to certain types of insurance and annuities.
(10) For return to cities and counties.
(11) For payment of administrative costs and apportionment to counties, cities and school districts.
(12) For administrative expense and apportionment to state, counties and cities for highways, airports and small craft harbors.
(13) For support of State Department of Motor Vehicles, California Highway Patrol, state highways and environmental protection.
(14) Average property tax rate in the state during preceding year.
(15) Rate increases to 4.75% April 1, 1974.

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State Operations and Capital Outlay Section

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
STATE OPERATIONS													
GENERAL GOVERNMENT													
Legislative:													
Legislature	2	$29,985,776	$676,873	$30,662,649	-	$44,231,618	$2,111,654	$46,343,272	-	$42,748,682	$2,976,067	$45,724,749	-
Legislative Counsel Bureau	4	2,113,073	-	2,113,073	-	2,901,193	-	2,901,193	-	2,949,083	-	2,949,083	-
Law Revision Commission	6	179,713	-	179,713	-	199,571	-	199,571	-	203,042	-	203,042	-
Commission on Uniform State Laws	7	18,879	-	18,879	-	23,100	-	23,100	-	34,700	-	34,700	-
Contributions to Legislators' Retirement Fund	8	642,134	-	642,134	-	654,171	-	654,171	-	1,143,538	-	1,143,538	-
Totals, Legislative		$32,939,575	$676,873	$33,616,448	-	$48,009,653	$2,111,654	$50,121,307	-	$47,079,045	$2,976,067	$50,055,112	-
Judicial:													
Judicial—Supreme Court, Appellate Courts, Judicial Council and Commission on Judicial Qualifications	13	$9,692,404	$17,897	$9,710,301	-	$11,084,765	$25,322	$11,110,087	-	$11,704,964	$25,682	$11,730,646	-
Contributions to Judges' Retirement Fund	17	192,853	-	192,853	-	243,018	-	243,018	-	289,787	-	289,787	-
Totals, Judicial		$9,885,257	$17,897	$9,903,154	-	$11,327,783	$25,322	$11,353,105	-	$11,994,751	$25,682	$12,020,433	-
Executive:													
Governor's Office:													
Governor	18	$2,293,977	-	$2,293,977	-	$2,654,326	-	$2,654,326	-	$2,926,380	-	$2,926,380	-
Secretary for Agriculture and Services	21	120,351	-	120,351	-	403,857	-	403,857	-	411,000	-	411,000	-
Secretary for Business and Transportation	23	9,402	$192,878	202,280	-	12,405	$270,583	282,988	-	14,404	$288,811	303,215	-
Secretary for Health and Welfare	25	373,514	-	373,514	-	388,666	-	388,666	-	395,280	-	395,280	-
Secretary for Resources	27	259,663	-	259,663	-	427,950	-	427,950	-	387,398	-	387,398	-
Office of Information Services	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252,059	-	252,059	-
Office of Emergency Services	35	1,046,300	-	1,046,300	-	1,685,900	-	1,685,900	-	1,406,196	-	1,406,196	-
Office of Planning and Research	39	88,115	-	88,115	-	544,121	-	544,121	-	822,526	-	822,526	-
Office on Intergovernmental Management	42	54,976	-	54,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council on Intergovernmental Relations	43	49,771	-	49,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lieutenant Governor	45	316,780	-	316,780	-	412,919	-	412,919	-	445,879	-	445,879	-
Commission of the Californias	47	40,732	-	40,732	-	45,904	-	45,904	-	46,801	-	46,801	-
Totals, Executive		$4,653,581	$192,878	$4,846,459	-	$6,576,048	$270,583	$6,846,631	-	$7,107,923	$288,811	$7,396,734	-
General Administration													
Department of Justice	65	$26,216,770	$2,981,294	$29,198,064	-	$34,241,226	$3,347,963	$37,589,189	-	$35,639,269	$3,386,987	$39,026,256	-
Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training	80	-	1,382,560	1,382,560	-	-	1,935,788	1,935,788	-	-	1,657,510	1,657,510	-
Office of Criminal Justice Planning	93	980,030	-	980,030	-	1,069,999	-	1,069,999	-	3,959,990	-	3,959,990	-
Crime Technological Research Foundation	100	80,969	-	80,969	-	131,417	-	131,417	-	114,844	-	114,844	-
Administration and Payment of Tort Liability Claims	103	202,600	86,920	289,520	-	405,414	-	405,414	-	1,410,000	-	1,410,000	-
Indemnification of Private Citizens	104	842,030	-	842,030	-	1,250,000	2,000	1,252,000	-	1,250,000	7,000	1,257,000	-
State Controller	122	7,236,873	1,125,569	8,362,442	-	9,493,331	1,233,768	10,727,099	-	10,203,527	1,135,129	11,338,656	-
Board of Equalization	149	27,928,044	2,639,357	30,567,401	-	31,119,228	2,600,008	33,719,236	-	32,630,229	2,107,116	34,737,345	-

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73 General Fund	Actual 1972–73 Special funds	Actual 1972–73 Total	Actual 1972–73 Bond funds	Estimated 1973–74 General Fund	Estimated 1973–74 Special funds	Estimated 1973–74 Total	Estimated 1973–74 Bond funds	Estimated 1974–75 General Fund	Estimated 1974–75 Special funds	Estimated 1974–75 Total	Estimated 1974–75 Bond funds
Secretary of State	156	2,941,847	–	2,941,847	–	2,969,826	–	2,969,826	–	3,238,021	–	3,238,021	–
California Heritage Preservation Commission	158	470	–	470	–	800	–	800	–	800	–	800	–
State Treasurer	161	989,221	–	989,221	–	1,366,518	–	1,366,518	–	1,399,316	–	1,399,316	–
Department of Finance	173	4,721,532	–	4,721,532	–	5,758,176	–	5,758,176	–	5,990,711	–	5,990,711	–
Commission on Government Organization and Economy	175	53,520	–	53,520	–	112,950	–	112,950	–	114,116	–	114,116	–
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	176	110,730	–	110,730	–	110,730	–	110,730	–	110,730	–	110,730	–
Military Department	186	5,430,581	–	5,430,581	–	6,262,165	–	6,262,165	–	6,449,784	–	6,449,784	–
Public Utilities Commission	197	7,089,398	6,256,309	13,345,707	–	8,244,572	6,924,394	15,168,966	–	8,768,172	7,038,445	15,806,617	–
TOTALS, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		$84,824,615	$14,472,009	$99,296,624	–	$102,536,352	$16,043,921	$118,580,273	–	$111,279,509	$15,332,187	$126,611,696	–
Miscellaneous:													
Commission on the Status of Women	198	$58,088	–	$58,088	–	$85,230	–	$85,230	–	$85,000	–	$85,000	–
Intergovernmental Board on Electronic Data Processing	201	32,197	–	32,197	–	57,664	–	57,664	–	58,253	–	58,253	–
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission	203	1,380	–	1,380	–	3,620	–	3,620	–	–	–	–	–
Arts Commission	205	209,817	–	209,817	–	1,033,763	–	1,033,763	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–
Horse Racing Board	208	–	$439,896	439,896	–	–	$498,587	498,587	–	–	$519,789	519,789	–
Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun	209	–	40,055	40,055	–	–	43,172	43,172	–	–	38,855	38,855	–
Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management	212	110,078	–	110,078	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health Benefits for Annuitants	213	4,137,999	–	4,137,999	–	4,977,027	–	4,977,027	–	5,452,542	–	5,452,542	–
Refunds of Taxes, Licenses and Other Fees	217	11,805	–	11,805	–	30,000	–	30,000	–	30,000	–	30,000	–
Revenue Consolidated Data Center	218	−33,755	–	−33,755	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Installation—Department of Public Works	219	100,000	–	100,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Development Cost of Consolidated Data Centers	219	1,400,000	–	1,400,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Requirements of the Governor-elect	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	125,000	–	125,000	–
Totals, Miscellaneous		$6,027,609	$479,951	$6,507,560	–	$6,187,304	$541,759	$6,729,063	–	$6,750,795	$558,644	$7,309,439	–
Debt Service:													
Bond Interest and Redemption	227	$115,376,006	–	$115,376,006	–	$119,176,046	–	$119,176,046	–	$127,930,828	–	$127,930,828	–
Payment of Interest on General Fund Loans	229	–	–	–	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	8,000,000	–	8,000,000	–
Totals, Debt Service		$115,376,006	–	$115,376,006	–	$120,176,046	–	$120,176,046	–	$135,930,828	–	$135,930,828	–
Unallocated:													
Augmentations for Salary Increase and Employee Benefits	239	–	–	–	–	$40,860,810	$28,686,632	$69,547,442	–	$142,451,810	$50,804,632	$193,256,442	–
Reserve for Contingencies	246	–	–	–	–	555,446	–	555,446	–	1,500,000	–	1,500,000	–
Moving and Remodeling Expense	247	–	–	–	–	395,294	–	395,294	–	–	–	–	–
Legislative Claims	249	$121,873	$11,717	$133,590	–	123,388	34,957	158,345	–	96,292	27,943	124,235	–
Totals, Unallocated		$121,873	$11,717	$133,590	–	$41,934,938	$28,721,589	$70,656,527	–	$144,048,102	$50,832,575	$194,880,677	–
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT		$253,828,516	$15,851,325	$269,679,841	–	$336,748,124	$47,714,828	$384,462,952	–	$464,190,953	$70,013,966	$534,204,919	–
AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES													
Department of Food and Agriculture	287	$13,405,265	$9,501,481	$22,906,746	–	$15,626,398	$11,621,866	$27,248,264	–	$17,050,979	$11,442,317	$28,493,296	–
Department of Commerce	305	1,696,444	–	1,696,444	–	2,100,579	–	2,100,579	–	2,205,373	–	2,205,373	–
Department of Consumer Affairs:													
Board of Accountancy	330	–	459,041	459,041	–	–	578,646	578,646	–	–	623,425	623,425	–
Board of Architectural Examiners	331	–	151,493	151,493	–	–	214,512	214,512	–	–	257,711	257,711	–
Athletic Commission	332	207,058	–	207,058	–	227,644	–	227,644	–	259,824	–	259,824	–
Bureau of Automotive Repair	333	–	2,434,822	2,434,822	–	–	3,161,214	3,161,214	–	–	1,729,620	1,729,620	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
Board of Barber Examiners	334	–	412,087	412,087	–	–	467,006	467,006	–	–	487,860	487,860	–
Board of Behavioral Science Examiners	335	–	187,637	187,637	–	–	167,169	167,169	–	–	173,290	173,290	–
Cemetery Board	336	–	100,708	100,708	–	–	93,543	93,543	–	–	95,907	95,907	–
Board of Chiropractic Examiners	337	–	131,348	131,348	–	–	145,111	145,111	–	–	148,884	148,884	–
Bureau of Collection and Investigative Services	338	–	433,588	433,588	–	–	574,061	574,061	–	–	568,300	568,300	–
Contractors' License Board	341	–	3,059,429	3,059,429	–	–	4,314,837	4,314,837	–	–	4,502,778	4,502,778	–
Registered Construction Inspectors Board	342	–	–	–	–	–	100,021	100,021	–	–	211,042	211,042	–
Board of Cosmetology	343	–	974,403	974,403	–	–	1,004,774	1,004,774	–	–	1,123,201	1,123,201	–
Board of Dental Examiners	344	–	464,722	464,722	–	–	501,415	501,415	–	–	611,881	611,881	–
Bureau of Employment Agencies	345	–	266,487	266,487	–	–	300,412	300,412	–	–	320,177	320,177	–
Board of Fabric Care	346	–	400,068	400,068	–	–	446,006	446,006	–	–	470,580	470,580	–
Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers	347	–	136,515	136,515	–	–	160,702	160,702	–	–	169,824	169,824	–
Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists	348	–	47,558	47,558	–	–	62,804	62,804	–	–	68,656	68,656	–
Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind	349	4,584	–	4,584	–	10,160	–	10,160	–	10,530	–	10,530	–
Bureau of Home Furnishings	350	–	523,043	523,043	–	–	576,994	576,994	–	–	613,741	613,741	–
Board of Landscape Architects	351	–	49,443	49,443	–	–	48,483	48,483	–	–	50,431	50,431	–
Board of Medical Examiners	353	–	1,807,375	1,807,375	–	–	2,320,673	2,320,673	–	–	2,514,497	2,514,497	–
Nurses' Registry	355	–	8,157	8,157	–	–	9,924	9,924	–	–	11,366	11,366	–
Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration	356	–	872,569	872,569	–	–	930,400	930,400	–	–	1,078,701	1,078,701	–
Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators	357	–	109,058	109,058	–	–	110,643	110,643	–	–	128,172	128,172	–
Board of Optometry	358	–	104,502	104,502	–	–	118,554	118,554	–	–	147,466	147,466	–
Board of Osteopathic Examiners	359	–	14,213	14,213	–	–	14,814	14,814	–	–	15,813	15,813	–
Board of Pharmacy	360	–	672,266	672,266	–	–	730,806	730,806	–	–	758,230	758,230	–
Board of Registration for Professional Engineers	361	–	662,869	662,869	–	–	833,864	833,864	–	–	955,204	955,204	–
Bureau of Repair Services	362	–	337,109	337,109	–	–	474,364	474,364	–	–	481,516	481,516	–
Certified Shorthand Reporters' Board	363	–	63,400	63,400	–	–	71,309	71,309	–	–	72,826	72,826	–
Structural Pest Control Board	364	–	566,182	566,182	–	–	656,940	656,940	–	–	700,673	700,673	–
Bureau of Tax Preparers	365	–	–	–	–	–	63,943	63,943	–	–	198,986	198,986	–
Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine	366	–	125,517	125,517	–	–	132,294	132,294	–	–	138,631	138,631	–
Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners	367	–	614,955	614,955	–	–	741,281	741,281	–	–	862,725	862,725	–
Totals, Department of Consumer Affairs		$211,642	$16,190,564	$16,402,206	–	$237,804	$20,127,519	$20,365,323	–	$270,354	$20,292,114	$20,562,468	–
Board of Control	379	$150,549	–	$150,549	–	$179,174	–	$179,174	–	$278,931	–	$278,931	–
State Fire Marshal	383	1,033,897	$49,863	1,083,760	–	1,775,309	–	1,775,309	–	1,836,657	–	1,836,657	–
Franchise Tax Board	393	33,743,858	–	33,743,858	–	38,090,781	–	38,090,781	–	39,208,326	–	39,208,326	–
Department of General Services	410	6,012,657	1,319,444	7,332,101	–	3,710,745	$1,608,877	5,319,622	–	3,936,040	$1,649,689	5,585,729	–
Governor's Portrait	421	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,500	–	7,500	–
Department of Industrial Relations	443	24,032,317	–	24,032,317	–	28,652,393	–	28,652,393	–	29,609,971	–	29,609,971	–
Uninsured Employers Fund	444	22,960	–	22,960	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workmen's Compensation Benefits for Subsequent Injuries	448	2,172,829	–	2,172,829	–	2,368,225	–	2,368,225	–	2,501,000	–	2,501,000	–
State Personnel Board	462	13,902,823	–	13,902,823	–	13,805,094	–	13,805,094	–	10,521,282	–	10,521,282	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
Public Employees' Retirement System	468	18,000	–	18,000	–	48,000	–	48,000	–	18,000	–	18,000	–
Department of Veterans Affairs:													
General activities	484	708,653	–	708,653	–	914,139	–	914,139	–	1,023,223	–	1,023,223	–
Educations Assistance	484	2,084,910	–	2,084,910	–	2,085,100	–	2,085,100	–	2,085,100	–	2,085,100	–
Veterans' Home of California	485	4,246,666	–	4,246,666	–	5,286,519	–	5,286,519	–	5,255,986	–	5,255,986	–
TOTALS, AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES		$103,443,470	$27,061,352	$130,504,822	–	$114,880,260	$33,358,262	$148,238,522	–	$115,808,722	$33,384,120	$149,192,842	–
BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION													
Business:													
Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control	496	$6,803,549	–	$6,803,549	–	$7,685,017	–	$7,685,017	–	$7,969,010	–	$7,969,010	–
Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board	499	139,115	–	139,115	–	155,387	–	155,387	–	157,404	–	157,404	–
Banking Department	504	–	$1,691,333	1,691,333	–	–	$2,063,685	2,063,685	–	–	$2,359,574	2,359,574	–
Department of Corporations	511	3,399,063	–	3,399,063	–	4,001,804	–	4,001,804	–	4,145,002	–	4,145,002	–
Department of Housing and Community Development	517	1,347,236	–	1,347,236	–	1,855,938	–	1,855,938	–	1,914,969	–	1,914,969	–
Department of Insurance	524	3,119,433	–	3,119,433	–	4,318,692	–	4,318,692	–	4,435,595	–	4,435,595	–
Crime Insurance	525	8,300	–	8,300	–	32,890	–	32,890	–	25,000	–	25,000	–
Riot and Civil Disorders Insurance	526	993,144	–	993,144	–	200,000	–	200,000	–	200,000	–	200,000	–
Department of Real Estate	533	–	4,670,607	4,670,607	–	–	6,317,769	6,317,769	–	–	5,587,107	5,587,107	–
Department of Savings and Loan	538	–	2,924,314	2,924,314	–	–	3,291,965	3,291,965	–	–	3,392,637	3,392,637	
Totals, Business		$15,809,840	$9,286,254	$25,096,094	–	$18,249,728	$11,673,419	$29,923,147	–	$18,846,980	$11,339,318	$30,186,298	–
Transportation:													
State Transportation Board	541	–	–	–	–	$48,469	$115,583	$164,052	–	$55,849	$130,315	$186,164	–
Department of Transportation	556	–	–	–	–	1,724,700	175,945,691	177,670,391	–	1,860,100	176,601,566	178,461,666	–
Department of Public Works	623	–	$148,770,546	$148,770,546	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of Transportation Planning and Research	627	$8,254	258,614	266,868	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Aeronautics	629	–	482,154	482,154	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway Users Tax Study Commission	631	–	37,087	37,087	–	–	10,596	10,596	–	–	13,000	13,000	–
Department of the California Highway Patrol	660	–	138,705,881	138,705,881	–	–	152,146,743	152,146,743	–	–	155,501,172	155,501,172	–
Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission	666	–	11,390	11,390	–	–	6,000	6,000	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Motor Vehicles	680	–	77,722,107	77,722,107	–	27,072	86,026,651	86,053,723	–	–	92,148,700	92,148,700	–
Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center	696	−67,219	–	−67,219	–	1,900,000	2,400,000	4,300,000	–	9,557,354	1,961,462	11,518,816	–
Totals, Transportation		−$58,965	$365,987,779	$365,928,814	–	$3,700,241	$416,651,264	$420,351,505	–	$11,473,303	$426,356,215	$437,829,518	–
TOTALS, BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION		$15,750,875	$375,274,033	$391,024,908	–	$21,949,969	$428,324,683	$450,274,652	–	$30,320,283	$437,695,533	$468,015,816	–
RESOURCES													
Special Resources Services and Studies	703	$146,259	$50,000	$196,259	–	$593,132	–	$593,132	–	$1,051,223	–	$1,051,223	–
Environmental Protection Program	708	–	951,854	951,854	–	–	$1,712,820	1,712,820	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Management Board	711	45,179	–	45,179	–	260,938	–	260,938	–	357,338	–	357,338	–
Air Resources Board	725	2,380,045	4,776,017	7,156,062	–	2,479,958	5,693,717	8,173,675	–	2,523,267	$8,121,314	10,644,581	–
California Advisory Committee	728	4,784	–	4,784	–	8,320	–	8,320	–	8,640	–	8,640	–
California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission	729	19,250	–	19,250	–	27,500	–	27,500	–	27,500	–	27,500	–
Colorado River Board	732	101,770	–	101,770	–	105,497	–	105,497	–	108,512	–	108,512	–

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73 General Fund	Actual 1972–73 Special funds	Actual 1972–73 Total	Actual 1972–73 Bond funds	Estimated 1973–74 General Fund	Estimated 1973–74 Special funds	Estimated 1973–74 Total	Estimated 1973–74 Bond funds	Estimated 1974–75 General Fund	Estimated 1974–75 Special funds	Estimated 1974–75 Total	Estimated 1974–75 Bond funds
Department of Conservation	745	51,077,639	1,792,671	52,870,310	–	56,948,344	2,497,825	59,446,169	–	56,350,463	2,523,384	58,873,847	–
State Lands Division	763	1,720,362	–	1,720,362	–	2,561,789	–	2,561,789	–	2,641,170	–	2,641,170	–
Department of Fish and Game	783	–	19,659,736	19,659,736	–	–	22,866,947	22,866,947	–	–	24,126,840	24,126,840	–
Wildlife Conservation Board	791	–	103,604	103,604	–	–	160,511	160,511	–	–	166,079	166,079	–
Klamath River Compact Commission	795	4,725	–	4,725	–	–	–	–	–	11,800	–	11,800	–
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	803	135,298	–	135,298	[a] $120,700	145,600	–	145,600	[a] $138,000	185,278	–	185,278	[a] $65,000
California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission	812	–	376,416	376,416	–	294,231	1,977,370	2,271,601	–	243,681	2,068,567	2,312,248	–
Department of Parks and Recreation	820	23,571,579	79,131	23,650,710	–	28,812,753	211,652	29,024,405	–	31,455,267	373,704	31,828,971	–
State Exposition and Fair Executive Committee	844	1,759,715	358,867	2,118,582	–	1,916,058	322,427	2,238,485	–	1,917,901	265,000	2,182,901	–
Reclamation Board	848	240,437	–	240,437	–	272,950	–	272,950	–	277,264	–	277,264	–
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission	851	248,209	–	248,209	–	349,569	–	349,569	–	368,855	–	368,855	–
Department of Water Resources	873	11,822,820	–	11,822,820	–	15,231,974	–	15,231,974	–	15,524,102	–	15,524,102	–
Water Resources Control Board	902	4,558,780	–	4,558,780	[b] 4,076,088	5,632,757	–	5,632,757	[b] 3,157,516	6,554,327	–	6,554,327	[b] 2,829,860
TOTALS, RESOURCES		$97,836,851	$28,148,296	$125,985,147	$4,196,788	$115,641,370	$35,443,269	$151,084,639	$3,295,516	$119,606,588	$37,644,888	$157,251,476	$2,894,860
HEALTH AND WELFARE													
Office of Education Liaison	3	$48,881	–	$48,881	–	$259,929	–	$259,929	–	$218,468	–	$218,468	–
Office of Developmental Disabilities	13	95,485,202	–	95,485,202	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office on Aging	22	98,473	–	98,473	–	783,580	–	783,580	–	794,015	–	794,015	–
Office of Special Services	30	48,508	–	48,508	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of Data Processing	32	133,040	–	133,040	–	10,649	–	10,649	–	200,000	–	200,000	–
Department of Health:													
General Activities	101	–	–	–	–	22,447,196	$2,241,450	24,688,646	–	28,938,617	$2,412,941	31,351,558	–
State Programs for Mentally Ill	101	–	–	–	–	24,895,802	–	24,895,802	–	25,100,371	–	25,100,371	–
Totals, Department of Health		–	–	–	–	$47,342,998	$2,241,450	$49,584,448	–	$54,038,988	$2,412,941	$56,451,929	–
Department of Mental Hygiene:													
Departmental Administration	134	6,962,588	–	6,962,588	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Research and Training	134	1,694,839	–	1,694,839	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Neuropsychiatric Institutes	134	15,432,163	–	15,432,163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
State Programs for Mentally Ill	134	18,889,224	–	18,889,224	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Department Mental Hygiene		$42,978,814	–	$42,978,814	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Public Health	137	$13,071,280	$176,772	$13,248,052	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Employment Development	160	9,186,200	1,403,428	10,589,628	–	$13,459,114	$1,878,886	$15,338,000	–	$15,093,470	$1,980,316	$17,073,786	–
Department of Rehabilitation	183	7,725,602	–	7,725,602	–	7,739,218	–	7,739,218	–	7,460,222	–	7,460,222	–
Department of Benefit Payments	206	7,372,928	–	7,372,928	–	11,050,736	–	11,050,736	–	12,686,551	–	12,686,551	–
Department of Corrections	237	126,918,709	–	126,918,709	–	147,005,756	–	147,005,756	–	155,543,326	–	155,543,326	–
Department of the Youth Authority	286	57,242,244	–	57,242,244	–	62,254,774	–	62,254,774	–	64,142,394	–	64,142,394	–
California Hospital Commission	305	10,000	273,928	283,928	–	10,000	674,255	684,255	–	25,000	651,163	676,163	–
TOTALS, HEALTH AND WELFARE		$360,319,881	$1,854,128	$362,174,009	–	$289,916,754	$4,794,591	$294,711,345	–	$310,202,434	$5,044,420	$315,246,854	–
EDUCATION													
Education:													
Department of Education:													
Educational Commission of the States	383	$24,000	–	$24,000	–	$24,000	–	$24,000	–	$24,000	–	$24,000	
General Activities	384	6,711,476	–	6,711,476	–	11,595,771	–	11,595,771	–	11,106,931	–	11,106,931	–
National Defense Education	386	172,280	–	172,280	–	192,589	–	192,589	–	193,572	–	193,572	–
Special Schools for the Handicapped	386	9,330,117	–	9,330,117	–	10,833,815	–	10,833,815	–	12,032,347	–	12,032,347	–
Totals, Department of Education		$16,237,873	–	$16,237,873	–	$22,646,175	–	$22,646,175	–	$23,356,850	–	$23,356,850	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
Division of Libraries	387	2,023,989	–	2,023,989	–	2,227,282	–	2,227,282	–	2,660,346	–	2,660,346	–
Commission for Teacher Preparation and Licensing	429	–	$1,755,855	1,755,855	–	20,000	$2,394,219	2,414,219	–	–	$1,928,819	1,928,819	–
Totals, Education		$18,261,862	$1,755,855	$20,017,717	–	$24,893,457	$2,394,219	$27,287,676	–	$26,017,196	$1,928,819	$27,946,015	–
Higher Education:													
Coordinating Council for Higher Education	435	$527,753	–	$527,753	–	$487,291	–	$487,291	–	–	–	–	–
Postsecondary Education Commission	438	–	–	–	–	215,227	–	215,227	–	$858,625	–	$858,625	–
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	439	15,000	–	15,000	–	28,000	–	28,000	–	28,000	–	28,000	–
University of California	461	384,705,421	$480,102	385,185,523	–	454,305,363	$340,118	454,645,481	–	466,337,815	$272,000	466,609,815	–
Salary Increases—1973–74 Pending	461	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,052,200	–	8,052,200	–
Hastings College of Law	502	1,700,539	–	1,700,539	–	2,216,364	–	2,216,364	–	2,475,916	–	2,475,916	–
Trustees of the Calif. State Univ. & Colleges	528	373,180,600	–	373,180,600	–	444,860,573	–	444,860,573	–	448,689,180	–	448,689,180	–
Salary Increases—1973–74 Pending	528	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,894,324	–	5,894,324	–
California Maritime Academy	575	1,008,018	–	1,008,018	–	1,263,055	–	1,263,055	–	1,280,531	–	1,280,531	–
Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges	587	970,330	–	970,330	–	1,139,358	–	1,139,358	–	1,266,690	–	1,266,690	–
State Scholarship and Loan Commission	626	28,479,925	–	28,479,925	–	38,703,838	–	38,703,838	–	42,988,952	5,000	42,993,952	–
Totals, Higher Education		$790,587,586	$480,102	$791,067,688	–	$943,219,069	$340,118	$943,559,187	–	$977,872,233	$277,000	$978,149,233	–
TOTALS, EDUCATION		$808,849,448	$2,235,957	$811,085,405	–	$968,112,526	$2,734,337	$970,846,863	–	$1,003,889,429	$2,205,819	$1,006,095,248	–
Credits to General Fund for Overhead Services Charged to Agencies Supported from Special Funds		−$17,490,971	–	−$17,490,971	–	−$16,000,000	–	−$16,000,000	–	−$16,000,000	–	−$16,000,000	–
Estimated Unidentifiable Savings		–	–	–	–	−15,000,000	–	−15,000,000	–	−15,000,000	–	−$15,000,000	–
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS		$1,622,538,070	$450,425,091	[1] $2,072,963,161	$4,196,788	$1,816,249,003	$552,369,970	[1] $2,368,618,973	$3,295,516	$2,013,018,409	$585,988,746	[1] $2,599,007,155	$2,894,860
CAPITAL OUTLAY													
GENERAL GOVERNMENT													
General Administration:													
Military Department	187	–	–	–	–	$86,020	–	$86,020	–	–	–	–	–
Unallocated:													
Project Planning	251	$70,838	–	$70,838	–	82,946	–	82,946	–	$150,000	–	$150,000	–
Bagley Conservation Fund Augmentation	252	41,500,000	−$41,500,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Improvement Fund Augmentation	252	42,000,000	−42,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Increased Cost of Construction	252	–	–	–	–	–	$8,000,000	8,000,000	–	–	$10,000,000	10,000,000	–
Increased Cost of Construction (1966 and Subsequent Bond Issues)	253	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[2] $250.000	–	–	–	[2] 250.000
Totals, Unallocated		$83,570,838	−$83,500,000	$70,838	–	$82,946	$8,000,000	$8,082,946	$250,000	$150,000	$10,000,000	$10,150,000	$250,000
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT		$83,570,838	−$83,500,000	$70,838	–	$168,966	$8,000,000	$8,168,966	$250,000	$150,000	$10,000,000	$10,150,000	$250,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES													
Department of Food and Agriculture	290	–	–	–	–	$250,000	–	$250,000	–	$826,400	–	$826,400	–
Department of General Services	420	$2,859,000	$59,612	$2,918,612	–	2,441,500	$90,388	2,531,888	–	1,899,435	–	1,899,435	–
Department of Veterans Affairs	499	2,000	–	2,000	–	2,893,627	–	2,893,627	–	−214,773	–	−214,773	–
TOTALS, AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES		$2,861,000	$59,612	$2,920,612	–	$5,585,127	$90,388	$5,675,515	–	$2,511,062	–	2,511,062	–
BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION													
Department of Transportation	565	–	–	–	–	–	$262,207,613	$262,207,613	–	–	$172,446,400	$172,446,400	–
Department of Public Works:													
Division of Highways	566	–	405,913,490	405,913,490	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of the California Highway Patrol	663	–	$2,753,084	$2,753,084	–	–	11,664,285	11,664,285	–	–	4,589,585	4,589,585	–
Department of Motor Vehicles	686	–	5,250,693	5,250,693	–	–	8,569,094	8,569,094	–	–	4,204,150	4,204,150	–
TOTALS, BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION		–	$413,917,257	$413,917,257	–	–	$282,440,992	$282,440,992	–	–	$181,240,135	$181,240,135	–
RESOURCES													
Air Resources Board	726	–	$34,000	$34,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Conservation	752	$1,866	–	1,866	–	$1,529,941	–	$1,529,941	–	$2,345,365	–	$2,345,365	–
State Lands Division	764	50,000	–	50,000	–	1,475,000	–	1,475,000	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Fish and Game	787	–	106,717	106,717	–	–	$1,266,816	1,266,816	–	–	$300,000	300,000	–
Wildlife Conservation Board	793	–	1,427,027	1,427,027	–	–	875,000	875,000	–	–	750,000	750,000	–
Wildlife Conservation Board	793	–	–	–	[a] $1,231,143	–	–	–	[a] $3,230,768	–	–	–	[a] $596,900
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	808	–	–	–	[a] 1,377,045	–	–	–	[a] 2,439,090	–	–	–	[a] 544,000
Department of Parks and Recreation:													
State Park and Recreation Commission	837	1,662,803	3,510,497	5,173,300	–	18,898,178	68,295,452	87,193,630	–	315,000	2,611,275	2,926,275	–
State Park and Recreation Commission	838	–	–	–	[d] 5,718,727	–	–	–	[d] 12,191,315	–	–	–	[d] 2,414,337
State Park and Recreation Commission	838	–	–	–	[a] 8,065,799	–	–	–	[a] 18,195,603	–	–	–	[a] 10,766,129
State Park and Recreation Commission	840	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[a] 48,315,962
State Exposition and Fair Executive Committee	845	–	–	–	–	255,000	–	255,000	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Water Resources	883	881,360	29,162,166	30,043,526	–	3,811,818	25,000,000	28,811,818	–	3,548,000	25,000,000	28,548,000	–
Department of Water Resources	884	–	–	–	[f] 53,979,462	–	–	–	[f] 39,249,462	–	–	–	[f] 5,996,724
Department of Water Resources	884	–	–	–	[a] 93,821,118	–	–	–	[a] 95,933,400	–	–	–	[a] 110,534,779
TOTALS, RESOURCES		$2,596,029	$34,240,407	$36,836,436	$164,193,294	$25,969,937	$95,437,268	$121,407,205	$171,239,638	$6,208,365	$28,661,275	$34,869,640	$179,168,831
HEALTH AND WELFARE													
Department of Health	113	–	–	–	–	$19,060,689	$1,000,000	$20,060,689	–	$4,708,500	–	$4,708,500	–
Department of Mental Hygiene	113	$184,211	–	$184,211	[c] −$4,012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Human Resources Development	162	–	−$146,523	−146,523	–	–	−130,791	−130,791	–	–	−$114,240	−114,240	–
Department of Corrections	241	14,900	–	14,900	–	1,384,260	–	1,384,260	–	2,715,500	–	2,715,500	–
Department of the Youth Authority	294	128,471	–	128,471	–	123,729	–	123,729	–	150,000	–	150,000	–
TOTALS, HEALTH AND WELFARE		$327,582	−$146,523	$181,059	−$4,012	$20,568,678	$869,209	$21,437,887	–	$7,574,000	−$114,240	$7,459,760	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
EDUCATION													
Education:													
Department of Education:													
Schools for the Blind and for the Deaf and Multihandicapped..	398	–	–	–	–	–	$3,100,000	$3,100,000	–	–	$19,942,000	$19,942,000	–
Higher Education:													
University of California	493	$3,093,500	$6,678,009	$9,771,509	[b] $220,800	$4,806,500	$20,074,991	$24,881,491	[b] $73,548,200	–	$28,197,000	$28,197,000	[b] $40,918,000
State University and Colleges:													
Trustees of the California State University and Colleges	560	81,013	22,062,293	22,143,306	[c] –446,503	20,774	93,966,028	93,986,802	[c] 453,955	–	32,812,000	32,812,000	–
California Maritime Academy	576	12,501	–	12,501	–	–	–	–	–	$75,000	–	75,000	–
Board of Governors of the Community Colleges	612	–	–	–	[c] 27,313,685	–	–	–	[c] 73,638,137	–	–	–	[c] 44,054,600
Board of Governors of the Community Colleges (Reserve Account)	613	–	–	–	[i] (931,914)	–	–	–	[i] (8,226)	–	–	–	–
Totals, Higher Education		$3,187,014	$28,740,302	$31,927,316	$27,087,982 (931,914)	$4,827,274	$114,041,019	$118,868,293	$147,640,292 (8,226)	$75,000	$61,009,000	$61,084,000	$84,972,600
TOTALS, EDUCATION		$3,187,014	$28,740,302	$31,927,316	$27,087,982 (931,914)	$4,827,274	$117,141,019	$121,968,293	$147,640,292 (8,226)	$75,000	$80,951,000	$81,026,000	$84,972,600
TOTALS, CAPITAL OUTLAY		$92,542,463	$393,311,055	[l] $485,853,518	[g] $191,277,264 (931,914)	$57,119,982	$503,978,876	[l] $561,098,858	[g] $319,129,930 (8,226)	$16,518,427	$300,738,170	[l] $317,256,597	[g] $264,391,431
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, STATE OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL OUTLAY		$1,715,080,533	$843,736,146	[l] $2,558,816,679	[g] $195,474,052	$1,873,368,985	$1,056,348,846	[l] $2,929,717,831	[g] $322,425,446	$2,029,536,836	$886,726,916	[l] $2,916,263,752	[g] $267,286,291

[a] From the Recreation Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund.
[b] From the State Clean Water Fund.
[c] From the State Construction Program Fund.
[d] From the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund.
[e] From the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974.
[f] From the Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund.
[g] From the California Water Resources Development Bond Fund.
[h] From the Health Science Facilities Construction Fund.
[i] This amount was treated as an expenditure in the 1969–70 fiscal year when transferred from the General Fund and therefore not included in overall budget totals.
[l] Nongovernmental cost fund expenditures are not included in this total.
[g] Bond fund expenditures are not included in overall budget totals.

Schedule 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AID GRANTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75

Department	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73 Grants	Actual 1972–73 Reimbursements	Actual 1972–73 Total	Estimated 1973–74 Grants	Estimated 1973–74 Reimbursements	Estimated 1973–74 Total	Estimated 1974–75 Grants	Estimated 1974–75 Reimbursements	Estimated 1974–75 Total
STATE OPERATIONS										
GENERAL GOVERNMENT										
Executive:										
Office of Emergency Services	34	$774,143	$799,691	$1,573,834	$910,683	$943,788	$1,854,471	$1,080,167	$378,614	$1,458,781
Office of Planning and Research	39	101,000	–	101,000	1,981,810	–	1,981,810	2,148,989	–	2,148,989
Office of Intergovernmental Management	42	651,865	–	651,865	–	–	–	–	–	–
Council on Intergovernmental Relations	43	20,000	–	20,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS, EXECUTIVE		$1,547,008	$799,691	$2,346,699	$2,892,493	$943,788	$3,836,281	$3,229,156	$378,614	$3,607,770
General Administration:										
Department of Justice	65	$141,111	–	$141,111	$445,514	–	$445,514	–	–	–
Peace Officer Standards and Training	80	470,591	–	470,591	250,000	–	250,000	–	–	–
Office of Criminal Justice Planning	93	16,447,249	–	16,447,249	18,389,492	–	18,389,492	$29,674,593	–	$29,674,593
California Crime Technological Research Foundation	100	1,271,314	–	1,271,314	2,646,669	–	2,646,669	5,240,890	–	5,240,890
Secretary of State	156	–	$20,639	20,639	–	$7,770	7,770	–	–	–
Military Department:										
Maintenance and Operation of Facilities	186	3,149,914	18,500	3,168,414	4,336,155	23,496	4,359,651	3,359,304	$24,479	3,383,783
Army and Air National Guard	186	79,161,675	–	79,161,675	75,031,585	–	75,031,585	78,546,554	–	78,546,554
TOTALS, MILITARY DEPARTMENT		$100,641,854	$39,139	$100,680,993	$101,099,415	$31,266	$101,130,681	$116,821,341	$24,479	$116,845,820
Public Utilities Commission	196	–	$24,263	$24,263	–	$111,000	$111,000	–	$20,000	$20,000
TOTALS, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		$100,641,854	$63,402	$100,705,256	$101,099,415	$142,266	$101,241,681	$116,821,341	$44,479	$116,865,820
Miscellaneous:										
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission	203	$36,884	–	$36,884	$53,156	–	$53,156	$45,000	–	$45,000
Arts Commission	205	193,885	–	193,885	232,984	–	232,984	295,000	–	295,000
Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management	212	1,368,750	–	1,368,750	76,792	–	76,792	–	–	–
TOTALS, MISCELLANEOUS		$1,599,519	–	$1,599,519	$362,932	–	$362,932	$340,000	–	$340,000
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT		$103,788,381	$863,093	$104,651,474	$104,354,840	$1,086,054	$105,440,894	$120,390,497	$423,093	$120,813,590
AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES										
Department of Food and Agriculture	281	–	$2,549,696	$2,549,696	–	$3,133,586	$3,133,586	–	$3,387,954	$3,387,954
Department of Commerce	305	–	24,480	24,480	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Consumer Affairs:										
Board of Pharmacy	360	–	81,506	81,506	–	78,508	78,508	–	70,500	70,500
Department of Industrial Relations	443	$1,289,636	–	1,289,636	$6,523,608	–	6,523,608	$6,431,313	–	6,431,313
Personnel Board	462	–	127,037	127,037	–	143,377	143,377	–	109,373	109,373
Veterans Home of California:										
Care and Maintenance of Veterans	485	2,400,569	293,658	2,694,227	2,770,398	200,000	2,970,398	3,082,425	200,000	3,282,425
TOTALS, AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES		$3,690,205	$3,076,377	$6,766,582	$9,294,006	$3,555,471	$12,849,477	$9,513,738	$3,767,827	$13,281,565

Schedule 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AID GRANTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—Continued

Department	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73 Grants	Actual 1972–73 Reimbursements	Actual 1972–73 Total	Estimated 1973–74 Grants	Estimated 1973–74 Reimbursements	Estimated 1973–74 Total	Estimated 1974–75 Grants	Estimated 1974–75 Reimbursements	Estimated 1974–75 Total
BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION										
Business:										
Department of Housing and Community Development	517	–	$82,171	$82,171	–	$212,750	$212,750	–	$19,000	$19,000
Transportation:										
Department of Transportation	556	$13,465	–	13,465	$964,487	–	964,487	$60,000	–	60,000
Office of Transportation Planning & Research	626	–	50,000	50,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of Traffic Safety	630	563,069	–	563,069	860,025	–	860,025	884,629	–	884,629
Department of the California Highway Patrol	660	–	1,033,136	1,033,136	–	638,775	638,775	–	195,006	195,006
Department of Motor Vehicles	680	–	37,918	37,918	–	541,551	541,551	–	205,611	205,611
TOTALS, TRANSPORTATION		$576,534	$1,121,054	$1,697,588	$1,824,512	$1,180,326	$3,004,838	$944,629	$400,617	$1,345,246
TOTALS, BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION		$576,534	$1,203,225	$1,779,759	$1,824,512	$1,393,076	$3,217,588	$944,629	$419,617	$1,364,246
RESOURCES										
Solid Waste Management Board	711	–	–	–	$112,600	–	$112,600	$100,400	–	$100,400
Air Resources Board	725	–	$1,015,956	$1,015,956	–	$991,500	991,500	–	$958,000	958,000
Department of Conservation	745	–	1,475,410	1,475,410	–	2,330,664	2,330,664	–	1,635,711	1,635,711
Department of Fish and Game	784	$3,233,729	1,024,044	4,257,773	3,350,225	1,194,190	4,544,415	3,360,188	1,248,589	4,608,777
Wildlife Conservation Board	791	–	21,792	21,792	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	803	143,059	–	143,059	195,258	–	195,258	155,575	–	155,575
California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission	812	–	–	–	200,000	–	200,000	400,000	–	400,000
Department of Parks and Recreation	820	–	322,376	322,376	–	398,575	398,575	–	406,947	406,947
Department of Water Resources	872	–	283,637	283,637	–	226,222	226,222	–	–	–
Water Resources Control Board	902	1,495,282	–	1,495,282	2,312,959	–	2,312,959	2,312,959	–	2,312,959
TOTALS, RESOURCES		$4,872,070	$4,143,215	$9,015,285	$6,171,042	$5,141,151	$11,312,193	$6,329,122	$4,249,247	$10,578,369
HEALTH AND WELFARE										
Office on Aging	13	$2,757,463	–	$2,757,463	$13,420,004	–	$13,420,004	$18,683,355	–	$18,683,355
Department of Health:										
General Activities	101	–	–	–	23,860,762	$16,117,075	39,977,837	46,149,366	$21,931,039	68,080,405
Department of Mental Hygiene	133	406,918	8,738,656	9,145,574	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Public Health	137	4,656,356	5,740,045	10,396,401	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Employment Development:										
Unemployment Security Financing Act	160	9,952	–	9,952	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benefit Payments and Other Expenditures	160	673,366,168	–	673,366,168	678,720,000	–	678,720,000	785,800,000	–	785,800,000
Administration	160	98,494,742	2,667,994	101,162,736	100,496,543	2,558,403	103,054,946	104,951,744	2,646,479	107,598,223
Other Federal Funds	161	54,881,414	–	54,881,414	70,793,587	–	70,793,587	74,007,943	–	74,007,943
TOTALS, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT		$826,752,276	$2,667,994	$829,420,270	$850,010,130	$2,558,403	$852,568,533	$964,759,687	$2,646,479	$967,406,166
Department of Rehabilitation	183	$54,708,508	–	$54,708,508	$56,753,701	–	$56,753,701	$57,406,453	–	$57,406,453
Department of Benefit Payments	206	9,415,897	–	9,415,897	7,736,359	–	7,736,359	6,232,992	–	6,232,992
Department of Corrections	236	–	$202,794	202,794	–	$41,063	41,063	–	41,063	41,063
Department of the Youth Authority:										
Administration	285	–	6,800	6,800	–	186,000	186,000	–	232,500	232,500
Special Project Activity	286	528,537	–	528,537	924,508	–	924,508	627,385	–	627,385
TOTALS, DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY		$528,537	$6,800	$535,337	$924,508	$186,000	$1,110,508	$627,385	$232,500	$859,885
TOTALS, HEALTH AND WELFARE		$899,225,955	$17,356,289	$916,582,244	$952,705,464	$18,902,541	$971,608,005	$1,093,859,238	$24,851,081	$1,118,710,319

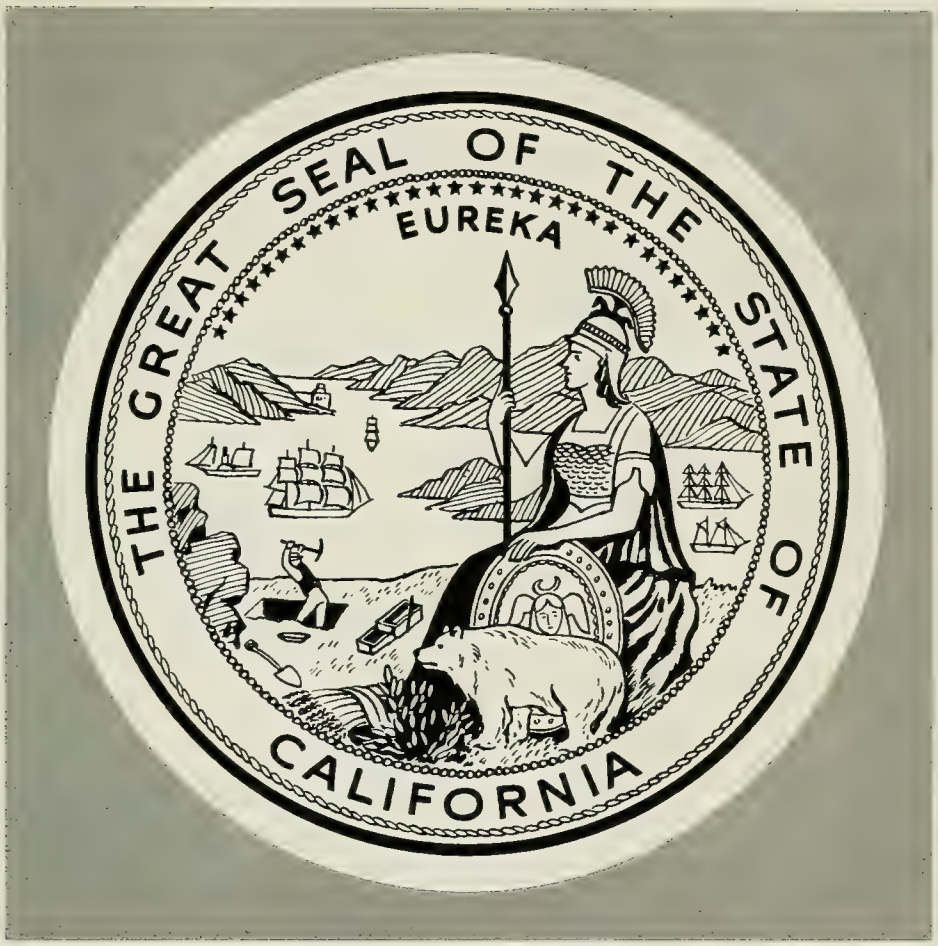
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AID GRANTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—Continued

Department	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73 Grants	Actual 1972–73 Reimbursements	Actual 1972–73 Total	Estimated 1973–74 Grants	Estimated 1973–74 Reimbursements	Estimated 1973–74 Total	Estimated 1974–75 Grants	Estimated 1974–75 Reimbursements	Estimated 1974–75 Total
EDUCATION										
Department of Education	385	$17,500,202	$591,388	$18,091,590	$26,017,431	$2,277,940	$28,295,371	$25,356,721	$1,365,189	$26,721,910
Commission for Teacher Preparation and Licensing	428	–	48,540	48,540	–	342,000	342,000	–	1,200,000	1,200,000
TOTALS, EDUCATION		$17,500,202	$639,928	$18,140,130	$26,017,431	$2,619,940	$28,637,371	$25,356,721	$2,565,189	$27,921,910
Higher Education:										
Coordinating Council for Higher Education	435	$685,795	–	$685,795	$961,286	–	$961,286	–	–	–
Postsecondary Education Commission	438	–	–	–	295,297	–	295,297	$1,292,003	–	$1,292,003
University of California:										
Budgeted	462	5,212,702	–	5,212,702	6,509,844	–	6,509,844	6,509,844	–	6,509,844
Extramural Funds Not Budgeted	462	509,009,340	–	509,009,340	510,140,503	–	510,140,503	513,666,373	–	513,666,373
Hastings College of Law:										
Work Study Program	502	45,207	$180,000	225,207	–	$381,830	381,830	–	$606,830	606,830
Trustees of the California State University and Colleges:										
State University and College System	526	–	26,874,868	26,874,868	–	28,164,051	28,164,051	–	31,781,855	31,781,855
Foundations	528	21,446,079	–	21,446,079	20,109,000	–	20,109,000	20,109,000	–	20,109,000
TOTALS, TRUSTEES OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES		$21,446,079	$26,874,868	$48,320,947	$20,109,000	$28,164,051	$48,273,051	$20,109,000	$31,781,855	$51,890,855
Maritime Academy	575	$196,286	–	$196,286	$200,400	$18,000	$218,400	$225,000	$14,996	$239,996
Board of Governors of the Community Colleges	587	–	$702,151	702,151	–	823,100	823,100	–	869,137	869,137
TOTALS, HIGHER EDUCATION		$536,595,409	$27,757,019	$564,352,428	$538,216,330	$29,386,981	$567,603,311	$541,802,220	$33,272,818	$575,075,038
TOTALS, EDUCATION		$554,095,611	$28,396,947	$582,492,558	$564,233,761	$32,006,921	$596,240,682	$567,158,941	$35,838,007	$602,996,948
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS		$1,566,248,756	$55,039,146	$1,621,287,902	$1,638,583,625	$62,085,214	$1,700,668,839	$1,798,196,165	$69,548,872	$1,867,745,037
CAPITAL OUTLAY										
GENERAL GOVERNMENT										
Military Department:										
Facilities for Maintenance and Care of Federal Equipment	187	$1,604,623	–	$1,604,623	$2,864,500	–	$2,864,500	$6,552,000	–	$6,552,000
AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES:										
Department of Veterans Affairs	489	–	–	–	–	–	–	214,773	–	214,773
BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION										
Department of Transportation	565	–	–	–	346,782,640	–	346,782,640	384,950,000	–	$384,950,000
Department of Public Works	566	362,729,910	–	362,729,910	–	–	–	–	–	–
RESOURCES										
Wildlife Conservation Board	793	238,148	–	238,148	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	806	–	–	–	–	$153,757	153,757	–	–	–
Department of Parks and Recreation:										
Acquisition	836	–	$2,231,490	2,231,490	–	7,627,790	7,627,790	–	$1,020,000	1,020,000
Construction	837	–	–	–	225,800	1,156,250	1,382,050	–	385,000	385,000
Acquisition	840	748,990	–	748,990	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Water Resources:										
Federal Share of Operation and Maintenance (California Water Resources Development Bond Fund)	878	1,620,809	–	1,620,809	1,741,739	–	1,741,739	1,760,000	–	1,760,000
TOTALS, RESOURCES		$2,607,947	$2,231,490	$4,839,437	$1,967,539	$8,937,797	$10,905,336	$1,760,000	$1,405,000	$3,165,000

Schedule 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AID GRANTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—Continued

Department	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73			Estimated 1973–74			Estimated 1974–75		
		Grants	Reimbursements	Total	Grants	Reimbursements	Total	Grants	Reimbursements	Total
EDUCATION										
University of California	494	$3,040,000	–	$3,040,000	–	–	–	$3,201,000	–	$3,201,000
Trustees of the California State University and Colleges	566	4,537,562	–	4,537,562	$7,953,896	–	$7,953,896	–	–	–
TOTALS, EDUCATION		$7,577,562	–	$7,577,562	$7,953,896	–	$7,953,896	$3,201,000	–	$3,201,000
TOTALS, CAPITAL OUTLAY		$374,520,042	$2,231,490	$376,751,532	$359,568,575	$8,937,797	$368,506,372	$396,677,773	$1,405,000	$398,082,773
TOTAL EXPENDITURES										
State Operations		$1,566,248,756	$55,039,146	$1,621,287,902	$1,638,583,625	$62,085,214	$1,700,668,839	$1,798,196,165	$69,548,872	$1,867,745,037
Capital Outlay		374,520,042	2,231,490	376,751,532	359,568,575	8,937,797	368,506,372	396,677,773	1,405,000	398,082,773
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL OUTLAY		$1,940,768,798	$57,270,636	$1,998,039,434	$1,998,152,200	$71,023,011	$2,069,175,211	$2,194,873,938	$70,953,872	$2,265,827,810



GENERAL GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATURE

Article IV of the Constitution vests the legislative power of this state in a Senate and Assembly, which are designated "The Legislature of the State of California."

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Senate	$9,258,748	$11,176,749	$11,143,951
II. Assembly	15,768,184	20,764,354	21,562,887
III. Joint expenses	5,635,717	14,402,169	13,017,911
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$30,662,649	$46,343,272	$45,724,749
General Fund	*29,985,776*	*44,231,618*	*42,748,682*
Senate Contingent Fund	*–510,743*	*4,346*	*26,067*
Assembly Contingent Fund	*1,526,749*	*1,114,868*	*800,000*
Contingent Funds of the Senate and Assembly	*–339,133*	*992,440*	*2,150,000*

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Expenditures	$30,662,649	$46,343,272	$45,724,749
General Fund	*29,985,776*	*44,231,618*	*42,748,682*
Senate Contingent Fund	*–510,743*	*4,346*	*26,067*
Assembly Contingent Fund	*1,526,749*	*1,114,868*	*800,000*
Contingent Funds of the Senate and Assembly	*–339,133*	*992,440*	*2,150,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 1 (salaries of Senators) *(General Fund)*	$840,852
Item 2 (mileage of Lieutenant Governor, Senators, and officers) *(General Fund)*	1,800
Item 3 (expenses of Senators) *(General Fund)*	296,400
Item 4 (Senate contingent expenses) *(General Fund)*	9,978,332
Item 5 (salaries of Assemblymen) *(General Fund)*	1,697,209
Item 6 (mileage of Assemblymen) *(General Fund)*	3,600
Item 7 (expenses of Assemblymen) *(General Fund)*	592,800
Item 8 (Assembly contingent expenses) *(General Fund)*	18,468,778
Item 9 (Penal Code revision *(General Fund)*	142,461
Item 10 (state's share, National Conference of Legislative Leaders) *(General Fund)*	1,000
Item 11 (legislative printing) *(General Fund)*	4,800,000
Item 12 (expenses of joint committees) *(General Fund)*	5,500,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

The Legislative Counsel Bureau furnishes legal services to the Legislature including opinions, bill drafting, counseling, attendance as counsel at meetings of committees of the Legislature, and represents the Legislature in litigation. The attorney-client relationship is maintained and all work is confidential.

The office also indexes all bills introduced, maintains a statutory record and acts as editor and compiler of the official publication of the statutes. The office also publishes the legislative index, tables of sections affected, the summary digest and compiled statutes.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Legal services	126.3	146	146	$2,172,889	$2,731,193	$2,999,083
Reimbursements—other				*–59,816*	*–30,000*	*–50,000*
Net Totals, Program *(General Fund)*				$2,113,073	$2,901,193	$2,949,083

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	126.3	146	146	$1,778,391	$2,153,730	$2,204,745
Staff benefits	–	–	–	192,770	225,807	237,594
Totals, Personal Services	126.3	146	146	$1,971,161	$2,379,537	$2,442,339
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				201,728	551,656	556,744
Totals, Expenditures				$2,172,889	$2,931,193	$2,999,083
Reimbursements—other				*–59,816*	*–30,000*	*–50,000*
Net Expenditures				$2,113,073	$2,901,193	$2,949,083

APPROPRIATION

Item 13 *(General Fund)*	$2,949,083

CALIFORNIA LAW REVISION COMMISSION

Headquarters Office at Stanford University

The commission assists the Legislature in keeping the law up to date by intensively studying complex and controversial subjects, identifying major policy questions for legislative attention, gathering the views of interested persons and organizations, and drafting recommended legislation for legislative consideration. The commission also identifies deficiencies in the law that might not otherwise come to legislative attention and recommends corrective legislation. During the 1972–73 fiscal year, the commission drafted seven bills, four of which were chaptered. Two of the four chaptered bills were resolutions relating to (1) the reversion of certain abandoned, intangible property to the state where the property records were written and (2) the authority of the Law Revision Commission to continue studying previously authorized topics. The other chaptered bills related to civil arrest and bail and the judicial procedure for repossession of property.

The efforts of the commission permit the Legislature to devote its time to determining significant policy questions rather than having to be concerned with the technical problems in preparing background studies, working out intricate legal problems, and drafting needed legislation. The output of the commission thus permits the Legislature to accomplish needed reforms that the Legislature might otherwise not be able to effect because of the heavy demands on legislative time.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
California law revision *(General Fund)*	7.7	8	8	$179,713	$199,571	$203,042

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	7.7	8	8	$111,120	$129,997	$130,416
Staff benefits	–	–	–	12,258	14,450	14,726
Totals, Personal Services	7.7	8	8	$123,378	$144,447	$145,142
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				56,335	55,124	57,900
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$179,713	$199,571	$203,042

APPROPRIATION

Item 14 *(General Fund)*	$203,042

CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

In conjunction with other states, the commission drafts and presents to the Legislature, uniform laws deemed desirable and practicable by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The commission is composed of four members appointed by the Governor, the Legislative Counsel as a member ex officio, and two legislators. The program is maintained at the same level as previously authorized. However, the state's contribution to the national conference was increased by $10,600 at the last annual meeting. Provision is made for the attendance of the commissioners at meetings of the national conference and California's contribution to the conference.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Uniform state laws *(General Fund)*	$18,879	$23,100	$34,700

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT			
General expenses	$18,216	$18,350	$28,950
Travel—in-state	663	625	625
Travel—out-of-state	–	4,125	5,125
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$18,879	$23,100	$34,700
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$18,879	$23,100	$34,700

APPROPRIATION

Item 15 *(General Fund)*	$34,700

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEGISLATORS' RETIREMENT FUND

This program is designed to provide retirement and death benefits for legislators and constitutional officers. Contributions to the Legislators' Retirement System are an annual state appropriation from the General Fund. The system is also financed through member contributions and interest earnings.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Contributions to legislators' retirement *(General Fund)*	$642,134	$654,171	$1,143,538

Highlights of Program

There were high benefit costs in fiscal year 1972–73 because of a high number of deaths of active members resulting in payments in excess of $100,000.

The appropriation requested for fiscal year 1974–75 is a 75 percent increase of that authorized for fiscal year 1973–74. This increase results from growth in the retirement allowance rolls; cost-of-living increases; increase in death benefits; elimination of surplus employer funds and projected increases in retirements resulting from reapportionment.

It should be noted that the accumulated resources of the Legislators' Retirement Fund consist primarily of member contributions which have been paid for potential future annuities. This resource is held in trust and is available only for the annuity portion of benefits payable upon the termination of service of each currently active member. The 75 percent increase over 1973–74 represents the pension portion of benefit payments, or that portion borne by the employer (the state).

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Contributions to legislators' retirement *(General Fund)*	$642,134	$654,171	$1,143,538

APPROPRIATION	
Item 16 *(General Fund)*	$1,143,538

JUDICIAL

Article VI of the Constitution creates the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeal to exercise the judicial power of the state at the appellate level, creates the Judicial Council of California to administer the state's judicial system and creates the Commission on Judicial Qualifications to consider complaints against judges.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Supreme Court	76.3	76.2	74.9	$2,005,682	$2,243,634	$2,279,029
II. Courts of Appeal	230.2	244.8	249.4	6,611,374	7,630,030	8,000,536
III. Judicial Council	43.6	55.3	51.3	1,601,108	2,328,642	2,384,801
IV. Commission on Judicial Qualifications	2	2.1	2.1	72,723	49,802	50,742
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	352.1	378.4	377.7	$10,290,887	$12,252,108	$12,715,108
Reimbursements—other				*–580,586*	*–1,142,021*	*–984,462*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$9,710,301	$11,110,087	$11,730,646
General Fund				*9,692,404*	*11,084,765*	*11,704,964*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				*17,897*	*25,322*	*25,682*

Highlights of Program and Workload Changes

Staffing Increases for Workload

The anticipated level of filings in the Courts of Appeal for 1974–75 warrants the addition of two deputy clerk positions. These positions will alleviate workload in the Third and Fourth Appellate Districts, and will assure a more timely processing of appeals.

Chapter 1124, Statutes of 1973 authorized two new justice positions for the Third District Court of Appeal in 1973–74, and a third new justice position in 1974–75. Funds to support these justices and six related staff positions are proposed for 1974–75.

Special Projects

The California Council on Criminal Justice and the State Office of Traffic Safety have awarded a number of grants for improvement of the state's judiciary. The Judicial Council will administer the grants and distribute findings upon the conclusion of each project.

JUDICIAL—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	352.1	378.4	377.7	$6,946,601	$7,863,016	$7,978,189
Staff benefits	–	–	–	544,481	607,091	649,536
Totals, Personal Services	352.1	378.4	377.7	$7,491,082	$8,470,107	$8,627,725
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$1,840,560	$2,374,627	$2,462,589
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Extra compensation, expenses and staff for assigned judges				$298,938	$364,294	$364,294
Appointed counsel in criminal appeals				660,307	1,011,080	1,232,500
Cash match for grant				–	–	28,000
Reapportionment study by Supreme Court				–	32,000	–
Totals, Special Items of Expense				$959,245	$1,407,374	$1,624,794
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$10,290,887	$12,252,108	$12,715,108
Reimbursements—other				*–580,586*	*–1,142,021*	*–984,462*
NET EXPENDITURES				$9,710,301	$11,110,087	$11,730,646
General Fund				*9,692,404*	*11,084,765*	*11,704,964*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				*17,897*	*25,322*	*25,682*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 17 *(General Fund)*	–
Item 18 *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	–

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous	$184,914	$192,000	$200,000

JUDGES' RETIREMENT FUND

The Judges' Retirement Fund receives contributions from the state in the amount of 8 percent of the salaries for the established judgeships of the justices of the Supreme Court, the district courts of appeal, and of the superior and municipal courts. A like amount is deducted from the salaries of the justices and judges and deposited in the fund. It is anticipated that there will be 917 members contributing to the retirement fund during fiscal year 1974–75. In addition, the fund receives certain court filing fees from civil actions, and some investment income and minor contributions.

In the 1972–73 and 1973–74 fiscal years the fund was augmented by $499,154 and $982,973 respectively. A Budget Act augmentation of $1,455,693 is being proposed in 1974–75. Legislation should be introduced in the 1974 legislative session to assure the solvency of the fund, and to provide complete payment of benefit allowances to retired judges without requiring periodic augmentations from the General Fund.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO JUDGES' RETIREMENT FUND

Pursuant to Section 75101 of the Government Code, the state contributes an amount equal to eight percent of the salaries of the justices in the state's Supreme and Appellate Courts to the Judges' Retirement Fund. In addition, General Fund augmentations of $39,959 in 1973–74 and $71,629 in 1974–75 for this portion of costs will be necessary to provide full benefit allowances to retired justices and their beneficiaries. Legislation should be introduced in 1974 to assure solvency of the fund, and to preclude the need for periodic augmentations from the General Fund.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Judges' retirement contributions for Supreme and Appellate Court judges *	$192,853	$243,018	$289,787

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Judges retirement contributions for Supreme and Appellate Court judges *(General Fund)*	$192,853	$243,018	$289,787

APPROPRIATION

Continuing appropriation prescribed by Government Code Section 75101 *(General Fund)*	$218,158
Item 20 *(General Fund)*	71,629

* For Local Assistance budget, see page L-7.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Article V of the Constitution vests the supreme executive power in the Governor of the State of California who shall see that the law is faithfully executed. The principal office is maintained at Sacramento.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Governor's office	87.4	96.4	96.4	$2,001,830	$2,306,926	$2,578,980
II. Governor's residence (support)				17,400	17,400	17,400
III. Governor's residence (rental)				15,000	15,000	15,000
IV. Contingent expenses				14,400	15,000	15,000
V. Governor's Budget (printing)				245,347	300,000	300,000
TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*				$2,293,977	$2,654,326	$2,926,380

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Governor's office	$2,001,830	$2,306,926	$2,578,980
Governor's residence (support)	17,400	17,400	17,400
Governor's residence (rental)	15,000	15,000	15,000
Contingent expenses	14,400	15,000	15,000
Governor's Budget (printing)	245,347	300,000	300,000
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$2,293,977	$2,654,326	$2,926,380

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 22 *(General Fund)*	$2,578,980
Item 23 (residence, support) *(General Fund)*	17,400
Item 24 (residence, rental) *(General Fund)*	15,000
Item 25 (contingent expenses) *(General Fund)*	15,000
Item 26 (Governor's Budget, printing) *(General Fund)*	300,000

SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES

As a member of the Governor's cabinet, the Secretary of the Agriculture and Services Agency provides communication, coordination, and policy guidance between the chief executive and the following: Department of Food and Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Industrial Relations, Public Employees Retirement System, Office of Fire Marshal, Franchise Tax Board, Department of General Services, State Personnel Board, Department of Consumer Affairs, Horse Racing Board, Teachers' Retirement System, and Department of Veterans Affairs. The secretary also serves as the employer-employee relations representative of the Governor in the meet and confer process with employee organizations.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of Agriculture and Services Agency	5.2	12.3	12.4	$143,196	$464,305	$411,000
Reimbursements—other				*–22,845*	*–60,448*	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*				$120,351	$403,857	$411,000

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

During the 1973–74 fiscal year, a task force project organization was formulated under the direction of the Secretary of the Agriculture and Services Agency to develop and implement through legislation a total equivalent compensation benefit package for state civil service employees. The professional staff of the project group use budgeted positions of the Agriculture and Services Agency or of departments within the agency. Funding for three months clerical assistance and operating expenses, including consultant services from Cresap, McCormick and Paget and actuarial services from Wyatt, is likewise from budgeted resources of these state agencies.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	5.2	12.3	12.4	$101,495	$238,858	$245,039
Staff benefits	–	–	–	9,415	28,614	29,229
Totals, Personal Services	5.2	12.3	12.4	$110,910	$267,472	$274,268

Governor's Office

SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	$32,286	$196,833	$136,732
Totals, Expenditures	$143,196	$464,305	$411,000
Reimbursements	*–22,845*	*–60,448*	–
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$120,351	$403,857	$411,000

APPROPRIATION

Item 27 *(General Fund)*	$411,000

SECRETARY FOR BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION

The Secretary for Business and Transportation, being a member of the Governor's cabinet, is the principal advisor to the Governor on the more significant policy and programs pertaining to transportation and business regulation. The secretary is responsible for ensuring that the Governor's policies and program objectives are effectively communicated to the organizations within the agency. Furthermore, he is responsible for assuring the efficiency and effectiveness of those organizations. He also provides the communication link between the Governor and those organizations for major fiscal and administrative matters.

The Business and Transportation Agency is constituted of two groups of organizations which are functionally related. The first group consists of the transportation-oriented organizations: The Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Transportation, and the Office of Traffic Safety. The second group consists of business-regulatory departments: the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, the State Banking Department, the Department of Corporations, the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Department of Insurance, the Department of Real Estate, and the Department of Savings and Loan.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of Business and Transportation Agency	10	10.2	10.2	$226,165	$320,188	$342,215
Reimbursements—other				*–23,885*	*–37,200*	*–39,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM				$202,280	$282,988	$303,215
General Fund				*9,402*	*12,405*	*14,404*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				*192,878*	*270,583*	*288,811*

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	10	10.2	10.2	$162,040	$174,029	$179,055
Staff benefits	–	–	–	16,734	18,950	19,487
Totals, Personal Services	10	10.2	10.2	$178,774	$192,979	$198,542
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				47,391	127,209	143,673
Totals, Expenditures				$226,165	$320,188	$342,215
Reimbursements—other				*–23,885*	*–37,200*	*–39,000*
Net Expenditures				$202,280	$282,988	$303,215
General Fund				*9,402*	*12,405*	*14,404*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				*192,878*	*270,583*	*288,811*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 28 *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$288,811
Item 29 *(General Fund)*	14,404

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$4,775	–	–

Governor's Office

SECRETARY FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Secretary for Health and Welfare serves as a member of the Governor's Cabinet and is principal advisor to the Governor on, and assists him in, establishing major policy relating to health, welfare, manpower and corrections programs.

The Secretary for Health and Welfare, as head of the agency, has authority for general supervision over, and is directly responsible for the operation of each department, office and unit within the agency and serves as the principal communications link for the transmission of policy and decisions between the Governor and each component of the agency.

The Health and Welfare Agency provides a focal point for major policy and program formulation in matters involving the health and welfare of members of California's citizens. The Health and Welfare Agency consists of the agency office, the Office of Data Processing, the Office of Educational Liaison, the Office on Aging, and the Departments of Health, Employment Development, Rehabilitation, Benefit Payments, Corrections, and Youth Authority.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of Health and Welfare Agency *(General Fund)*	2	4	4	$373,514	$388,666	$395,280

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The 1974–75 budget reflects the continuing emphasis being placed by the secretary on reviewing operations and evaluating the performance of the programs and organizational components of the Health and Welfare Agency.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	2	4	4	$67,595	$119,042	$119,042
Staff benefits	–	–	–	4,104	9,523	10,118
Totals, Personal Services	2	4	4	$71,699	$128,565	$129,160
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				301,815	260,101	266,120
Totals, Expenditures				$373,514	$388,666	$395,280

APPROPRIATION

Item 30 *(General Fund)*	$395,280

SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES

The Resources Agency consists of the Departments of Conservation, Fish and Game, Navigation and Ocean Development, Parks and Recreation, Water Resources, the Air Resources Board, the Colorado River Board, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, the Reclamation Board, the Water Resources Control Board, the nine regional water quality control boards, the Solid Waste Management Board, and Special Resources Services and Studies.

The secretary ensures that the Governor's policies and program objectives are communicated to the organizations in the Resources Agency, and provides the communication link between the Governor's office and the departments for major matters of fiscal management and administration. He exercises the authority of the Governor in coordinating activities among organizations under his own jurisdiction and represents these organizations and the Governor in coordinating activities with other federal, state or local jurisdictions. The secretary is responsible for sound fiscal management of Resources Agency departments.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of Resources Agency	12	13	13.5	$379,651	$455,502	$387,398
Reimbursements—other				*–119,988*	*–27,552*	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*				$259,663	$427,950	$387,398

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

A special assistant to the secretary position is proposed to provide strong direction and coordination of Resource Agency planning at the agency and departmental level. The special assistant will act as the agency liaison for the development of environmental protection plans and program evaluation policy analysis and formulation. An additional 0.5 clerk is proposed to meet workload requirements.

Governor's Office

SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	12	13	13.5	$183,555	$236,270	$244,860
Staff benefits	–	–	–	19,139	27,504	29,156
Totals, Personal Services	12	13	13.5	$202,694	$263,774	$274,016
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				176,957	141,728	113,382
GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES CONFERENCE				–	50,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$379,651	$455,502	$387,398
Reimbursements—other				*–119,988*	*–27,552*	–
NET EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$259,663	$427,950	$387,398

APPROPRIATION

Item 31 *(General Fund)*	$387,398

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	78	–	–

OFFICE OF INFORMATION SERVICES

The Office of Information Services was created by executive order of the Governor to provide improved services to the public and the news media in reporting the activities of state government.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Office of Information Services	–	7.5	8	–	$239,578	$252,059
Reimbursements—other	–	–	–	–	*–239,578*	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	–	7.5	8	–	–	$252,059

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

One-half man-year of temporary help was added during the current year and one man-year during 1974–75 to relieve the heavy intermittent need for clerical assistance in preparing information releases.

This program was funded by reimbursements from the Business and Transportation, Health and Welfare, Resources and Agriculture and Services Agencies during 1973–74.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	–	7.5	8	–	$122,136	$127,354
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	13,100	14,400
Totals, Personal Services	–	7.5	8	–	$135,236	$141,754
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				–	104,342	110,305
Totals, Expenditures				–	$239,578	$252,059
Reimbursements—other				–	*–239,578*	–
NET EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				–	–	$252,059

APPROPRIATION

Item 32 *(General Fund)*	$252,059

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Office of Emergency Services is responsible for coordination of emergency activities to mitigate the effects of natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies which imperil life, property, and resources within the state. Its prescribed duties include providing leadership, assistance, and support to all agencies of state and local government in the development of plans and conduct of operations to protect the health and safety and preserve the lives and property of the people of this state from the effects of all foreseeable disasters, as well as for coordinating those plans and programs with those of the federal government, other states, and the political subdivisions of California.

In addition to performing its pre-emergency functions on a day-to-day basis, OES must be constantly ready to perform its emergency role. During an emergency, it functions as the immediate staff and coordinating organization of the Governor to carry out the state's responsibilities under the Emergency Services Act and applicable federal statutes.

California is continually subject to the threat of air pollution, earthquake, fire, flood, and other emergencies. Heavy population concentrations add to the hazard potential of these emergencies, and the ever-changing characteristics of California's population and scope of their interests and activities create new and varied problems which OES must recognize and take into consideration in carrying out its responsibilities.

As the conduit for federal assistance through natural disaster grants and federal agency support, this office has enabled California to be one of the leading states in the nation in the amount of federal money received for declared major disasters. Nearly every county has been a beneficiary of such programs in past years.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Emergency mutual aid services	96.3	108.2	89.3	$2,942,036	$4,644,290	$2,864,977
II. Administration—distributed to other programs	24.9	25.2	26	(448,719)	(457,969)	(476,905)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS *	121.2	133.4	115.3	$2,942,036	$4,644,290	$2,864,977
Total Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–799,691*	*–943,788*	*–378,614*
Other				*–321,902*	*–1,103,919*	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM				$1,820,443	$2,596,583	$2,486,363
General Fund				*1,046,300*	*1,685,900*	*1,406,196*
Federal funds				*774,143*	*910,683*	*1,080,167*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Changes in federal disaster relief legislation during recent years have broadened the scope of the program significantly. Legislation pending before the Congress provides additional assistance in some areas and reductions in others. The proposals also provide for a large increase in state responsibility, not only in administering the program but also in execution of actual work projects. A change in our present program and workload scope may be necessary as a result of congressional action on these proposals.

Passage of Chapter 780, Statutes of 1972, as amended by Chapter 762, Statutes of 1973, requires OES to designate areas where death or personal injury could occur as a result of a dam failure, review inundation maps and emergency evacuation procedures submitted by local agencies, and report to the Legislature on or before the fifth day of the 1974 regular session.

OES has completed the first phase of a three-year project which will culminate in a significant improvement in the statewide emergency communications system to enable the law enforcement agencies within the state to provide interdepartmental communications during law enforcement and other emergencies. Funding of this upgraded, comprehensive law enforcement mutual aid communications system is based upon 25 percent state funds and a 75 percent federal LEAA grant.

The program under which the agency provides fallout shelter analysis, architectural assistance in applying techniques to design shelter space into new buildings, and continued fallout shelter facility updating was initiated in 1971–72 and has been continued. This involves 13 architecturally oriented staff members, and is funded 100 percent under federal contract.

Other contract activities supported by 100 percent federal funding include two contracts related to radiological hazards, both peacetime and potential war-caused; a community emergency planning contract for a coordinated approach relating to allocation of population to less vulnerable areas; and an immediate response-oriented earthquake planning project in the San Francisco Bay area and the Los Angeles-Orange Counties area.

* For local assistance, see page L-8.

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES—Continued

RELATED DATA

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
STORMS AND FLOOD DISASTERS			
Emergencies Proclaimed by the Governor:			
Number of proclamations	12	6 *	6 *
Number of counties	19	10 *	10 *
Disasters Declared by the President:			
Number of declarations	1	1 *	1 *
Number of counties	6	8 *	8 *
Federal disaster relief grants approved	$4,878,329	$10,000,000	$5,000,000
FIRE DISASTERS			
Emergencies Proclaimed by the Governor:			
Number of proclamations	1	1 *	1 *
Number of counties	2	4 *	4 *
Disasters Declared by the President:			
Number of declarations	1	–	–
Number of counties	2	–	–
Federal disaster relief grants approved	$2,206,038	$500,000	$500,000
EARTHQUAKE DISASTERS			
Emergencies Proclaimed by the Governor:			
Number of proclamations	–	– **	– **
Number of counties	–	– **	– **
Disasters Declared by the President:			
Number of declarations	–	– **	– **
Number of counties	–	– **	– **
Federal disaster relief grants approved	$9,087,320	$15,000,000	$20,000,000
TOTALS FEDERAL DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE	$16,171,687	$20,500,000	$25,500,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	121.2	133.4	115.3	$1,491,332	$1,678,729	$1,501,231
Staff benefits	–	–	–	241,266	245,675	222,081
Totals, Personal Services	121.2	133.4	115.3	$1,732,598	$1,924,404	$1,723,312
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				1,209,438	2,719,886	1,141,665
Totals, Expenditures				$2,942,036	$4,644,290	$2,864,977
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–799,691*	*–943,788*	*–378,614*
Other				*–321,902*	*–1,103,919*	–
NET EXPENDITURES				$1,820,443	$2,596,583	$2,486,363
General Fund				*1,046,300*	*1,685,900*	*1,406,196*
Federal funds				*774,143*	*910,683*	*1,080,167*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 33 *(General Fund)*	$1,406,196
Grants *(Federal funds)*	1,080,167

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous	$509	–	–

* Estimate based upon a five-year average.
** Five-year average provides no basis for earthquake projection.

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH

The Office of Planning and Research develops policy recommendations for the Governor and his Cabinet that are intended to guide the development of the state's human, physical and natural resources to enhance the quality of life to all residents of the State of California; stimulates greater public involvement in the processes of state government; provides financial and technical assistance to state and local agencies for planning activities related to this program; and prepares for transmittal to the Legislature by the Governor the policies of the executive branch, particularly in the field of the environment, planning and local government.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Office of Planning and Research *	9.3	62	63.9	$189,115	$2,525,931	$2,971,515
General Fund				*88,115*	*544,121*	*822,526*
Federal funds				*101,000*	*1,981,810*	*2,148,989*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

As directed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, the budgets of the Office of Planning and Research, the Council on Intergovernmental Relations, and the Office of Intergovernmental Management were consolidated into the Office of Planning and Research, effective July 1, 1973. The position of Executive Secretary of the Council on Intergovernmental Relations was deleted. The Director of the Office of Planning and Research was appointed as director of the consolidated agency.

Reorganization has also allowed the consolidation of (1) research-related activities and personnel into one office; (2) technical assistance and planning grants to local government into one office; (3) statewide planning, state agency coordination and the State Clearinghouse into one office, permitting a more unified data management system.

As part of the reorganization, the Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management staff and budget was merged with the Office of Planning and Research by Governor's Executive Order R44-73. A total of 8.4 positions were transferred in 1973–74 and 7.4 are proposed for continuation in 1974–75.

To continue improving the utilization of science and technology by the state, three additional staff positions, one professional and two clerical, are proposed. The professional position will coordinate the office's science and technology research and development activities with other state agencies and serve as a liaison with federal/state/local governments, universities and the private sector on scientific matters.

During December 1973, the Energy Planning Council was created by Governor's Executive Order R43-73. Thirteen new positions were administratively established during 1973–74 and are proposed for continuation during 1974–75. Administrative and budget support is to be provided by the Office of Planning and Research. To support this activity $75,000 was allocated from the Emergency Fund and an additional $50,000 from the Emergency Fund is provided in the annual deficiency bill, and $56,749 in HUD funds was requested. A budget of $292,188 is proposed for 1974–75 for the Energy Planning Council.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	9.3	62	63.9	$140,875	$709,803	$914,286
Staff benefits	–	–	–	10,252	68,006	107,374
Totals, Personal Services	9.3	62	63.9	$151,127	$777,809	$1,021,660
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				37,988	957,728	960,407
Special Items of Expense:						
IPA grant program				–	647,980	1,002,448
Title VIII grant program				–	148,914	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$189,115	$2,532,431	$2,984,515
Reimbursements—other				–	*–6,500*	*–13,000*
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$189,115	$2,525,931	$2,971,515
General Fund				*88,115*	*544,121*	*822,526*
Federal funds				*101,000*	*1,981,810*	*2,148,989*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 34 *(General Fund)*	$822,526
Grants *(Federal funds)*	2,148,989

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$2,332	–	–

* For Local Assistance budget, see page L-9.

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL MANAGEMENT

With the increase in activity between federal, state and local governments, there is a need for an overview and coordination of agencies involved in the implementation and planning of programs which are intergovernmental in nature. There is a further need for assuring direct and immediate contact to the Governor and his cabinet in order to promote policy development and sound decision-making.

The Office of Intergovernmental Management is composed of professional personnel with a cross section of governmental experience which through a staff augmentation has become the administrativ arm of the Council on Intergovernmental Relations The Office of Intergovernmental Management wi promote and work with task forces of local official in the development of urban policy and revisions i regard to planning laws and regulations.

The office promotes consistency of state, federal an local planning boundaries and will provide a base fo technical assistance to local and state government vi its field representatives and understanding of federa government programs and procedures.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Intergovernmental assistance	34	–	–	$720,594	–	–
Reimbursements—other				*–13,753*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$706,841	–	–
General Fund				*54,976*	–	–
Federal funds				*651,865*	–	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The Budget Act of 1972 moved the Office of Intergovernmental Management from the Lieutenant Governor's office into the Governor's office. In 1973–74, the Budget Act consolidated the Office of Intergoverr mental Management into the Office of Planning an Research.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	34	–	–	$294,086	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	20,357	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	–	–	–	$314,443	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				406,151	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$720,594	–	–
Reimbursements—other				*–13,753*	–	–
Net Expenditures				$706,841	–	–
General Fund				*54,976*	–	–
Federal funds				*651,865*	–	–

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$3	–	–

Governor's Office

COUNCIL ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Council on Intergovernmental Relations is a state advisory body composed of representatives from cities, counties, school districts, special districts, the Legislature and the state. The council acts as a coordinating and policy body for intergovernmental matters and local government concerns. The council holds hearings and provides an open forum for the discussion of matters of critical concern to local government in the state. It also considers, reviews and approves policy recommendations as submitted by the Office of Intergovernmental Management in the areas of local planning assistance, state clearinghouse programs, federal legislation and administrative directives.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Council on Intergovernmental Relations	3.5	–	–	$69,771	–	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The Budget Act of 1972 moved the Council on Intergovernmental Relations from the Lieutenant Governors office to the Governors office. In 1973–74, the Budget Act consolidated the council into the Office of Planning and Research.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	3.5	–	–	$54,123	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,736	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	3.5	–	–	$57,859	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				11,912	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$69,771	–	–
General Fund				*49,771*	–	–
Federal funds				*20,000*	–	–

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The office of the Lieutenant Governor budgets the salaries, office and operating expenses for his staff.

The workload can be separated into four main activities: (1) General office services including financial and personnel control; meetings, appearances and travel, and personal correspondence. (2) Public requests for assistance and communication with the public. (3) General government involving the Lieutenant Governor's position on the Governor's Cabinet, the requirement to perform the duties of the state's chief executive during the Governor's absence, his position as President of the State Senate and his chairmanship of commissions and task forces to which he is designated by the Governor. (4) Membership on the board of regents, the trustees of the state colleges, and the statutory boards and commissions of which he is chairman or a member.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Net Totals, Program *(General Fund)*	14.3	22	22	$316,780	$412,919	$445,879

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Funding is included in this budget to establish two new positions to provide management of general office services and preparation of remarks and schedules required for the appearances of the Lieutenant Governor.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	14.3	22	22	$202,402	$278,314	$295,849
Staff benefits	–	–	–	20,750	35,052	39,659
Totals, Personal Services	14.3	22	22	$223,152	$313,366	$335,508
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				93,628	99,553	110,371
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$316,780	$412,919	$445,879

APPROPRIATION

Item 35 *(General Fund)*	$445,879

COMMISSION OF THE CALIFORNIAS

The commission of the Californias cooperates with similar commissions representing the State of Baja California and the territory of Baja California Sur in the development of favorable economic and cultural relations with those entities.

The commission develops valuable cooperation in the fields of agriculture, public health, law enforcement and education. The commission is also involved in obtaining liberalization of regulations governing the movement of private airplanes and boats, as well as improvement of facilities and services for visitors crossing the land border.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Net Totals, Program *(General Fund)*	2.2	2	2	$40,732	$45,904	$46,801

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	2.2	2	2	$24,671	$24,312	$24,628
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,713	2,750	2,515
Totals, Personal Services	2.2	2	2	$27,384	$27,062	$27,143
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				13,348	18,842	19,658
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$40,732	$45,904	$46,801

APPROPRIATION

Item 36 *(General Fund)*	$46,801

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice, through the constitutional office of the Attorney General, has the responsibility to insure the uniform interpretation and enforcement of laws and to represent the state in civil and criminal proceedings.

Office of the Attorney General

The office of the Attorney General interprets laws, renders opinions and represents the state in civil and criminal proceedings. Legal advice and assistance is provided to the various state agencies, departments, boards and commissions. The office of the Attorney General advises the Governor on the constitutionality of laws passed by the Legislature, and represents the state on all criminal matters before the California appellate courts and the federal courts. It also investigates and assists local government agencies in the prosecution of consumer and investment frauds and business crimes. It also registers and reviews charitable trusts and health plan organizations, enforces state antitrust laws, assists in protection of the public from fraudulent and unethical business practices and investigates complaints of discrimination, in order to insure the constitutional rights of all individuals. These functions are carried out by the statewide divisions of civil law, criminal law and special operations.

Division of Law Enforcement

The Division of Law Enforcement is the state coordinating agency for the criminal information, narcotics law enforcement and investigation assistance. The division also collects, correlates, analyzes and disseminates statistical data relating to criminal activities within the state. It provides these services to all agencies of California's criminal justice system. Federal criminal information is made available to the local agencies through the division's computer-to-computer connection with the National Crime Information Center.

Division of Administration

The Division of Administration carries out the administrative responsibilities of the Attorney General and coordinates the general service activities required by the department.

This division includes the executive, fiscal, personnel and supportive services necessary to operate the legal and law enforcement divisions of the department.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Legal services	$14,765,845	$17,159,792	$18,417,994
II. Law enforcement	25,176,452	32,670,826	29,505,267
III. Administration—undistributed	463,596	613,686	467,494
Administration—distributed	(6,674,113)	(7,976,769)	(9,278,379)
Special projects [a]	(5,095,080)	(5,817,072)	7,770,261
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$40,405,893	$50,444,304	$56,161,016
Reimbursements—other	*–11,066,718*	*–12,409,601*	*–15,928,674*
Less expenditures shown for administration and payment of tort liability claims (General Fund)	—[b]	—[b]	*–1,206,086*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$29,339,175	$38,034,703	$39,026,256
General Fund	*26,216,770*	*34,241,226*	*35,639,269*
Motor Vehicle Account	*2,981,294*	*3,347,963*	*3,386,987*
Federal funds	*141,111*	*445,514*	—
Personnel man-years	2,167.8	2,260.4	2,204.5 [c]

[a] The past-year and current-year amounts for special projects are included in the operational program totals.
[b] For comparative purposes, it should be noted that $796,086 and $906,086 for 1972–73 and 1973–74 respectively, are contained in the General Fund totals for administration and payment of tort liability claims.
[c] The 1974–75 figure does not include 163.6 man-years shown in 1973–74 for Special Projects. Special Projects for 1974–75 will require an estimated 289.2 man-years.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

General

The 1974–75 fiscal year budget proposes 176.5 new positions to handle workload and program changes. Twelve of these were administratively established in the current year and are proposed for continuation in 1974–75.

The budget also reflects a transfer of 176.5 authorized positions in both the current and budget years to the Law Enforcement Consolidated Data Center. A reduction of 14.5 positions for stolen vehicles and fingerprint activities is also reflected in 1974–75 due to modest decreases in workload.

Expenditures of 34.2 man-years for various contracts are reflected in 1973–74, as well as expenditures of 163.6 man-years for reimbursement funded special projects. These positions are limited to the current year and therefore are not included in the 1974–75 position amount.

In 1974–75 it is expected that $7,770,261 will be received from the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for special projects; 289.2 man-years will be involved in these projects. These funds are included in budget totals but the 289.2 man-years are not reflected in the 1974–75 position count. The principal program increases are highlighted below.

Legal Services

The United States Supreme Court, in its past two terms, has announced decisions which are having a revolutionary effect on the parole revocation procedures and resulting in a dramatic increase in the number of writs and appeals being filed in the courts. The 1974–75 budget contains 24 new attorney positions to handle this increase in cases being filed.

During the 1973–74 fiscal year, 6 attorney positions were administratively established to provide for legal support of the California Coastal Zone Commissions. In the 1974–75 budget, these positions are proposed for continuance.

The staffing of 1 attorney and 2 investigators is proposed to implement and enforce the requirements of Chapter 1186, Statutes of 1973, pertaining to campaign expenditures.

Law Enforcement

The development of the Criminal Justice Information System is currently meeting the schedule and timetable contained in the long-range implementation plan. The 1974–75 budget contains 15 proposed new clerical positions necessary to update and verify the criminal history records scheduled to be placed in the on-line automated criminal history file.

Administration

The Los Angeles office of the department has been relocated from the old state building to the Tishman Building on Wilshire Boulevard. Forty-five and one-half positions, including 28 clerical for legal services, are proposed to support professional staff positions added throughout the department.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	2,167.8	2,260.4	2,204.5	$24,025,204	$26,886,286	$27,176,477
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,047,653	3,611,977	3,746,604
Totals, Personal Services	2,167.8	2,260.4	2,204.5 [c]	$27,072,857	$30,498,263	$30,923,081
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				11,837,181	10,740,917	9,600,223
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE:						
Special legislation				–	19,711	6,024
Special projects [a]				–	1,419,155	7,770,261
Consolidated Data Center				1,495,855	7,766,258	7,861,427
Totals, Expenditures				$40,405,893	$50,444,304	$56,161,016
Reimbursements—other				*–11,066,718*	*–12,409,601*	*–15,928,674*
Less expenditures shown in administration and payment of tort liability claims				– [b]	– [b]	*–1,206,086*
Net Totals, Expenditures				$29,339,175	$38,034,703	$39,026,256
General Fund				*26,216,770*	*34,241,226*	*35,639,269*
Motor Vehicle Account—State Transportation Fund				*2,981,294*	*3,347,963*	*3,386,987*
Federal funds				*141,111*	*445,514*	–

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 37 *(General Fund)*	$35,639,269
Item 38 *(Motor Vehicle Account)*	3,386,987

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$1,504,818	$1,402,045	$1,401,000

[a] The past-year and current-year amounts for special projects are included in the operational program totals.

[b] For comparative purposes, it should be noted that $796,086 and $906,086 for 1972–73 and 1973–74 respectively, are contained in the General Fund totals for administration and payment of tort liability claims.

[c] The 1974–75 figure does not include 163.6 man-years shown in 1973–74 for Special Projects. Special Projects for 1974–75 will require an estimated 289.2 man-years.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER

Chapter 787, Statutes of 1972 established the Law Enforcement Center as one of four consolidated data centers in state government. The objectives of this center are: to increase the effectiveness of justice administration in California by providing an up-to-date, accurate, centralized criminal record data base; to provide a telecommunications system adequate to meet the needs of law enforcement agencies; to reduce turnaround time in responding to requests for criminal record information from minutes, hours and days to seconds, minutes and hours, depending on need related to various data elements; to provide intradepartmental centralized data processing and information service capabilities; to provide ready access to the central information source of all criminal justice agencies, thereby eliminating the need to proliferate the same data in many files throughout California; and to protect the rights of privacy of individuals by placing strict security and confidentiality controls on criminal justice information.

To achieve short-term and long-range consolidation of EDP facilities as quickly as possible in order to avoid lost opportunity costs through equipment optimization, but at a pace consistent with adequate feasibility, exploration of consolidation alternatives, and an orderly conversion of existing applications without major disruption in the level of service.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Consolidated Data Center	35.5	239.5	240.5	$1,495,855	$7,766,258	$7,861,427
Reimbursements—other	–	–	–	*–1,495,855*	*–7,766,258*	*–7,861,427*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	35.5	239.5	240.5	–	–	–

Highlights of Program and Workload Changes

In the 1973–74 fiscal year, 176.5 positions were transferred to the Law Enforcement Consolidated Data Center from the Department of Justice. These positions will provide service exclusively to that department. One new computer operations position is proposed for 1974–75. It will be used to alleviate increased workload of the Los Angeles computer center.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	35.5	239.5	240.5	$179,613	$2,622,219	$2,667,604
Staff benefits	–	–	–	23,350	337,284	352,408
Totals, Personal Services	35.5	239.5	240.5	$202,963	$2,959,503	$3,020,012
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				1,292,892	4,806,755	4,841,415
Totals, Expenditures				*$1,495,855*	*$7,766,258*	*$7,861,427*
Reimbursements—other				$1,495,855	$7,766,258	$7,861,427
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, STATE OPERATIONS				–	–	–

COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICERS STANDARDS AND TRAINING

The nine-member Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training is responsible for the development and implementation of programs to raise and maintain the level of competence and effectiveness of California peace officers. To accomplish this, the commission establishes minimum standards of physical, mental and moral fitness for recruitment and training of city police and county sheriff officers. The commission also provides a management counseling service to assist participating jurisdictions in improving the operation and administration of their agencies. Increased training requirements imposed by new laws, rapid changes in the social order and the need for higher individual competence of law enforcement officers have demanded more lengthy and thorough courses of instruction for the state's 40,000 local peace officers.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Education and training	16	24	14	$955,536	$1,121,867	$321,705
II. Personnel standards	4	5	5	73,445	91,410	106,871
III. Technical services	5.6	12.7	13	115,808	275,636	246,691
IV. Administrative counseling	20.5	23	23	485,123	644,984	658,036
V. Administration	21.7	21.3	23	300,554	369,934	398,135
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	67.8	86	78	$1,930,466	$2,503,831	$1,731,438
Reimbursements—other	–	–	–	*–77,315*	*–318,043*	*–73,928*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$1,853,151	$2,185,788	$1,657,510
Peace Officers' Training Fund				*1,382,560*	*1,935,788*	*1,657,510*
Federal funds				*470,591*	*250,000*	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Four and one-half positions are proposed of which two are transfers from the federally funded Center for Police Management to Technical Services. The remaining two and one-half positions are being requested to handle workload in the Administration Program. A reduction of $31,220 in personal services represents the phaseout, on August 31, 1974, of Project S.T.A.R. Ten positions were authorized in the current year for the P.C. 832 program and are limited to June 30, 1974. These were established to provide for the training of peace officers in the powers of arrest and use of firearms (Chapter 1504, Statutes of 1971).

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	67.8	86	78	$812,942	$1,208,890	$1,093,660
Staff benefits	–	–	–	96,206	146,544	117,889
Totals, Personal Services	67.8	86	78	$909,148	$1,355,434	$1,211,549
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				1,021,318	1,148,397	519,889
Totals, Expenditures				$1,930,466	$2,503,831	$1,731,438
Reimbursements—other				*–77,315*	*–318,043*	*–73,928*
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations				$1,853,151	$2,185,788	$1,657,510
Peace Officers' Training Fund				*1,382,560*	*1,935,788*	*1,657,510*
Federal funds				*470,591*	*250,000*	–

APPROPRIATION

	1974–75
Item 40 *(Peace Officers' Training Fund)*	$1,657,510

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Peace Officers' Training Fund	$8,664,410	$9,245,000	$10,513,836

* For the local assistance budget, see page L-9.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING *

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning directs all its programs and activities to the two goals of reducing crime and improving the performance of the criminal justice system. Successful fulfillment of these goals is sought through four major program elements: (1) criminal justice planning, (2) criminal justice program implementation, (3) administration and grant awards, and (4) local projects.

The office was designated the California state planning agency by the Governor in 1969 for the implementation of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, and other related federal programs.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Planning	$433,582	$525,735	$549,108
II. Program implementation	715,410	867,463	906,026
III. Administration	1,018,916	1,386,781	1,343,121
IV. State agency awards	15,303,921	16,679,512	30,836,328
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$17,471,829	$19,459,491	$33,634,583
Reimbursements—other	*-44,550*	-	-
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$17,427,279	$19,459,491	$33,634,583
General Fund	*980,030*	*1,069,999*	*3,959,990*
Federal grants	*16,447,249*	*18,389,492*	*29,674,593*
Personnel man-years	108.1	118	112

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Chapter 1047, Statutes of 1973, created the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to replace the California Council on Criminal Justice. The new organization, like its predecessor, is the state planning agency designated to participate in U.S. Department of Justice programs for improvement of the criminal justice system within California.

In 1973, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 was amended. Agencies who participate in programs sponsored pursuant to this act must now provide a greater amount of support for projects than in the past. Consequently, $100,000 is proposed to secure $900,000 in federal grants for state correctional agencies in 1974–75. An additional $51,300 is also requested for staff support of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. This amount will secure approximately $450,000 in federal grants, and will afford the same level of service provided prior to amendment of the aforementioned federal statutes.

Additional state funds of $1,305,556 to obtain federal grants of $11,750,000 for discretionary awards are proposed. These grants will be disbursed to state agencies in 1974–75 to conduct specific projects.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	108.1	118	112	$1,233,924	$1,500,328	$1,501,282
Staff benefits	-	-	-	141,950	195,043	195,167
Totals, Personal Services	108.1	118	112	$1,375,874	$1,695,371	$1,696,449
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$792,034	$1,084,608	$1,101,806
Totals, Expenditures				$2,167,908	$2,779,979	$2,798,255
Reimbursement—other				*-44,550*	-	-
Net Expenditures				$2,123,358	$2,779,979	$2,798,255
General Fund				*177,691*	*272,332*	*280,507*
Federal grants				*1,945,667*	*2,507,647*	*2,517,748*
Special Items of Expense:						
Cash match for federal grants				802,339	797,667	3,679,483
Federal grants				14,501,582	15,881,845	27,156,845
GRAND TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$17,427,279	$19,459,491	$33,634,583

APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

Item 42 *(General Fund)*	$280,507
Item 43 *(General Fund)*	2,780,556
Federal grants	2,517,748
Federal grant awards	27,156,845

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$5	-	-

* For the local assistance budget, see page L-10.

CALIFORNIA CRIME TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

The foundation is a 20-member public corporation governed by a board of directors appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The foundation was established to foster and support scientific and technological research concerning asocial behavior and crime in California. Its purposes are to identify, review, and evaluate research developments applied to the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension and treatment of criminals; to sponsor and conduct conferences and studies, collect and disseminate information and issue periodic reports relating to scientific and technological research concerning the prevention and detection of crime.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	MAN-YEARS 73–74	MAN-YEARS 74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Research and Development	10.4	20.2	55.2	$1,271,314	$2,646,669	$5,240,890
II. Reduce Criminal Acts	5	10	18	131,965	450,000	1,550,000
III. Administration—undistributed	2	4	4	80,969	131,417	114,844
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	17.4	34.2	77.2	$1,484,248	$3,228,086	$6,905,734
Reimbursements—other				*–131,965*	*–450,000*	*–1,550,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$1,352,283	$2,778,086	$5,355,734
General Fund				*80,969*	*131,417*	*114,844*
Federal funds				*1,271,314*	*2,646,669*	*5,240,890*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Research and development in the foundation's electronics laboratory has greatly expanded. It is anticipated that the foundation will continue providing benefits in the area of security to other state agencies by applying various scientific and technological capabilities. Eight new positions are being requested to provide these services.

The foundation provides coordination services for Project SEARCH, an interstate effort to develop and test prototype systems for the application of advanced technology to the administration of criminal justice. The foundation has greatly increased its participation in Project SEARCH. Work will continue and expand on existing SEARCH projects, and a number of new projects are anticipated. To alleviate the workload generated by these grants, an additional nine positions are being requested for 1974–75.

The foundation provides a project coordinator and staff for a national undertaking to develop and refine an Interstate Organized Crime Index (IOCI). The expansion of work on the IOCI project will result in the need for six additional positions.

It is anticipated that other federally funded programs will be received by the foundation. These include State of the Arts Handbooks, LEAA-sponsored symposiums and conferences, and to reduce crime through environmental design in private residences, schools, transportation systems, and commercial areas. The foundation also expects to become involved in mass transportation security, school security, nonlethal weapon development, the identification of explosives, the safety of correctional personnel in institutions and many other areas. It is anticipated that funds will be received for projects that will require 29 staff positions in fiscal year 1974–75.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net Salaries and Wages	17.4	34.2	77.2	$205,286	$447,482	$1,105,517
Staff Benefits				23,894	52,087	128,683
Totals, Personal Services				$229,180	$499,569	$1,234,200
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				1,255,068	2,728,517	5,671,534
Totals, Expenditures				$1,484,248	$3,228,086	$6,905,734
Reimbursements—other				*–131,965*	*–450,000*	*–1,550,000*
NET EXPENDITURES				$1,352,283	$2,778,086	$5,355,734
General Fund				*80,969*	*131,417*	*114,844*
Federal funds				*1,271,314*	*2,646,669*	*5,240,890*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 45 *(General Fund)*	$114,844
Grants *(Federal funds)*	5,240,890

ADMINISTRATION AND PAYMENT OF TORT LIABILITY CLAIMS

Chapter 1681, Statutes of 1963, established legislation governing the liability and nonliability of the state for tort actions of its officers and employees. This act also established rules governing the extent of duty of the state to pay judgments and to indemnify its employees.

The defense of tort actions against the state is handled by two departments. The Department of Public Works defends those actions arising out of occurrences in its particular sphere of government operations. The Attorney General defends all other state agencies and also provides administration of the program. Funds appropriated by this item, with the exception of those for insurance premiums and special claims payment appropriations, are transferred to the Department of Justice for administration, and are shown as expenditures in that budget.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Administration and payment of tort liability claims	$316,183	$405,414	$1,410,000
General Fund	*202,600*	*405,414*	*1,410,000*
Motor Vehicle Account in the State Transportation Fund	*61,920*	–	–
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	*25,000*	–	–
Unemployment Administration Fund	*3,063*	–	–
Water Resources Revolving Fund	*23,600*	–	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The $1,410,000 for 1974–75 will finance insurance premiums, other administrative costs, and smaller claims against the state.

The proposed amount for claim payments is $300,000 higher than the level provided in the current year. The new level will afford an adequate appropriation to defray the cost of small claim payments. Funding to conclude large claims will continue to require special leigislative action. Such a payment ($201,500) is reflected in the current year.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Attorney General services	–[a]	–[a]	$800,553
Claim payments	$113,583[a]	$201,500[a]	405,533
Insurance premium	202,600	203,914	203,914
Totals, Expenditures	$316,183	$405,414	$1,410,000
General Fund	*202,600*	*405,414*	*1,410,000*
Motor Vehicle Account of the State Transportation Fund	*61,920*	–	–
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	*25,000*	–	–
Unemployment Administration Fund	*3,063*	–	–
Water Resources Revolving Fund	*23,600*	–	–

APPROPRIATION

Item 48 *(General Fund)*	$1,410,000

[a] In addition, General Fund expenditures of $796,086 and $909,086 in 1972–73 and 1973–74 respectively are reflected in the Department of Justice budget for administration and for payment of tort liability claims.

INDEMNIFICATION OF PRIVATE CITIZENS

This program provides funds to indemnify those citizens who are injured as a result of a crime of violence or who sustain damage or injury in performing acts which benefit the public. Eligibility for awards up to $23,000 for each dependent of the injured victim is determined by the Board of Control after an investigation by the Attorney General.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Aid to victims of crimes of violence	$716,763	$1,052,000	$1,057,000
Citizens benefiting the public	50,267	50,000	50,000
Office of the Attorney General services	75,000	150,000	150,000
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$842,030	$1,252,000	$1,257,000
General Fund	*842,030*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*
Indemnity Fund	–	*2,000*	*7,000*

Highlights of Program Change

Chapter 1269, Statutes of 1971, provides for separate funding of claims of citizens performing acts beneficial to the public under this program in the same manner as victims of crimes of violence program rather than through the legislative claim process.

Chapter 1144, Statutes of 1973, increased the amount of awards which may be paid to victims of crime. The amounts payable have increased from a maximum of $5,000 to a maximum of $10,000 for loss of earnings, $10,000 for medical expenses, and $3,000 for rehabilitation services.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
For payment of claims	$767,030	$1,102,000	$1,107,000
Attorney General services	75,000	150,000	150,000
Totals, Expenditures	$842,030	$1,252,000	$1,257,000
General Fund	*842,030*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*
Indemnity Fund	–	*2,000*	*7,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

Support, Item 49 *(General Fund)*	$1,250,000
Support, Item 50 *(Indemnity Fund)*	7,000

STATE CONTROLLER

The State Controller is the elective state fiscal officer. He maintains the control accounts of all funds and appropriations, and audits all claims before issuing warrants on the State Treasury; classifies and funds all receipts and makes various apportionments of state revenue; administers the state payroll system; accounts agency trust moneys in the custody of the Treasurer; supervises the administration of state inheritance and gift taxes; accounts and collects motor vehicle fuel license tax, motor vehicle transportation license tax, petroleum and gas assessments, the subsidence abatement fund, and insurance premiums tax; administers the tax refunds to nonhighway users of motor vehicle fuel; administers the provisions concerning county budget procedures; reports state, county, city, district, and street and highway financial transactions; prescribes the uniform accounting system for counties and special districts, and the audit standards for special districts; supervises the general procedures concerning delinquent property taxes; and field audits expenditures by local governments for programs involving state subventions.

The State Controller also serves on a number of boards and commissions including the State Board of Equalization, Franchise Tax Board, State Lands Commission, Pooled Money Investment Board, Board of Control, and the various bond finance committees.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	MAN-YEARS 73–74	MAN-YEARS 74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Fiscal Control	342.1	348.7	358.6	$5,792,858	$6,668,919	$6,809,573
II. Tax Administration	189	191.2	186.2	3,042,737	3,283,792	3,263,548
III. Local Government Fiscal Affairs	42.6	48.6	51.5	814,079	1,027,549	1,102,758
IV. Personnel Information Management Systems (PIMS)	–	39	80	–	1,031,119	1,690,790
VII. Administration:						
Distributed to other programs	–	–	–	(454,776)	(493,025)	(492,269)
Undistributed	35.5	37.5	37.5	214,600	246,512	246,134
TOTALS, PROGRAMS *	609.2	665	713.8	$9,864,274	$12,257,891	$13,112,803
Reimbursements—other				*1,326,969*	*1,323,501*	*1,574,325*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$8,537,305	$10,934,390	$11,538,478
General Fund				*7,236,873*	*9,493,331*	*10,203,527*
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account				*99,354*	*92,990*	*36,456*
Motor Vehicle Fuel Account				*951,149*	*1,074,730*	*1,032,674*
State School Building Aid Fund				*174,863*	*207,291*	*199,822*
Aeronautics Account				*75,066*	*66,048*	*65,999*

Highlights of Program Changes

I. FISCAL CONTROL

Legislative changes affect the workload of this program as follows:

1. Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 (Senate Bill 90)—Tax Relief. Two accountants and one clerical position are being added to process claims from local government for reimbursement of state mandated costs. One auditor is being added to establish an audit program and make a limited number of pilot audits of records of cities, counties and special districts to verify costs of state-mandated programs.

2. Chapter 788, Statutes of 1972 (Assembly Bill 13)—Quarterly General Fund Reports. Three accounting positions are being added to prepare the quarterly reports to the Legislature comparing state revenues and expenditures with the Budget Act and special appropriation acts.

One data processing analyst position is being added to provide additional staff services required by growing complexities of payroll and general disbursement processes as well as workload increases.

This program shows an increase of 9.9 positions because of increased workload. Two of those positions will process the contents of safe deposit boxes and inventory and process for sale the stock and bond certificates received under the unclaimed property laws. A third position was added to accommodate increased workload in the field audit activity, and 2 additional positions were added to audit state payments made to the Social Security Administration for the Supplemental Security Income Program provided through H.R. 1. The remaining 4.9 positions were added because of additional workload resulting from processing claims and auditing activities associated with state-mandated local programs and the preparation and submittal of quarterly reports on the General Fund to the Legislature as required by recently enacted legislation.

II. TAX ADMINISTRATION

The repeal of the Motor Vehicle Transportation License Tax laws, effective July 1, 1973, except for the continuance of any action applicable to the collection of the tax on operations conducted prior to such date, will gradually eliminate the major portion of our activity in connection with the collection of delinquent taxes. Two positions have been abolished and two more will be abolished in the budget year.

While the dollar volume of gasoline tax refunds continues to increase each year the number of refund claims filed has been decreasing approximately 3 percent annually. This decline together with improved claim processing procedures will enable a reduction of one position in this activity.

* For Local Assistance budget, see page L-11.

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

II. TAX ADMINISTRATION—Continued

This program shows a reduction of 5 positions due to decreased activity associated with the transportation tax, improved procedures in the gasoline tax refund function, and additional salary savings.

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL AFFAIRS

Three auditor positions are being added to provide for audit of cities, counties and special districts to verify costs of federal- or court-mandated programs and to review tax rate increases pursuant to Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972, (Senate Bill 90).

IV. PERSONNEL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PIMS) PROJECT

In January 1973 the State Controller, State Personnel Board, Public Employees' Retirement System and the California State University and Colleges System jointly proposed a plan for the design and implementation of a personnel and payroll system which would utilize modern computer technology. Funds were provided in the Controller's budget in 1973–74 to begin development of the PIMS system. As a result, 39 man-years of effort are being expended during 1973–74 in the initial design and development phase of PIMS. The project is estimated to require three years to complete.

The immediate, or short-range objectives, of the project are:

1. By October 1973, implement procedural and administrative changes to restore and maintain current document processing to assure timely payment of state employees.

2. By July 1974, automate rosters of the State Personnel Board, Public Employees' Retirement System and California State University and Colleges System.

3. By July 1974, develop a uniform, coordinated roster (limited data base file) for use by the four participating departments.

The major long-range goals are:

1. The development of a personnel and payroll system flexible enough to meet current and future needs.

2. Elimination of separate roster systems and consolidation of all pertinent information into a centralized data base.

3. On-line inquiry capability for departments (subject to all confidentiality requirements).

For the budget year PIMS includes funding for an additional 41 man-years for the Personnel Services Division, which will provide the support necessary to process personnel and position control documents.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	609.2	665	713.8	$6,462,998	$7,606,919	$8,240,851
Staff benefits	–	–	–	749,032	914,231	996,620
Totals, Personal Services	609.2	665	713.8	$7,212,030	$8,521,150	$9,237,471
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				2,542,960	3,414,686	3,610,286
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				109,284	322,055	265,046
Totals, Expenditures				$9,864,274	$12,257,891	$13,112,803
Reimbursements—other				*–1,326,969*	*–1,323,501*	*–1,574,325*
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations				$8,537,305	$10,934,390	$11,538,478
General Fund				*7,236,873*	*9,493,331*	*10,203,527*
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account				*99,354*	*92,990*	*36,456*
Motor Vehicle Fuel Account				*951,149*	*1,074,730*	*1,032,674*
State School Building Aid Fund				*174,863*	*207,291*	*199,822*
Aeronautics Account				*75,066*	*66,048*	*65,999*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 51 *(General Fund)*	$10,203,527
Item 52 *(Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account)*	36,456
Item 53 *(Motor Vehicle Fuel Account)*	1,032,674
Item 54 *(State School Building Aid Fund)*	199,822
Item 55 *(Aeronautics Account)*	65,999

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$5,243,871	$5,094,000	$4,930,000

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

The State Board of Equalization administers eight taxes, assesses taxes on insurance companies and private railroad cars, and guides local property taxation. Four of the board's five members are elected from and represent separate areas of the state. The State Controller serves as an ex officio fifth member.

The board maintains over 60 offices throughout this state and in New York, Chicago, and Houston. The board administers taxes exceeding $5.4 billion for the State Treasury, plus some $545 million in local funds derived from utility rolls prepared by the board and more than $856 million in local sales and use taxes. State taxes administered by the board represent more than half of all state revenues. As a policymaking body, the board determines rules and regulations for the administration of business taxes and for the 58 county assessors, in valuing property. An executive secretary, appointed by the board to carry out its policies and directives, is assisted by three assistant executive secretaries in the fields of business taxes, property taxes, and administration.

The board is also a quasi-judicial body and hears considerations of appeals from: business tax deficiencies, equalization of local property tax assessments, valuation of public utility properties, intercounty equalization appraisals, assessment of the taxes on insurance companies and privately owned railroad cars; and appeals from actions of the Franchise Tax Board.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Local property tax equalization	158.8	155.3	155.4	$3,092,770	$3,425,277	$3,530,589
II. State-assessed property tax	82.9	82.9	85.3	1,442,801	1,590,111	1,679,163
III. Sales and use tax	1,822.6	1,861.1	1,926.8	28,002,630	31,482,114	33,046,325
IV. Alcoholic beverage tax	28.6	28.6	28.7	375,911	413,410	427,729
V. Cigarette tax program	16.2	16.4	16.5	943,037	928,821	958,936
VI. Motor vehicle fuel license tax	15	15.4	15.4	227,562	260,956	265,905
VII. Use fuel tax program	90.1	97.9	97.9	1,209,219	1,464,618	1,492,392
VIII. Motor vehicle transportation license tax	82.5	50	17.5	1,202,576	874,434	348,819
IX. Insurance tax program	2.3	2.3	2.3	43,490	48,437	50,115
X. Appeals from other governmental programs	10.5	10.5	10.5	217,524	240,058	248,372
XI. Administration and support—distributed to other programs	(162.9)	(167.2)	(167.1)	(2,670,696)	(2,929,894)	(2,970,208)
Undistributed administration and support	67.5	65.4	63.4	1,033,648	1,147,574	963,310
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	2,377	2,385.8	2,419.7	$37,791,168	$41,875,810	$43,011,655
Reimbursements				*–7,223,767*	*–8,156,574*	*–8,274,310*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$30,567,401	$33,719,236	$34,737,345
General Fund				*27,928,044*	*31,119,228*	*32,630,229*
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account—State Transportation Fund				*1,202,576*	*874,434*	*348,819*
Motor Vehicle Fuel Account—State Transportation Fund				*1,436,781*	*1,725,574*	*1,758,297*

Highlights of Workload Changes

II. STATE-ASSESSED PROPERTY TAX PROGRAM

Workload Growth

Two additional positions are needed in order to increase money market research and the level of data verification necessary to properly assess properties of public utilities that are growing larger, more diversified and more complex.

III. SALES AND USE TAX PROGRAM

Tax Legislation

1. Chapter 1777, Statutes of 1971 (AB 1763)—Taxation of Mobile Transportation Equipment—This statute, which changed Section 6006 and 6010 and added 6023 and 6024 to the Sales and Use Tax Law, focused attention on the purchase and leasing aspect of vehicles classified as mobile transportation equipment. Four clerical positions are needed to expand the review now applied to selected vehicle applications to include the prorate program and to collect all amounts determined to be due and economically recoverable.

2. Chapter 296, Statutes of 1973 (SB 90)—Tax Rate Changes—Nine positions are required to handle the increased workload associated with the tax rate changes occurring during fiscal year 1973–74. Impact of these changes will be realized during both current and budget fiscal years.

3. Chapter 1186, Statutes of 1973 (AB 703)—Investigations and Audits of Campaign Statements—This statute sets forth requirements for campaign disclosure for candidates, committees and for proponents and opponents of ballot measures. The Board of Equalization is required to make field investigations and audits with respect to campaign statements filed with the Secretary of State and to file completed reports of such investigations and audits with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. Thirty-six positions and $450,000 have been included in the board's 1974–75 budget for this purpose.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

Highlights of Workload Changes—Continued

III. SALES AND USE TAX PROGRAM—Continued

Workload Growth

Seventeen additional support positions are needed to process an estimated 265,000 additional tax returns. This resource will continue the approved level of support service which in turn will maintain the current cash flow, insure timely deposit of cash and thus avoid loss of interest, and avoid potential revenue loss.

VIII. MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION LICENSE TAX PROGRAM

Tax Legislation

Workload and administrative adjustments reflect a reduction of –32.5 positions during fiscal year 1974–75 resulting from the repeal of the Motor Vehicle Transportation License Tax Program as required by Chapter 563, Statutes of 1972 (AB 705). This reduction is in accord with the approved planned phaseout.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	2,377	2,385.8	2,419.7	$27,276,753	$29,897,374	$30,689,020
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,109,399	3,688,923	3,846,374
Totals, Personal Services	2,377	2,385.8	2,419.7	$30,386,152	$33,586,297	$34,535,394
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				7,405,016	8,289,513	8,476,261
Totals, Expenditures				$37,791,168	$41,875,810	$43,011,655
Reimbursements				*–7,223,767*	*–8,156,574*	*–8,274,310*
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, STATE OPERATIONS				$30,567,401	$33,719,236	$34,737,345
General Fund				*27,928,044*	*31,119,228*	*32,630,229*
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account				*1,202,576*	*874,434*	*348,819*
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Fuel Account				*1,436,781*	*1,725,574*	*1,758,297*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 57 *(General Fund)*	$32,630,229
Item 58 *(State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account)*	348,819
Item 59 *(State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Fuel Account)*	1,758,297

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$497,969	$532,000	$532,000

SECRETARY OF STATE

The Office of the Secretary of State examines and files articles of incorporation and amendments thereto; elections to dissolve and final dissolutions; financing statements; notices of federal and state tax liens; registers trademarks and servicemarks; appoints notaries public; exercises general supervision of elections; maintains the archives of the state; and attests the official acts of the Governor and Legislature. The Secretary of State is a member of the Commission on Voting Machines and Vote Tabulating Devices which also includes as members the Governor and the Attorney General or their representatives.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Corporate filing	76.5	82	86	$916,996	$1,047,682	$1,115,089
II. Elections	12.9	13.9	15.8	875,693	604,917	719,530
III. Uniform Commercial Code	40.6	37.4	38.9	624,940	633,957	666,509
IV. Notary public	4.8	6.2	6.2	96,213	116,375	118,693
V. Archives	12.5	12.8	15.3	223,793	269,771	302,015
VI. Administration— undistributed	17.8	17.3	17.3	302,752	333,894	345,185
Administration—undistributed to other programs	–	–	–	(854,687)	(867,932)	(882,937)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	165.1	169.6	179.5	$3,040,387	$3,006,596	$3,267,021
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–20,639*	*–7,770*	–
Other				*–77,901*	*–29,000*	*–29,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*				$2,941,847	$2,969,826	$3,238,021
Personnel man-years				165.1	169.6	179.5

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

This budget provides additional funding for personnel and related operating expenses to meet the increased demands placed on the department by the legal, banking and business communities. Due to the substantial improvement in the national and state economy, the Secretary of State has experienced a greater than planned increase in its workload which has resulted in backlogs. 9.4 positions were authorized in 1973–74 to meet the increased workload. An additional 2.8 proposed new positions were administratively added for the 1973–74 fiscal year to comply with the requirements of the Waxman Campaign Disclosures Act, Chapter 1186, Statutes of 1973 (AB 703). Also, 14.2 proposed new positions are being provided in the 1974–75 fiscal year, with 9 of these positions being created to meet workload increases in Corporate Filings, Uniform Commercial Code and 1 position in Archives and 4.2 positions provided in Elections and Archives to meet provisions of the Waxman Campaign Disclosures Act.

The industries served provide adequate revenue to the General Fund with which to provide this level of support.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	165.1	169.6	179.5	$1,374,502	$1,561,177	$1,700,686
Staff benefits	–	–	–	165,414	186,692	196,283
Totals, Personal Services	165.1	169.6	179.5	$1,539,916	$1,747,869	$1,896,969
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				804,642	713,401	775,652
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				96,825	237,826	246,900
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				25,000	25,000	25,000
Totals, Expenditures				$2,466,383	$2,724,096	$2,944,521
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–20,639*	*–7,770*	–
Other				*–77,901*	*–29,000*	*–29,000*
Net Expenditures				$2,367,843	$2,687,326	$2,915,521
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Printing ballot pamphlets				572,301	282,500	322,500
Presidential electors mileage				1,703	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$2,941,847	$2,969,826	$3,238,021

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 60 *(General Fund)*	$2,915,521
Ballot pamphlets, Item 61 *(General Fund)*	322,500

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$4,556,630	$5,017,717	$5,159,035

HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION

The California Heritage Preservation Commission is charged with planning for the restoration, preservation and display in the State Capitol and elsewhere throughout the state of the historic documents of the State of California on deposit with the Secretary of State.

The commission, with the Secretary of State as its secretary, is composed of representatives of four sta agencies and a private college or university, six pe sons appointed by the Governor and two members each house of the Legislature who constitute a joi interim legislative committee on California herita preservation.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	$470	$800	$800

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operating expenses and equipment *(General Fund)*	$470	$800	$800

APPROPRIATION	
Item 62 *(General Fund)*	$800

STATE TREASURER

The State Treasurer provides banking services for state government with a minimum interest and service cost, and with a maximum yield on investment.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	73.8	86.8	88.8	$1,366,875	$1,584,518	$1,624,316
Reimbursements—other	–	–	–	*–377,654*	*–218,000*	*–225,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	73.8	86.8	88.8	$989,221	$1,366,518	$1,399,316

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

During the 1972–73 fiscal year, the warrant redemption function was successfully converted from a punchcard data capture system to a magnetic ink character recognition data capture system. The new system has substantially decreased the per warrant processing cost and is capable of handling anticipated increased warrant volumes.

Record investment earnings of $140.3 million were realized during the 1972–73 fiscal year. The previous high was $100.4 million in the 1969–70 fiscal year. Investment activity increased from 3679 transactions totaling $30.5 billion in fiscal 1970–71 to 7225 transactions totaling $88.2 billion in fiscal 1972–73. This represents a 96 percent increase in transactions and 189 percent increase dollar volume.

Two new positions are being proposed because of continued growth in the number of warrants processed and number of transactions for state investment funds.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	73.8	86.8	88.8	$796,947	$941,382	$966,657
Staff benefits	–	–	–	100,871	117,559	115,999
Totals, Personal Services	73.8	86.8	88.8	$897,818	$1,058,941	$1,082,656
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$469,057	$525,577	$440,860
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	–	100,800
Totals, Expenditures				$1,366,875	$1,584,518	$1,624,316
Reimbursements—other				*–377,654*	*–218,000*	*–225,000*
TOTAL EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$989,221	$1,366,518	$1,399,316

APPROPRIATION

Item 63 *(General Fund)*	$1,399,316

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$7,137	$196,900	$199,000

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

The Director of Finance serves as the Governor's chief fiscal policy advisor. It is necessary to obtain through him and the Governor's Cabinet guidance on matters of financial policy. This role is carried out through four programs: (1) preparation and enactment of the annual financial plan; (2) support and direction of the annual financial plan; (3) assessment and optimization of state-administered and state-financed programs; and (4) development of supportive data.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Preparation and enactment of the annual financial plan	66.4	79	81.9	$1,281,197	$1,618,577	$1,721,394
II. Support and direction of the annual financial plan	16.6	20.9	20	319,112	453,304	402,303
III. Assessment and optimization of state-administered and state-financed programs	115.7	136.2	135.4	2,273,376	2,882,921	3,028,685
IV. Development of supportive data	32.7	34.1	34.8	994,714	938,274	925,325
V. Administration—distributed to other programs	(12.7)	(13.8)	(13.8)	(349,354)	(409,382)	(416,638)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	231.4	270.2	272.1	$4,868,399	$5,893,076	$6,077,707
Reimbursements—other				*–146,867*	*–134,900*	*–86,996*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*				$4,721,532	$5,758,176	$5,990,711

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued

Highlights of Program

In recognition of the constantly changing priorities of governmental services, the Department of Finance will continue to emphasize functions where its particular expertise can make the greatest contribution.

The new two-year legislative cycle is causing a change in the timing and amount of workload in the Department of Finance. During the peak workload period of September through December, which is typically devoted almost entirely to preparation of the Governor's Budget for the subsequent fiscal year, we are now finding it necessary to devote staff time to bill analyses for bills to be heard in January.

The July-August-September period has normally been that time when it has been necessary to make sure all staff take vacations so that the high workload of the remainder of the year can be met. With the Legislature in session during most of this period, it has been necessary to allow vacations in heavier workload periods.

The full impact of the two-year legislative session will not be known until we have had more experience with it. There may be alternatives to the current utilization of staff to more adequately meet these changing demands.

During fiscal year 1974–75 the efforts initiated in 1972–73 and continued in 1973–74 to improve the programming and budgeting process and program effectiveness will be sustained.

During the past year both current operations an future plans for the use of computer systems to assis in the planning and monitoring of the state budge and other fiscal legislation have been carefully re evaluated. As a result, a more limited and basic com puter system has been continued in use and plan made for the development and implementation of onl those incremental enhancements which provide maxi mum benefits.

The enactment of Chapter 1406, Statutes of 197 (SB 90), has imposed additional fiscal responsibilitie on the Department of Finance. Now the departmen must estimate the amount of reimbursable costs t local agencies resulting from new programs or in creases in the level of existing programs if those pro grams or increases are mandated through legislatio or executive regulation. This activity includes analy ses of proposed legislation and executive regulation for their fiscal impacts upon local agencies and th preparation of budgets associated with reimbursin local agencies for enacted legislation mandating loca costs.

Chapter 114, Statutes of 1973 (Senate Bill 778) transferred the accounting systems function from th Department of General Services to the Departmen of Finance. Also, the State Administrative Manua function was transferred from the Department o General Services to the Department of Finance.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	231.4	270.2	272.1	$3,436,554	$4,225,407	$4,354,921
Staff benefits	–	–	–	383,763	465,855	512,458
Totals, Personal Services	231.4	270.2	272.1	$3,820,317	$4,691,262	$4,867,379
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				1,048,082	1,201,814	1,170,328
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	–	40,000
Totals, Expenditures				$4,868,399	$5,893,076	$6,077,707
Reimbursements—other				*–146,867*	*–134,900*	*–86,996*
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$4,721,532	$5,758,176	$5,990,711

APPROPRIATION

Item 64 *(General Fund)*	–	–	$5,990,711

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$1,608	–	–

COMMISSION ON CALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMY

The commission has the responsibility to make studies and recommendations for the purpose of furthering economy, efficiency and improved service in the transaction of public business in the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the executive branch of state government. The commission submits its recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature. The recommendations may be in the form of a letter, formal printed report, or testimony to a legislative committee. In other instances, its findings and recommendations are presented orally to the Governor and supplemented by commission-sponsored legislation.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Totals, Commission Program *(General Fund)*	2	2	2	$53,520	$112,950	$114,116

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	2	2	2	$35,066	$38,322	$38,782
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,589	3,750	4,000
Totals, Personal Services	2	2	2	$38,655	$42,072	$42,782
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$14,865	$70,878	$71,334
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$53,520	$112,950	$114,116

APPROPRIATION

Item 65 *(General Fund)*	$114,116

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The commission facilitates the interchange of information between California and other states of experiences and studies pertaining to common problems of the states. Whenever findings or actions on the federal, state or association level may have gainful application in California or an effect on its welfare, they are communicated by the commission to the responsible agencies of the state.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Promotion of Interstate Cooperation *(General Fund)*	–	–	–	$110,730	$110,730	$110,730

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operating expenses and equipment *(General Fund)*	$110,730	$110,730	$110,730

APPROPRIATION

Item 66 *(General Fund)*	$110,730

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The Military Department provides a military organization to support the Constitution, protect life and property during periods of civil disturbances, emergency or disaster, furnish trained units for federal mobilization missions, and supervises a course of instruction for male students to develop citizenship through basic military subjects.

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

1. Army National Guard

In the past increased readiness, security, more tactical equipment, and opening armories on weekends to support recruiting activities placed a greater strain upon operating expenses. These costs were met by diverting monies from maintenance which resulted in deferral of maintenance. To liquidate this deferred maintenance a five-year program has been instituted, this being the first year.

The Military Department has not replaced equipment on a scheduled basis as the practice has been to

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

replace on the basis of need. This results in cycles and this year further replacements are required.

Security which continues to be a problem is being met in part by increased usage of the State Police System.

II. Air National Guard

Overcrowding and insufficient space for placement of mobile communication equipment will be alleviated by relocation of one communication squadron to a former Army NIKE site. This will provide a better recruiting base, improved security and more suitable training area. Expenditures will be reimbursed 75 percent from federal funds. Unexpected and unprogrammed increases in utilities, communication, and refuse disposal caused a shift from maintenance monies which resulted in deferred maintenance. A five-year program has been developed to complete the deferred maintenance.

III. Office of the Commanding General

With the loss of draft stimulus, recruiting has become a major problem. More localized efforts are required and some monies are being made available for this purpose. Increased training levels together with changes in awards due to the movement upward of salaries has increased workmen's compensation claims. The headquarters which is in a leased building, not a state building, requires additional intrusion and security devices.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	Actual 1972–73 Fiscal Year			Estimated 1973–74 Fiscal Year			Proposed 1974–75 Fiscal Year		
	Total	Support	Federal Funds	Total	Support	Federal Funds	Total	Support	Federal Funds
I. Army National Guard	$61,120,863	$5,365,508	$55,755,355	$56,034,379	$7,101,946	$48,932,433	$57,355,401	$6,465,671	$50,889,730
II. Air National Guard	23,960,938	1,066,661	22,894,277	26,952,078	1,266,742	25,685,336	28,589,777	1,363,321	27,226,456
III. Office of the Commanding General	2,274,285	1,762,242	512,043	2,127,844	1,714,028	413,816	1,757,092	1,326,724	430,368
IV. Military Retirement	401,409	401,409	–	475,008	475,008	–	606,521	606,521	–
V. California Cadet Corps	102,610	102,610	–	114,192	114,192	–	121,430	121,430	–
TOTALS	$87,860,105	$8,698,430	$79,161,675	$85,703,501	$10,671,916	$75,031,585	$88,430,221	$9,883,667	$78,546,554
Reimbursements:									
Federal	*–18,500*	*–18,500*	–	*–23,496*	*–23,496*	–	*–24,479*	*–24,479*	–
Other	*–99,435*	*–99,435*	–	*–50,100*	*–50,100*	–	*–50,100*	*–50,100*	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$87,742,170	$8,580,495	$79,161,675	$85,629,905	$10,598,320	$75,031,585	$88,355,642	$9,809,088	$78,546,554
General Fund	*5,430,581*	*5,430,581*	–	*6,262,165*	*6,262,165*	–	*6,449,784*	*6,449,784*	–
Federal funds	*82,311,589*	*3,149,914*	*79,161,675*	*79,367,740*	*4,336,155*	*75,031,585*	*81,905,858*	*3,359,304*	*78,546,554*
PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS									
I. Army National Guard	(2,105.1)	319.1	(1,786)	(2,122.3)	336.3	(1,786)	(2,123.3)	337.3	(1,786)
II. Air National Guard	(1,028.2)	58.2	(970)	(1,038.9)	68.9	(970)	(1,040.9)	70.9	(970)
III. Office of the Commanding General	(134.4)	102.4	(32)	(126.6)	94.6	(32)	(106.4)	74.4	(32)
IV. Military Retirement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
V. California Cadet Corps	(3.7)	3.7	–	(3.7)	3.7	–	(3.7)	3.7	–
TOTALS, PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS	(3,271.4)	483.4	(2,788)	(3,291.5)	503.5	(2,788)	(3,274.3)	486.3	(2,788)

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net totals, salaries and wages	479.7	499.8	482.6	$4,866,633	$5,685,798	$5,523,047
Staff benefits	–	–	–	591,041	853,038	887,748
Totals, Personal Services	479.7	490.8	482.6	$5,457,674	$6,538,836	$6,410,795
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$2,647,567	$3,478,480	$2,654,921
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				89,170	65,400	90,000
Totals, Expenditures				$8,194,411	$10,082,716	$9,155,716
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–18,500*	*–23,496*	*–24,479*
Other				*–99,435*	*–50,100*	*–50,100*
Net Expenditures				$8,076,476	$10,009,120	$9,081,137
General Fund				*4,926,562*	*5,672,965*	*5,721,833*
Federal funds				*3,149,914*	*4,336,155*	*3,359,304*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

MILITARY RETIREMENT	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Retired pay				$395,998	$469,320	$599,426
Staff benefits				5,411	5,688	7,095
Totals, Military Retirement *(General Fund)*				$401,409	$475,008	$606,521
CALIFORNIA CADET CORPS						
Authorized positions	3.7	3.7	3.7	$48,313	$55,912	$59,390
Staff benefits	–	–	–	4,157	7,372	7,740
Totals, Personal Services	3.7	3.7	3.7	$52,470	$63,284	$67,130
Operating Expenses and Equipment				50,140	50,908	54,300
Totals, California Cadet Corps *(General Fund)*				$102,610	$114,192	$121,430

SUMMARY

NET EXPENDITURES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Support *(General Fund)*	$4,962,562	$5,672,965	$5,721,833
Support *(Federal funds)*	3,149,914	4,336,155	3,359,304
Military Retirement *(General Fund)*	401,409	475,008	606,521
California Cadet Corps *(General Fund)*	102,610	114,192	121,430
Totals	$8,580,495	$10,598,320	$9,809,088
General Fund	*5,430,581*	*6,262,165*	*6,449,784*
Federal funds	*3,149,914*	*4,336,155*	*3,359,304*
Federal funds not reported elsewhere	79,161,675	75,031,585	78,546,554
TOTALS, PROGRAM	$87,742,120	$85,629,905	$88,355,642

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 67 *(General Fund)*	$5,721,833
Item 68 *(General Fund)*	606,521
Item 69 *(General Fund)*	121,430
Grants *(Federal funds)*	3,359,304
Federal funds not reported elsewhere	78,546,554

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$70,547	$68,500	$68,500

Military Department—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
TOTALS, MAJOR PROJECTS	–	$86,020	–
Major projects *(General Fund)*	–	86,020	–
Expenditure of federal funds not reported elsewhere	($1,604,623)	(2,864,500)	($6,552,000)

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The capital outlay program of the Military Department comprises the construction of armories, warehouses, rifle ranges, and other facilities essential to the organization, training and morale of the California Army National Guard and the California Air National Guard. The long-range construction program will provide armories and other facilities to adequately house and train all units.

The federal government, under Public Law 783, Eighty-first Congress, has participated in the construction of armories on a cost-sharing basis. Federal funds have been made available on the basis of up to 75 percent of qualifying phases of the construction. In addition to federal participation in the construction of armories, certain facilities such as motor vehicle storage buildings, warehouses, airplane hangars, aircraft parking aprons, and shop buildings primarily for the care and maintenance of federal equipment issued for state use are financed entirely from federal funds except for the preparation of plans and supervision of construction which is provided by the state.

Prior year appropriations of General Fund monies are sufficient to continue all planned projects in 1974–75.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Public Utilities Commission is a regulatory agency made up of five members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The commissioners and staff regulate some 1,300 privately owned public utilities and certified carriers and transportation companies. In addition, approximately 17,000 permitted carriers are regulated by the commission.

The commission administers a program to aid cities and counties to improve protection at railway-highway grade crossings as well as a program to assist the railroad companies in the maintenance of existing crossing protection.

The commission is responsible for collection of the highway carrier's uniform business license tax and is also responsible for the regulation and control of private sewer system corporations.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Regulation of utilities	243.1	281.5	301.6	$5,040,028	$6,287,344	$6,673,960
II. Regulation of transportation	409.3	411.7	412.8	8,544,953	9,409,385	9,583,258
III. Administration—distributed to other programs	113	113	113	(1,999,342)	(2,124,841)	(2,169,738)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	765.4	806.2	827.4	$13,584,981	$15,696,729	$16,257,218
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*-24,263*	*-111,000*	*-20,000*
Other				*-215,011*	*-416,763*	*-430,601*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$13,345,707	$15,168,966	$15,806,617
General Fund				*7,089,398*	*8,244,572*	*8,768,172*
Transportation Rate Fund				*6,256,309*	*6,924,394*	*7,038,445*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The commission will intensify its efforts in the area of rate increase applications, and will devote more staff to the complexities caused by growing fuel shortages and the problems anticipated in providing adequate service at reasonable cost.

Sharply increasing numbers of rate increase applications and expressions of consumer concern will receive more concentrated attention, both in the audit of financial records of utilities, as well as in the area of plant cost and the cost of service.

To relieve professional staff from daily operation of its computer programs, a technical assistant will be added.

The commission will actively enforce the Interstate Highway Carriers' Registration Act of 1970, which requires the registration of interstate carriers in California. Indications of inadequate compliance have accelerated the commission's decision to insure conformity with provisions for insurance and registration.

For these programs, a total of 26 positions have been added in 1974–75.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	765.4	806.2	827.4	$10,124,202	$11,874,139	$12,177,885
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,107,635	1,190,194	1,251,853
Totals, Personal Services	765.4	806.2	827.4	$11,231,837	$13,064,333	$13,429,738
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				2,258,753	2,497,396	2,688,680
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				94,391	135,000	138,800
Totals, Expenditures				$13,584,981	$15,696,729	$16,257,218
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*-24,263*	*-111,000*	*-20,000*
Other				*-215,011*	*-416,763*	*-430,601*
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$13,345,707	$15,168,966	$15,806,617
General Fund				*7,089,398*	*8,244,572*	*8,768,172*
Transportation Rate Fund				*6,256,309*	*6,924,394*	*7,038,445*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 70 *(General Fund)*	$8,768,172
Item 71 *(Transportation Rate Fund)*	7,038,445

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$2,502,996	$2,651,789	$2,759,053
Transportation Rate Fund	6,448,692	7,251,300	7,595,000
Totals, Revenues	$8,951,688	$9,903,089	$10,354,053

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The purposes of this commission are: (1) to develop recommendations which will enable women to make the maximum contribution to society through a study of the added roles, responsibilities and lengthened lifespan of women and the impact of such changes on women and on the society in recent times, and includes, but is not limited to, examination of women's educational and employment problems, needs, and opportunities, state laws regarding the civil and political rights of women, and the effect of social attitudes and pressures and economic considerations shaping the roles to be assumed by women in society, (2) to serve as an information center on the status of women and women's educational, employment, and related needs, (3) to recommend, develop, or coordinate materials or projects and give technical and consultive advice which can prevent or minimize problems brought by the changing roles and responsibilities of women and encourage and enable women to be fully contributing members of society, (4) to publish and transmit to the Legislature findings and recommendations based on its study and activities.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	2.1	3.5	3.5	$58,088	$85,230	$85,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Net salaries and wages	2.1	3.5	3.5	$25,488	$40,571	$41,197
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,343	5,038	5,267
Totals, Personal Services	2.1	3.5	3.5	$28,831	$45,609	$46,464
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$29,257	$39,621	$38,536
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$58,088	$85,230	$85,000

APPROPRIATION

State operations, Item 72 *(General Fund)*	$85,000

INTERGOVERNMENTAL BOARD ON ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING

The board provides the coordinating mechanism for the development and implementation of long-term policies and programs for intergovernmental information systems. The board, which consists of representatives from state and local government including school districts, reviews and comments upon applications for grants-in-aids for intergovernmental information systems. With the need for a coordinated approach to the development of governmental information systems in the state, the board is charged with the responsibility to establish, maintain and update goals, objectives and standards for their development and implementation. Annually, the board prepares a report to the Legislature and to all organizations which it represents on the development of long-term policies and programs.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Net Totals, Program *(General Fund)*	1.1	2	2	$32,197	$57,664	$58,253

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	1.1	2	2	$23,316	$40,324	$40,324
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,667	4,475	4,650
Totals, Personal Services	1.1	2	2	$25,983	$44,799	$44,974
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$6,214	$12,865	$13,279
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$32,197	$57,664	$58,253

APPROPRIATION

Item 73 *(General Fund)*	$58,253

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$1,387	–	–

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION OF CALIFORNIA

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission was established for the purpose of planning the observance in California of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution which will occur during the years 1975–1983. The commission was created by Chapter 1425, Statutes of 1967, and consists of 2[illegible] members.

The commission is to operate without the appropriation of state funds for its purposes. Expenditures are to be financed from donations, gifts, and grants from private and other public sources.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission	1.8	3	4	$38,264	$65,417	$191,340
Reimbursements—other	–	–	–	–	*–8,641*	*–146,340*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	1.8	3	4	$38,264	$56,776	$45,000
General Fund	–	–	–	*1,380*	*3,620*	–
Federal funds	–	–	–	*36,884*	*53,156*	*45,000*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The commission's budget was recently augmented to meet the workload increase stemming from the state's participation in the nation's bicentennial celebration. One clerk II was added administratively during 1973–74, and one stenographer II is also proposed in the 1974–75 budget. In addition, operating expenses were increased to fund project grants relating to the bicentennial celebration.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	1.8	3	4	$19,710	$35,176	$42,729
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,744	4,572	5,554
Totals, Personal Services	1.8	3	4	$22,454	$39,748	$48,283
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$15,810	$25,669	$143,057
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$38,264	$65,417	$191,340
Reimbursements—other				–	*–8,641*	*–146,340*
NET EXPENDITURES				$38,264	$56,776	$45,000
General Fund				*1,380*	*3,620*	–
Federal funds				*36,884*	*53,156*	*45,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

Support *(federal grants)*	$45,000

CALIFORNIA ARTS COMMISSION

The commission seeks to find those areas of service where there is a need not being met by other organizations through grant support and technical assistance. The commission funds projects designed to bring together the state's many arts councils, theatre groups, museums and galleries, symphonies, and other arts organizations in programs that result in mutual benefits and increased services to the arts for all the people of California. The commission's grants program supports, visual and performing arts projects, as well as projects in the communications and environmental arts, including special programs and communicating arts councils, throughout the state.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
California Arts Commission	12	11	11	$416,300	$1,267,747	$1,300,000
General Fund				*209,817*	*1,033,763*	*1,000,000*
California Arts Commission Fund				*12,598*	*1,000*	*5,000*
Federal funds				*193,885*	*232,984*	*295,000*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

During the 1973–74 fiscal year, the Commission's budget was augmented by $777,819 as a result of Chapter 1143, Statutes of 1973 (SB 121, Gregorio). Passage of this measure provided for the commission to make grants ($752,819) to public and private nonprofit institutions and communities for art related projects. The program is being continued at the same level in 1974–75.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	12	11	11	$124,901	$127,355	$131,282
Staff benefits	–	–	–	15,570	14,760	18,070
Totals, Personal Services	12	11	11	$140,471	$142,115	$149,352
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				275,829	1,125,632	1,150,648
Totals, Expenditures				$416,300	$1,267,747	$1,300,000
General Fund				*209,817*	*1,033,763*	*1,000,000*
California Arts Commission Fund				*12,598*	*1,000*	*5,000*
Federal funds				*193,885*	*232,984*	*295,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 74 *(General Fund)*	$1,000,000
Section 8756.5, Government Code *(California Arts Commission Fund)*	5,000
Grants *(federal funds)*	295,000

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$95	–	–

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

The objective of the Horse Racing Board is to regulate the combined horseracing and breeding industries and to supervise the collection of tax revenu accrued from horseracing in California.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Protection of California horseracing *(Fair and Exposition Fund)*	27	27.8	27.8	$439,896	$498,587	$519,789

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salary and wages	27	27.8	27.8	$299,272	$334,087	$335,489
Staff benefits	–	–	–	35,570	43,900	45,000
Totals, Personal Services	27	27.8	27.8	$334,842	$377,987	$380,489
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$105,054	$120,600	$139,300
Totals, Expenditures *(Fair and Exposition Fund)*				$439,896	$498,587	$519,789

APPROPRIATION

Item 75 *(Fair and Exposition Fund)*	$519,789

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$63,529,620	$64,892,175	$68,634,609
Fair and Exposition Fund	8,541,478	12,421,770	10,525,391
Wildlife Restoration Fund	750,000	750,000	750,000

BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BAYS OF SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PABLO AND SUISUN

This board licenses persons qualified to pilot vessels on San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bay, and implements rates for their services based upon recommendation of the Pilotage Rate Committee. The Pilotage Rate Committee's function is to conduct public hearings upon the petition of any party directly affected by pilotage rates and upon conclusion of such public hearings to furnish the Legislature copies of their findings and recommendations for final determination by the Legislature.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Regulation and Licensing of Pilots *(Board of Pilot Commissioners' Special Fund)*	4	4	4	$40,055	$43,172	$38,855

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	4	4	4	$19,416	$20,400	$20,400
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	–	(296)	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	833	1,081	1,081
Totals, Personal Services	4	4	4	$20,249	$21,481	$21,481
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$19,806	$21,691	$17,374
Totals, Expenditures *(Board of Pilot Commissioners' Special Fund)*				$40,055	$43,172	$38,855

APPROPRIATION

Item 76 *(Board of Pilot Commissioners' Special Fund)*	$38,855

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(Board of Pilot Commissioners' Special Fund)*	$48,539	$58,000	$58,000

ADVISORY COORDINATING COUNCIL ON PUBLIC PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management was created May 20, 1971, by Executive Order R-30-71. Effective January 1, 1974, the council was transferred to and combined with the Office of Planning and Research by Executive Order R-44-73.

The 17-man council is composed of a chairman appointed by the Governor, three representatives of state government, three representatives of county government, three representatives of city government, three representatives of the public and one representative each from the University of California, California State University and Colleges, Community Colleges and private institutions of higher education.

Council members volunteer their time and serve without compensation. The council has support from the executive director and staff in the administration of programs that improve personnel administration, provide training and education for the public service and improve the quality of manpower in the public service.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. IPA grants administration	0.5	–	–	$1,204,047	$55,020	–
II. Public Service Internship Program	0.2	–	–	17,703	10,151	–
III. Community development — Title VIII	0.1	–	–	147,000	11,621	–
IV. Employment opportunities evaluation	4.2	–	–	110,078	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	5	–	–	$1,478,828	$76,792	–
General Fund				*110,078*	–	–
Federal funds				*1,368,750*	*76,792*	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

In the 1973–74 Governor's budget, the operational costs of the council are shown partly in the council's budget presentation and partly in the State Personnel Board's budget. The State Personnel Board does not have policy or fiscal control over the council's functions. Also, the executive director and staff have no direct linkage to the State Personnel Board. Therefore, the part of the council's function shown in the State Personnel Board's budget is being transferred to the council's budget and subsequently included in the transfer to the Office of Planning and Research.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salary and wages	5	–	–	$68,665	$9,666	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	8,675	868	–
Totals Personal Services	5	–	–	$77,340	$10,534	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$6,772	$1,000	–
Special Items of Expense:						
IPA Grant Program				1,102,821	–	–
Title VIII Grant Program				131,493	–	–
Employment opportunities evaluation				51,993	–	–
State Personnel Board support services				108,409	65,258	–
Totals, Special Items of Expense				$1,394,716	$65,258	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$1,478,828	$76,792	–
General Fund				*110,078*	–	–
Federal funds				*1,368,750*	*76,792*	–

HEALTH BENEFITS FOR ANNUITANTS

The purpose of this program is to provide for the state's contribution for the health protection of retired employees.

Retirement system	Number of annuitants 72–73	73–74	74–75	Cost by system 1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Judges'	207	227	252	$37,344	$42,966	$47,536
Legislators'	62	67	80	10,502	12,771	14,588
Employees'	23,524	25,779	28,121	4,062,848	4,886,442	5,351,517
Teachers'	166	186	206	27,305	34,848	38,901
Totals	23,959	26,259	28,659	$4,137,999	$4,977,027	$5,452,542

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	$4,137,999	$4,977,027	$5,452,542

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The increase in the budget year is based on our estimate of 2,400 additional enrollees entering the program.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Personal services *(General Fund)*	$4,137,999	$4,977,027	$5,452,542

APPROPRIATION

Item 77 *(General Fund)*	$5,452,542

REFUNDS OF TAXES, LICENSES AND OTHER FEES

The program exists for the purpose of refunding the licenses, taxes and other fees erroneously collected and paid into the General Fund for which no other specific provision of the law exists. Funds are also available for payment of prior judgments, liens or encumbrances as provided in Government Code Section 12516 and to cover refunds of taxes in special situations confronting the Franchise Tax Board in which a court of record orders the refund of taxes collected, withheld or transmitted from persons subject to trial and for which no other provision for refund is made by law.

This item is appropriated each year to provide for expeditious refunds of noncontroversial amounts paid and deposited in the General Fund. This avoids the necessity of filing claims with the Board of Control and inserting items in a claims bill.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Refunds *(General Fund)*	$11,805	$30,000	$30,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Refunds *(General Fund)*	$11,805	$30,000	$30,000

APPROPRIATION

Item 78 *(General Fund)*	$30,000

REVENUE CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER

Program Objectives

The Revenue Consolidated Data Center was to be one of four centers established by the Legislature for the centralization of state computer facilities. The Legislature made the judgment that the center should not begin at this time. Effective June 30, 1973, formation of the center was halted by Section 4.1 of the Budget Act of 1973. This budget is to reflect expenditures made in anticipation of the July 1, 1973 start up date of the center.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Consolidated Data Center	1	–	–	$56,245	–	–
Transfer from Item 61.1, Budget Act of 1972	–	–	–	–90,000	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	1	–	–	–$33,755	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	1	–	–	$14,631	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,286	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	1	–	–	$15,917	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				40,328	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$56,245	–	–
Transfer from Item 61.1 Budget Act of 1972				–90,000	–	–
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				–$33,755	–	–

COMPUTER INSTALLATION—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Budget Act of 1972 provided $100,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Public Works for costs related to the acquisition of a computer with sufficient capacity to proceed with data processing consolidation efforts. This amount plus related savings in various departments as a result of consolidation has funded the increased costs of the Interim Center's computer.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
TOTALS, PROGRAM	$306,000	–	–
Reimbursements—other	*–206,000*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	100,000	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operating expenses and equipment	$306,000	–	–
Reimbursements—other	*–206,000*	–	–
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$100,000	–	–

DEVELOPMENT COSTS OF CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTERS

The Budget Act of 1972 provided $400,000 for support and preparation of premises for the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center (Business and Transportation Agency) and for the Revenue Consolidated Data Center (Agriculture and Services Agency). The Budget Act further provided that such funds could not be expended unless legislation expressly authorizing the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center was enacted at the 1972 Regular Session.

Legislation was enacted, Chapter 787, Statutes of 1972, and work proceeded on the centers. Chapter 1254, Statutes of 1972, provided an additional one million dollars for development costs. The bulk of these funds have been expended for site alteration and preparations for the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center. At the direction of the Legislature, development of the Revenue Consolidated Data Center was terminated June 30, 1973.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Totals, Programs *(General Fund)*	$1,400,000	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Transfers to Consolidated Data Centers:			
Revenue Consolidated Data Center	$90,000	–	–
Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center	1,310,000	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$1,400,000	–	–

REQUIREMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR-ELECT

This program is proposed to provide assistance to the Governor-elect in his duties described under the provisions of Government Code Section 12015. A new governor is required under law to present his new budget to the Legislature by January 10, 1975. This gives the Governor-elect approximately two months to formulate his policies and to incorporate them in the various programs included in the budget which he will transmit to the Legislature.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Special Item of Expense (Expenditure):			
Requirements of the Governor-elect *(General Fund)*	–	–	$125,000

APPROPRIATION

Item 79 *(General Fund)*	$125,000

DEBT SERVICE

Bond Interest and Redemption

The bonded debt service budget in the 1974–75 Governor's Budget provides for accrued interest expense and principal redemption expenditures for the following scheduled bond acts:

State Construction Program Bond Acts of:	Total authorized	December 1, 1973 issued	December 1, 1973 unissued	Proposed sales after December 1, 1973 in: 1973–74	1974–75
1955	$200,000,000	$200,000,000	–	–	–
1958	200,000,000	200,000,000	–	–	–
1962	270,000,000	270,000,000	–	–	–
1964	380,000,000	380,000,000	–	–	–
State Higher Education Construction Program Bond Act of 1966	230,000,000	230,000,000	–	–	–
Junior College Construction Program Bond Act of 1968	65,000,000	65,000,000	–	–	–
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964	150,000,000	150,000,000	–	–	–
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Bond Act of 1970	60,000,000	25,000,000	35,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
California Clean Water Bond Act of 1970	250,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	–	100,000,000
Health Science Facilities Bond Act of 1971	155,900,000	15,000,000	140,900,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Community College Construction Program Bond Act of 1972	160,000,000	15,000,000	145,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000

Future Bond Acts Subject to Electorate Approval:	Unauthorized issue	Issued	Unissued	Proposed sales [a] 1973–74	1974–75
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974 [a]	$250,000,000	–	–	–	$25,000,000
California Clean Water Bond Law of 1974	250,000,000	–	–	–	–

[a] No expenditure is to be made unless approval is obtained from the electorate on June 4, 1974.

DEBT SERVICE—Continued

Bond and Interest and Redemption—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Interest expense accrued June 30 *(New Bond Act)*	–	–	$1,000,000[a]
Interest	$51,841,006	$51,246,046	54,550,828
Redemption	63,535,000	67,930,000	72,380,000
Totals Debt Service, General Fund (Accrued Basis)	$115,376,006	$119,176,046	$127,930,828

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Debt Service	$115,376,006	$119,176,046	$127,930,828

APPROPRIATION

Various bond acts *(General Fund)*	$127,930,828

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON GENERAL FUND LOANS

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Temporary loans from special funds are required to provide cash during the months when disbursements exceed collected revenues for the General Fund.

The interest cost for these temporary loans are contained in this budget. Supporting statements of cash flow and statements of accounts payable for the past year, the current year and the budget year are included in the budget supplement for General Government.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Total Interest Cost *(General Fund)*	–	$1,000,000	$8,000,000

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

It is anticipated that temporary loans will be required by the General Fund during the 1973–74 and 1974–75 fiscal years. The interest cost for temporary loans during the current year will be financed from the Emergency Fund, Item 90, Budget Act of 1973.

Chapter 402, Statutes of 1973–74, modified the accounting basis relative to revenues and had a direct effect on the General Fund surplus. Except for current Accounts Receivable on the books, this statute greatly reduced the amount of accrued revenues and abolished the "Reserve for Working Capital" which actually places the state's revenue structure close to a cash basis.

The cash surplus in the General Fund during the 1973–74 fiscal year is estimated to decline substantially due to the passage of Chapter 296, Statutes of 1973–74 (SB 90), which provides a temporary sales tax reduction and allows a tax credit to all taxpayers for 1973 income. Without a cash surplus at the beginning of the 1974–75 fiscal year, temporary loans and interest cost will increase.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

SPECIAL ITEM OF EXPENSE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Payment of Interest on General Fund Loans *(General Fund)*	–	$1,000,000	$8,000,000

APPROPRIATION

Item 86 *(General Fund)*	$8,000,000

AUGMENTATIONS FOR SALARY INCREASE AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Salary Increase Program (All Funds)			
A. Civil Service and Related			
Allocated Increase *(General Fund)*	$65,117,099	$91,178,239	$38,642,000
General Fund	*49,795,498*	*57,200,871*	*30,705,000*
Special funds	*15,321,601*	*33,977,368*	*7,937,000*
Other funds	*(2,688,088)*	*(24,112,000)*	*(7,761,000)*
Pending Cost of Living Council Action	–	69,547,442	69,547,442
General Fund	–	*40,860,810*	*40,860,810*
Special funds	–	*28,686,632*	*28,686,632*
Other funds	–	*(11,331,000)*	*(11,331,000)*
B. University of California			
Allocated Increase *(General Fund)*	27,155,000	32,156,000	18,775,000
Pending Cost of Living Council Action	–	–[1]	–[2]
C. State University and Colleges			
Allocated Increase *(General Fund)*	28,087,814	34,693,155	20,516,000
Pending Cost of Living Council Action	–	–[3]	–[4]
D. Judicial (totally allocated) *(General Fund)*	598,841	564,922	862,000
Totals, Salary Increase	$120,958,754	$228,139,758	$148,342,442
General Fund	*105,637,153*	*165,475,758*	*111,718,810*
Special fund	*15,321,601*	*62,664,000*	*36,623,632*
Other funds	*(2,683,061)*	*(35,443,000)*	*(19,092,000)*
Allocated to Agency Budgets	–120,958,754	–158,592,316	–
Net Expenditures, Salary Increase	–	$69,547,442	$148,342,442
II. Employee Benefits Program			
Civil Service and Related	$2,532,455	–	$25,619,000
General Fund	*2,100,084*	–	*14,181,000*
Special fund	*432,371*	–	*(5,200,000)*
Other funds	*(5,027)*	–	–
State University and Colleges	–	–	5,114,000
Totals, Employee Benefits Program	$2,532,455	–	$44,914,000
Allocated to Agency Budgets	–2,532,455	–	–
Net Expenditures, Employee Benefits	–	–	$44,914,000
General Funds	–	–	*30,733,000*
Special funds	–	–	*14,181,000*
Other funds	–	–	*(5,200,000)*
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, ALL PROGRAMS	–	$69,547,442	$193,256,442
General Fund	–	*40,860,810*	*142,451,810*
Special funds	–	*28,686,632*	*50,804,632*
Other funds	–	*(11,331,000)*	*(24,292,000)*

Highlights of Program Change

Salary increase funds were appropriated for 1973–74 salary adjustments to bring state employee salaries generally into line with those prevailing in California. Action by the federal Cost of Living Council significantly affected the salary program. Under authority of the Economic Stabilization Act, the Cost of Living Council issued a general decision and order which limited the salary increase program to an overall average of 7.0 percent for civil service, civil service related and nonacademic employees subject to federal controls. When calculated in accordance with the Cost of Living Council guidelines, the approved salary increase differed slightly for the various employee segments. Employees at or below $3.50 per hour or $605 per month were exempted from federal wage controls and received full recommended salary adjustments. Recommended salary increases for academic employees of the University of California and the California State University and Colleges were approved by the Cost of Living Council and fully implemented.

Chapter 1136, Statutes of 1973, provides that funds appropriated by the Budget Act of 1973 for state employee salary increases, including University of California and California State University and Colleges salary increases, which are not expended during the 1973–74 fiscal year shall be retained until appropriated by the Legislature.

[1] Included in the above $32,156,000 is $8,052,200 which has been allocated to the University but which has not been distributed pending Federal Pay Board authorization.

[2] An additional $8,052,200 is provided in the support budget for the University to finance anticipated 1974–75 costs for the frozen increment of 1973–74 salary increases.

[3] Included in the above $34,693,155 is $5,894,324 which has been allocated to the State University and Colleges but which has not been distributed pending Federal Pay Board authorization.

[4] An additional $5,894,324 is provided in the support budget for the State University and Colleges to finance anticipated 1974–75 costs for the frozen increment of 1973–74 salary increases.

AUGMENTATIONS FOR SALARY INCREASE AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS—Continued

Highlights of Program Change—Continued

A. Civil Service and Related

The Budget Act of 1973 included funds to provide an overall average salary increase of 12.5 percent for civil service, civil service related, statutory and exempt classifications. Action by the federal Cost of Living Council resulted in a modified salary increase program averaging 7.8 percent for those classifications subject to federal controls. Salary increases for approximately 26,000 employees, exempt from federal controls, were fully implemented. The remaining funds not approved by the Cost of Living Council would provide an additional average of 4.5 percent increase for those civil service employees subject to federal control. In addition to the funds needed to provide the increases held back by the Cost of Living Council, funds are budgeted for 1974–75 to provide an overall average increase of 2.7 percent. The overall increase represents an average increase of 3.7 percent for classes funded from the General Fund, 1.5 percent for classes funded from special funds and 2.3 percent for classes funded from nongovernmental cost funds. Funds are included to provide a 2.7 percent increase in statutory salaries, in addition to increases authorized for the 1973–74 salary program, to maintain parity with civil service classification.

B. University of California

The Budget Act of 1973 included funds to provide an average salary increase of 5.4 percent for faculty and faculty related classifications and 13 percent for nonfaculty classifications. Action by the federal Cost of Living Council resulted in a modified salary increase program averaging 7.5 percent for those nonfaculty classifications subject to federal controls. In addition to the funds needed to provide the increases held back by the Cost of Living Council, funds are budgeted for 1974–75 to provide an overall increase of 4.73 percent for faculty and faculty related classifications and an overall average increase of 3.7 percent for nonfaculty classifications.

A study is proposed, to be conducted by a team composed of representatives of the Department of Finance, the Legislative Analyst, the State Personnel Board, the Postsecondary Education Commission and the University of California, to review the salary and benefits of nonfaculty classes at the University of California, in relationship to comparable state civil service classes. Consideration will be given to the findings reported by such a study group.

C. The California State University and Colleges

The Budget Act of 1973 included funds to provide an average salary increase of 7.5 percent for instructional and instructional related classifications and 12.1 percent for noninstructional classifications. Action by the federal Cost of Living Council resulted in a modified salary increase program averaging 7.5 percent for those noninstructional classifications subject to federal controls. In addition to the funds needed to provide the increases held back by the Cost of Living Council, funds are budgeted for 1974–75 to provide an overall average increase of 5.45 percent for instructional and instructional related classifications, and an overall average increase of 3.7 percent for nonfaculty classifications.

D. Judicial

Government Code Section 68203 provides that the salaries of judges and justices be adjusted on September 1 of each year by the percentage change in the California consumer price index for the previous calendar year.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
California CPI percent change	3.7424%	3.3585%	4.0575%

Under Government Code Section 18004, salary adjustments for employees of the courts are approved by the Chairman of the Judicial Council. Salary adjustments for these employees are generally consistent with adjustments granted to civil service employees.

E. Employee Benefits Program

An independent study was made for the State Personnel Board during 1972–73 relating to total state employee benefits. As a result of the study, the State Personnel Board adopted a Total Equivalent Compensation (TEC) approach toward adjusting salaries and benefits for state employees. The objective of TEC is to provide equitable compensation in both salaries and benefits when compared to prevailing practice. A task force has been established under the direction of the Agriculture and Services Agency Secretary to research and implement the consultants' and the State Personnel Board's recommendations. It is anticipated that separate legislation will be required to clarify organizational responsibility for benefit programs and to adjust employee benefits in specific areas.

Funds are included for 1974–75 to provide for the initial implementation of a Total Equivalent Compensation benefit program for both civil service employees and noninstructional employees of the California State University and Colleges. These two employee segments share the same retirement system, have a similar benefit structure and a comparable salary structure. No funds are included for other employee segments until a comparable review of salaries and benefits has been made.

AUGMENTATIONS FOR SALARY INCREASE AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES	$123,491,209	$228,139,758	$193,256,442
Less allocations included in agency budgets	–123,491,209	–158,592,316	–
Net Totals, Expenditures	–	$69,547,442	$193,256,442
General Fund	–	*40,860,810*	*142,451,810*
Special funds	–	*28,686,632*	*50,804,632*
Other funds	–	*(11,331,000)*	*(24,292,000)*

APPROPRIATIONS

Match for Middle-year Increases Not Yet Allocated	
Item 87, civil service and related *(General Fund)*	$40,860,810
Item 88 *(Special funds)*	28,686,632
Item 89 *(Other funds)*	(11,331,000)
New Salary Increases	
Item 90, civil service and related *(General Fund)* including Hastings and judicial non-statutory	30,705,000
Item 91 *(Special funds)*	7,937,000
Item 92 *(Other funds)*	(7,761,000)
Item 93, Judicial *(General Fund)*	862,000
Item 352, University of California *(General Fund)*	18,775,000
Item 362, State University and Colleges *(General Fund)*	20,516,000
Employee Benefits	
Item 94, Civil Service and Related *(General Fund)*	25,619,000
Item 95, State University and Colleges, Non-instructional *(General Fund)*	5,114,000
Item 96, Civil Service and Related *(Special funds)*	14,181,000
Item 97, Civil Service and Related *(Other funds)*	(5,209,000)

UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

Uniform allowances were authorized by Chapter 908, Statutes of 1972 and by Board of Control Rules. This appropriation financed a uniform maintenance allowance in the 1972–73 fiscal year. Costs for this year and for subsequent years are reflected in budgets for individual state organizations.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Uniform Allowances:			
General Fund	*$833,000*	–	–
Special funds	*912,700*	–	–
TOTAL, PROGRAM	$1,745,700	–	–
Less allocations included in agency budgets	–1,745,700	–	–
NET TOTAL, PROGRAM	–	–	–

RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES

Funds are required by various state agencies for unforeseen contingencies for which no appropriation or an insufficient appropriation has been made. Amounts as required are allocated to the various agencies by the Department of Finance based upon the determination of need. All of these allocations are shown as available funds in each agency budget. The unallocated balance shows as an expenditure in this section of the budget.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Unallocated balance *(General Fund)*	–	$555,446	$1,500,000
Unallocated balance *(General Fund Loans)*	–	–	(1,500,000)

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE APPROPRIATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Special Items of Expense:			
Reserve for Contingencies *(General Fund)*	–	$555,446	$1,500,000
Reserve for Loans *(General Fund)*	–	–	(1,500,000)

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 98 *(General Fund)*	$1,500,000
Item 98, Loans *(General Fund)*	(1,500,000)

MOVING AND REMODELING EXPENSE

Funds were provided for allocation by executive order of the Department of Finance to relocate the various state agencies in the West Wing of the State Capitol Building in Sacramento and the California State Office Building ("Old State Office Building") in Los Angeles and for remodeling their new quarters

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
California State Office Building in Los Angeles	–	$150,000	–
West Wing of the State Capitol in Sacramento	–	250,000	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	–	$400,000	–
Less allocations included in agency budgets	–	–4,706	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	–	$395,294	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Special Item of Expense:			
Moving and remodeling expense	–	$400,000	–
Less allocation included in agency budgets	–	–4,706	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	–	$395,294	–

LEGISLATIVE CLAIMS

This program includes all claims which have been approved by the Board of Control, and must be referred to the Legislature for payment in accordance with state law.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Legislative Claims	$139,960	$188,860	$136,689
General Fund	*121,873*	*123,388*	*96,292*
Special funds	*11,717*	*34,957*	*27,943*
Nongovernmental cost funds [a]	*6,370*	*30,515*	*12,454*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 99 *(General Fund)*	$96,292
Items 100–106 *(special funds)*	27,943
Items 107–110 *(nongovernmental cost funds)* [a]	12,454

[a] The expenditure of these funds is not included in overall budget totals.

UNALLOCATED CAPITAL OUTLAY

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Major Projects	$70,838	$8,332,946	$10,400,000
General Fund	*83,570,838*	*82,946*	*150,000*
Bagley Conservation Fund	*−41,500,000*	—	—
Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education	—	*8,000,000*	*10,000,000*
Capitol Improvement Fund	*−42,000,000*	—	—
State Construction Program Fund (prior bond issue) [a]	—	—	—
State Construction Program Fund (1966 bond issue) [a]	—	*250,000*	*250,000*

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Allocations are required each year to cover increased cost incurred in capital outlay projects.

Lump sum appropriations for project planning and increased cost of construction have been provided from which allocations to agencies are made as needed. The expenditures from such allocations, except project planning, are included in the individual agency budgets. That part which has not been allocated but which is estimated to be needed for further allocations is included here as an expenditure.

Funds for preparation of complete project planning are proposed to continue the presently authorized procedures for securing sound cost estimates for subsequently budgeted projects.

Expenditures from available appropriations are estimated for allocation to state agencies upon approval of the State Public Works Board as prescribed by Sections 16409 and 16354 of the Government Code and for increased cost of construction when the lowest bid on a project is in excess of the available funds for such project. Savings from completed projects are transferred to these funds and are available by law for such allocations.

Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971 (First Extraordinary Session), created the Bagley Conservation Fund and allocated $40,000,000 from the General Fund to the Bagley Conservation Fund for beach, park, and land acquisition programs, including wildlife areas, and coastline planning and development of recreational facilities. Subsequent Budget Act appropriations earmarked portions of the $40 million for projects in the Departments of General Services, Mental Hygiene, Parks and Recreation, and the Wildlife Conservation Board. On November 7, 1972, Section 4 of Initiative Proposition 20 appropriated $5 million of the $40 million for support of the newly created California Coastal Zone Commission.

Section 19.3, Chapter 129, Statutes of 1973, transferred an additional $41,500,000 from the General Fund to the Bagley Conservation Fund and designated this as a source of funding for Item 350 of Chapter 129. Expenditures out of the Bagley Conservation Fund are included in the budgets of these various departments, boards, and commissions.

Chapter 129, Statutes of 1973, Item 332.5, created the Capitol Improvement Fund and transferred $42,000,000 from the General Fund for expenditure for reconstruction or restoration of the State Capitol Building after the effective date of a statute authorizing the construction of a legislative building by the Department of Public Works or its successor.

APPROPRIATIONS

Capital Outlay, Item 372 *(General Fund)*	$150,000
Capital Outlay, Item 373 *(Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education)*	10,000,000

[a] Bond funds, not included in overall budget totals.



AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The departmental objectives and responsibilities are:

To promote protect, and further the economy of the state's agribusiness industry to the fullest extent commensurate with the public welfare.

To assure that producers, handlers, and consumers receive the true weights and measures of commodities and services purchased.

Within the authority delegated, to further and actively protect the health and welfare of the people of the state.

To assume active leadership in meeting current agricultural and environmental problems.

To identify, study, and recommend solutions to the state's agribusiness problems to the end that adequate supplies of food and fiber will be available and the industries involved will be economically sound.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Agricultural pest and disease prevention	512.8	520.5	516.1	$10,020,235	$11,599,691	$11,437,534
II. Food and agricultural standards and inspection service	559	685.8	702.8	9,783,012	12,287,113	12,875,330
III. Agricultural marketing services	320.6	334.9	336.5	5,655,152	6,452,762	6,600,148
IV. Financial supervision of local fairs	16.7	17	18	384,294	512,079	520,681
VI. Executive Management and Administrative Services:						
Distributed to budgeted programs	92.4	88	92.9	(1,597,824)	(1,635,705)	(1,807,931)
Distributed to continuing appropriation programs, other state departments, and trust funds	29.2	31	31	516,265	585,083	588,215
Undistributed administrative costs	–	–	–	–16,168	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	1,530.7	1,677.2	1,697.3	$26,342,790	$31,436,728	$32,021,908
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–2,549,696*	*–3,133,586*	*–3,387,954*
Other				*–2,311,541*	*–2,554,878*	*–1,640,658*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$21,481,553	$25,748,264	$26,993,296
Special Item of Expense:						
VII. Unclaimed Gas Tax Augmentation:						
Distributed to budgeted programs				1,202,353	1,138,839	272,392
Distributed to continuing appropriation programs				222,840	234,746	227,608
Emergency detection, eradication or research reserve				–	126,415	1,000,000
ADJUSTED TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$22,906,746	$27,248,264	$28,493,296
General Fund				*13,405,265*	*15,626,398*	*17,050,979*
Department of Agriculture Fund				*9,256,520*	*11,295,874*	*11,109,477*
Fair and Exposition Fund				*244,961*	*325,992*	*332,840*

* For the local assistance budget, see page L-17.

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

I. AGRICULTURAL PEST AND DISEASE PREVENTION

Exclusion and Detection of Plant Pests and Diseases

There is a slight increase in operating costs caused by necessity for the state to purchase the Japanese beetle lure formerly furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Control and Eradication

This element has decreased expenditures due to the expiration of Food and Agricultural Code authority for collection of industry assessments to provide 50 percent-50 percent state-industry funding for (1) curly top virus control which expires June 30, 1974, and (2) pink bollworm control which expires January 31, 1975. The increase in General Fund support is due to:

(1) Transfer to General Fund support in fiscal year 1974–75 of emergency eradication projects previously funded by Section 224(2), Food and Agricultural Code. These projects are for the suppression or eradication of comstock mealybug, woolly whitefly, and Japanese beetle.

(2) Eradication of broomrape infestations found prior to 1972. Industry is funding survey for and treatment of new infestations.

(3) Increase in effort to eradicate infestations of grapeleaf skeletonizer.

(4) Increases in the level of service of various control projects with emphasis on development of biological controls for weed and plant pests.

(5) Increases necessary to maintain the current level of contracted predatory animal control.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

I. AGRICULTURAL PEST AND DISEASE PREVENTION—Continued

Laboratory Services

Other than a slight increase in personnel due to workload, the only change in this element is in the seed laboratory component. The California Seed Law (Chapter 919, Statutes of 1973) provides that effective July 1, 1974, these activities are to be equally supported by industry and the General Fund.

Animal Health

Due to the enactment of Chapter 356 by the 1973 Legislature, higher indemnities are being paid for bovine slaughtered in the control of animal tuberculosis and brucellosis. The state is taking over recordskeeping activities from the U.S. Animal Public Health Inspection Service, but is being reimbursed for salaries of personnel added.

II. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS AND INSPECTION SERVICES

Meat Inspection

As new meat and poultry processing plants are opened, the department under existing law must provide inspectors. The budget year workload increase requires six added positions. Approximately one-half of the added cost is reimbursed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Milk and Dairy Foods Control

Due to the enactment of Chapter 970 by the 1973 Legislature, fluid milk is being tested through use of infrared milk analyzing equipment. The cost increase is approximately $18,000.

Fruit and Vegetable Quality Control

The industry-funded avocado inspection and certification activity was added by enactment of Chapter 1261 by the 1972 Legislature. This is an added Department of Agriculture Fund expenditure in both the current and budget years.

Quantity and Quality Assurance

Enactment of Chapter 303 by the 1973 Legislature required the addition of one staff position for semi-annual inspection of animal euthanasic devices. Two staff positions are added for inspection of new electronic weighing and measuring devices.

Pesticide Control

Increases result from:

(1) Enactment of Chapter 894, Statutes of 1973, which provided for acquisition of a mobile pesticide residue testing laboratory, operating expenses and salaries of five additional personnel, for operations and research.

(2) Administrative reorganization necessary to effectively handle increased workload resulting from industry growth. Three professional and five clerical positions are proposed for this purpose.

Feed and Livestock Remedies Control

Inspection of feed mills for good manufacturing practices was begun in fiscal year 1973–74. These cost increases are reimbursed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. One added position is for the increased analytical workload resulting from increased sampling of livestock remedies.

Seed Service

Increases result from:

(1) Activities required by the California Seed Law (Chapter 919, Statutes of 1973) which will be equally supported by industry and the General Fund.

(2) An additional position to provide supervision of experimental cotton breeding and testing within the one-variety cotton districts as a result of hearings held pursuant to House Resolution 90 of the 1971 Legislature.

III. AGRICULTURE MARKETING SERVICES

Agricultural Statistics

A position is added for the coordination of state and county statistical programs in order to promote uniformity of concepts, definitions, methodology, and timing and to reduce duplication of effort.

Grain and Commodities Inspection

Two positions are added effective January 1, 1974, for current and projected demand for inspection services.

IV. FINANCIAL SUPERVISION OF LOCAL FAIRS

Increases result from:

(1) Enactment of Chapter 276 by the 1973 Legislature to provide for a Fair Budget Review Board. The seven board members will be reimbursed for their costs of performance.

(2) Addition of an auditor to maintain the goal of auditing each fair on a two-year cycle.

VI. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Executive Management

To provide the Department of Food and Agriculture with the capability to keep abreast of rising environmental protection activities, one full-time special assistant to the director has been added.

Administrative Services

Increased workload and responsibilities in the areas of personnel management services, data processing coordination, and fiscal management services require the addition of three professional positions in fiscal year 1974–75.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	1,548.1	1,695.6	1,715.7	$17,367,772	$20,114,887	$20,997,917
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,071,432	2,622,606	2,813,721
Totals, Personal Services	1,548.1	1,695.6	1,715.7	$19,439,204	$22,737,493	$23,811,638
Operating expenses and equipment	–	–	–	$6,993,727	$8,853,327	$8,434,991
Minor capital outlay	–	–	–	87,500	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	1,548.1	1,695.6	1,715.7	$26,520,431	$31,590,820	$32,246,629
Reimbursements Shown in Program Budget:						
Federal	–	–	–	*–2,549,696*	*–3,133,586*	*–3,387,954*
Other	–	–	–	*–2,311,541*	*–2,554,878*	*–1,640,658*
Divisional services not in program budget	–17.4	–18.4	–18.4	–177,641	–214,092	–224,721
Special Items of Expense:						
Food and Agricultural Code, Sections 224(1) and (2)	–	–	–	1,425,193	1,500,000	1,500,000
Pink bollworm research, Chapter 170, Statutes of 1973	–	–	–	–	60,000	–
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations	1,530.7	1,677.2	1,697.3	$22,906,746	$27,248,264	$28,493,296
General Fund				*13,405,265*	*15,626,398*	*17,050,979*
Department of Agriculture Fund				*9,256,520*	*11,295,874*	*11,109,477*
Fair and Exposition Fund				*244,961*	*325,992*	*332,840*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 111 *(General Fund)*	$17,050,979
Item 112 *(Department of Agriculture Fund)*	9,609,477
Item 113 *(Fair and Exposition Fund)*	332,840
Section 224(1), Food and Agriculture Code *(Department of Agriculture Fund)*	500,000
Section 224(2), Food and Agriculture Code *(Department of Agriculture Fund)*	1,000,000

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$79,598	$77,520	$70,095
Department of Agriculture Fund[a]	9,887,293	9,372,525	9,185,837

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—CAPITAL OUTLAY

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects *(General Fund)*	–	$250,000	$826,400

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Budget year proposed expenditures include the construction of a chemistry laboratory building at Davis ($1,652,800), $826,400 payable from the Agriculture Building Fund and $826,400 payable from the General Fund.

The present location of the chemistry laboratory in the Food and Agriculture buildings uses high-priority office space which is at a premium in Sacramento. Relocation of the laboratory will allow safer, more efficient use of the laboratory facilities and the headquarters office space.

APPROPRIATION

Item 374 *(General Fund)*	–	–	$826,400

[a] Does not include revenues for Department of Agriculture Fund programs supported by continuing appropriations under the provisions of Sections 221 and 27554, Food and Agricultural Code.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce is a service, promotional and educational organization. Its functions include, (1) the promotion of balanced business and industrial growth, (2) the expansion of California's export trade, (3) the promotion of high-yield tourism, and (4) public education in science and industry. The purpose of these activities is to help to create employment opportunities, and encourage careers in science and industry.

The first three of these functions are carried by the department's business, industry, international trade and tourism development program located in Sacramento. The fourth is provided statewide by the California Museum of Science and Industry, located in Exposition Park in Los Angeles.

The department receives overall policy advice and assistance from the California Commission for Economic Development in matters relating to business and industry, tourism and international trade development. The Council of Product Design and Marketing and the Board of Directors of the Museum of Science and Industry advise the department in their respective areas.

The addition of 3.2 museum aides and 1 electrician is reflected in the budget year for the Museum of Science and Industry and results from increased maintenance and facilities protection requirements.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Management and administration	–	2	2	–	$67,422	$67,351
II. Division of business and industry	5.4	3	3	$169,427	95,404	109,368
III. Division of tourism development	4.5	7.5	7.5	319,930	281,018	303,021
IV. International trade development	2	3	3	87,535	170,431	174,151
V. Commission for economic development	3	3	3	48,344	82,002	84,965
VI. Council of product design and marketing	1.8	4	4	73,732	78,398	84,235
VII. California Museum of Science and Industry	105	122	126.2	1,307,021	1,725,904	1,782,282
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	121.7	144.5	148.7	$2,005,989	$2,500,579	$2,605,373
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–24,480*	–	–
Other				*–285,065*	*–400,000*	*–400,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*				$1,696,444	$2,100,579	$2,205,373

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	121.7	144.5	148.7	$1,047,426	$1,536,626	$1,594,240
Staff benefits	–	–	–	136,011	209,680	215,354
Totals, Personal Services	121.7	144.5	148.7	$1,183,437	$1,746,306	$1,809,594
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$778,663	$654,273	$695,779
Minor capital outlay				43,889	100,000	100,000
Totals, Expenditures				$2,005,989	$2,500,579	$2,605,373
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–24,480*	–	–
Other				*–285,065*	*–400,000*	*–400,000*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$1,696,444	$2,100,579	$2,205,373

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 122 *(General Fund)*	$823,091
Item 123, Museum of Science and Industry *(General Fund)*	1,382,282

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$70,077	$70,000	$70,000

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The Department of Consumer Affairs is organized to provide services for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare, and to promote and protect the interests of the people of the state as consumers. The department is charged with advancing the interests of consumers through (a) educating and informing the consumer to insure rational consumers choice in the marketplace; (b) protecting the consumer from deceptive methods, acts, or practices used in the sale of goods and services, which are inimical to the general welfare of the consumers; (c) fostering competition; and (d) promoting effective representation of consumers' interests in all branches and levels of government.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Healing arts	140.4	158.8	173.4	$5,108,749	$5,923,320	$6,588,820
II. Fiduciary	34.4	44	46.4	993,337	1,310,193	1,486,618
III. Design and construction	230	306.6	308.7	4,536,974	6,231,461	6,746,495
IV. Business and sanitation	172	200.2	259.7	5,763,149	6,900,349	5,740,535
V. Administration — distributed to other programs	–	–	–	(4,373,405)	(5,012,792)	(4,708,026)
Administration—undistributed	277.6	329.8	291.6	1,415,293	2,041,214	1,964,045
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	854.4	1,039.4	1,079.8	$17,817,502	$22,406,537	$22,526,513
Reimbursements—other				*–643,833*	*–679,563*	*–679,563*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$17,173,669	$21,726,974	$21,846,950
Special funds				*16,962,027*	*21,489,170*	*21,576,596*
General Fund				*211,642*	*237,804*	*270,354*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Healing Arts

The Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1970 transferred the healing arts boards to the Department of Health effective July 1, 1972. Chapter 1217, Statutes of 1971 deferred the date of transfer to July 1, 1973, and Chapter 122, Statutes of 1973 further extended the transfer date to July 1, 1977.

Design and Construction

Chapter 1145, Statutes of 1973 establishes within the department a State Board of Registered Construction Inspectors, and requires that these inspectors be registered effective January 1, 1976.

Chapter 1154, Statutes of 1973 requires that the department, with the cooperation of the California Highway Patrol and the Air Resources Board, design and adopt an exhaust emission inspection program to be conducted within selected counties. The Bureau of Automotive Repair will administer this program which will commence in the 1973–74 fiscal year. The sum of $400,000 is appropriated from the State Transportation Fund to the Bureau of Automotive Repair for the design and adoption of the program.

The Bureau has applied to the Environmental Protection Agency for a $1.3 million grant for implementation of the pilot test vehicle emission inspection program.

Administration

Chapter 870, Statutes of 1973 enacts the Tax Preparers Act which requires that tax preparers be registered, bonded and regulated, effective July 1, 1974. This program will be administered by the Division of Consumer Services and will become operational in the 1973–74 fiscal year.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	854.4	1,039.4	1,079.8	$8,872,336	$11,955,471	$12,562,911
Salary savings	–	–	–	–	–72,689	–20,000
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,051,053	1,437,821	1,509,589
Totals, Personal Services	854.4	1,039.4	1,079.8	$9,923,389	$13,320,603	$14,052,500
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				11,817,818	13,945,838	13,036,961
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$21,741,207	$27,266,441	$27,089,461
Reimbursements—other				*–643,833*	*–679,563*	*–679,563*
Net Expenditures				$21,097,374	$26,586,878	$26,409,898
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE				449,700	152,888	145,078
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$21,547,074	$26,739,766	$26,554,976
Less departmental administration				–4,373,405	–5,012,792	–4,708,026
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$17,173,669	$21,726,974	$21,846,950
General Fund				*211,642*	*237,804*	*270,354*
Special funds				*16,962,027*	*21,489,170*	*27,576,596*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 124 *(Accountancy Fund)*	$623,425
Item 125 *(California State Board of Architectural Examiners Fund)*	257,711
Item 126 State Athletic Commission *(General Fund)*	259,824
Item 127 *(Automotive Repair Fund)*	1,671,877
Item 128 *(State Board of Barber Examiners Fund)*	487,860
Item 129 *(Behavioral Science Examiners Fund)*	173,290
Item 130 *(Cemetery Fund)*	95,907
Item 131 *(State Board of Chiropractic Examiners Fund)*	148,884
Item 132 *(Collection Agency Fund)*	259,207
Item 133 *(Private Investigator and Adjusters Fund)*	309,093
Item 134 *(Construction Inspectors Registration Board Fund)*	211,042
Item 135 *(Contractors License Fund)*	4,502,778
Item 136 *(Board of Cosmetology Contingent Fund)*	1,123,201
Item 137 *(State Dentistry Fund)*	611,881
Item 138 *(Fabric Care Fund)*	470,580
Item 139 *(Bureau of Employment Agencies Fund)*	320,177
Item 140 *(Funeral Directors and Embalmers Fund)*	169,824
Item 141 *(Geology and Geophysics Fund)*	68,656
Item 142 Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind *(General Fund)*	10,530
Item 143 *(Bureau of Home Furnishings Fund)*	613,741
Item 144 *(State Board of Landscape Architects Fund)*	50,431
Item 145 *(Medical Examiners Contingent Fund)*	2,243,565
Item 146 *(Physical Therapy Fund)*	93,319
Item 147 *(Hearing Aid Dispensers Fund)*	79,044
Item 148 *(Speech Pathology and Audiology Fund)*	98,569
Item 149 *(Nurses Registry Fund)*	11,366
Item 150 *(Nursing Home Administrators State License Examining Board Fund)*	128,172
Item 151 *(Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration Fund)*	1,078,701
Item 152 *(State Optometry Fund)*	147,466
Item 153 *(Contingent Fund of the Board of Osteopathic Examiners)*	15,813
Item 154 *(Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund)*	758,230
Item 155 *(Professional Engineers Fund)*	955,204
Item 156 *(Repair Services Fund)*	481,516
Item 157 *(Certified Shorthand Reporters Fund)*	72,826
Item 158 *(Structural Pest Control Fund)*	700,673
Item 159 *(Tax Preparers Fund)*	198,986
Item 160 *(Veterinary Examiners Contingent Fund)*	138,631
Item 161 *(Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners Fund)*	714,318
Item 162 *(Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners Fund)*	148,407
Administration charged to other special funds *(Consumer Affairs Fund)*	(4,708,026)

BOARD OF CONTROL

The board staff receives and presents to the board for its action all claims for money or damages against the state.

The board staff also administers the statewide merit award suggestion program, proposes regulations on travel allowances and submits for board approval a number of fiscal transactions.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Board of Control *(General Fund)*	10.3	11	15	$162,549	$200,310	$300,067
Reimbursements—other				*–12,000*	*–21,136*	*–21,136*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*				$150,549	$179,174	$278,931

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The Board of Control is faced with an increased workload during 1974–75 due to the passage of Chapter 1144, Statutes of 1973, (AB 149/73, Behr) relating to victim claims, and the submittal of more employee suggestions by state employees. To meet this increase the board has added 4 new positions; 2 administrative assistants II, 1 stenographer II, and 1 clerk-typist II.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	10.3	11	15	$98,890	$113,955	$164,528
Staff benefits	–	–	–	10,967	14,950	23,206
Totals, Personal Services	10.3	11	15	$109,857	$128,905	$187,734
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				52,692	71,405	112,333
Totals, Expenditures				$162,549	$200,310	$300,067
Reimbursements—other				*–12,000*	*–21,136*	*–21,136*
Net Expenditures				$150,549	$179,174	$278,931

APPROPRIATION

Item 163 *(General Fund)*	$278,931

STATE FIRE MARSHAL

The State Fire Marshal prepares and adopts minimum statewide fire and panic safety standards for all institutional, educational, and public assembly occupancies, all state-owned buildings, and for the use and control of materials having a high degree of fire hazard such as explosives, fireworks and flammable liquids. Enforcement of these standards is performed by the State Fire Marshal and by local fire authorities within their respective geographical areas of jurisdiction.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Public fire safety	70.5	146	127	$1,426,166	$2,916,313	$2,817,016
II. Administration—distributed to other program	5	5	5	(125,990)	(182,879)	(243,534)
TOTALS, PROGRAM	75.5	151	132	$1,426,166	$2,916,313	$2,817,016
Reimbursements—other				*–342,406*	*–1,141,004*	*–980,359*
NET TOTALS				$1,083,760	$1,775,309	$1,836,657
General Fund				*1,033,897*	*1,775,309*	*1,836,657*
Fabric Care Fund				*49,863*	–	–

STATE FIRE MARSHAL—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Statistics Data

Development of the California fire incident reporting system will be completed during the 1973–74 fiscal year under a contractural service agreement with DPSO of the Department of General Services. Current year contract costs are estimated to be $123,888. For the budget year, however, contract services will require data processing functions only, resulting in a savings of $83,888.

Children's Flammable Wearing Apparel

Implementation of the Fire Marshal's flammability testing program for children's sleepwear through size 14 will be completed during the current year. Additionally, promulgation of flammability regulations covering other articles of children's clothing will be completed not later than July 1, 1974. Current year costs are carried into the budget year at the same level.

Medicare/Medical Providers

The State Department of Health has contracted with the Fire Marshal for special fire safety inspections and surveys of health care facilities which have entered into provider agreements in conjunction with the Medicare and Medical Programs. During the current year, initial inspections of the 1,400 health care facilities will be completed and for the budget year, followup program is scheduled. Current year po tions totalling 45, and a cost of $653,100, are reduc to 27 and $528,167, respectively for the budget yea Since reflected costs are offset by reimbursement there is no change in the General Fund allotment either year.

Health and Safety Inspection

During fiscal year 1973–74 the Fire Marshal e tered into a contract with the Division of Industri Safety to provide inspection activities related to fi and panic safety. The contract added 15 pos tions and $323,904 to the 1973–74 budget throug reimbursements to furnish special fire safety surve and training services relating to occupational safet and health as prescribed in the California plan pu suant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1970. This program is reflected in the 1974–75 budg since it will be a continuing effort.

Fire Investigation

The current year reflects costs attributed to A.B 2065 (Chapter 1226, Statutes of 1972) regarding th investigation of explosions or fires where arson suspected. This function, together with its correspon ing costs, is carried into the budget year at the sam level of service.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	75.5	151	132	$965,321	$1,859,241	$1,880,103
Staff benefits	–	–	–	133,976	265,026	275,945
Totals, Personal Services	75.5	151	132	$1,099,297	$2,124,267	$2,156,048
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$326,869	$792,046	$660,968
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$1,426,166	$2,916,313	$2,817,016
Reimbursements—other				*–342,406*	*–1,141,004*	*–980,359*
NET EXPENDITURES				$1,083,760	$1,775,309	$1,836,657
General Fund				*1,033,897*	*1,775,309*	*1,836,657*
Fabric Care Fund				*49,863*	–	–

APPROPRIATION

Item 164 *(General Fund)*	$1,836,657

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$106,814	$300,000	$99,000

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD

The Franchise Tax Board has primary responsibility for administration of the Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, which produce approximately 48 percent of the state's General Fund tax revenues annually. The administration of these two major programs is based on the concepts under which California taxpayers self-assess and pay voluntarily the amounts provided by law. The Franchise Tax Board also has responsibility for administration of the Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Law. In accordance with this law, qualified senior citizens receive from the state partial refunds of property taxes paid.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Personal Income Tax	1,489	1,525.9	1,497.5	$25,156,646	$28,025,531	$28,836,284
II. Bank and Corporation Tax	455	465	469.4	7,239,725	8,572,000	8,864,235
III. Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance	147	119	119	1,566,459	1,622,000	1,676,044
IV. Administration—support (distributed to other programs)	138.4	148.5	151.2	(1,533,928)	(1,731,000)	(1,791,343)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	2,229.4	2,258.4	2,237.1	$33,962,830	$38,219,531	$39,376,563
Reimbursements—other				*–218,972*	*–128,750*	*–168,237*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*				$33,743,858	$38,090,781	$39,208,326

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Administration

In prior-year budget presentations the administration program included all of the legal, data processing, and collection costs as well as the costs of the Executive and Program Bureaus. This year only the costs of the Executive and Program Bureaus are included. The other costs have been charged directly to the programs. This charge has been reflected back through the current year and past year for a more reasonable cost display and comparison.

The 1974–75 budget reflects a net reduction of 21.3 positions for the budget year. This results from the addition of 12 permanent positions and 31.8 man-years of temporary help to accommodate increased workload, a reduction of 37.9 man-years approved for income tax forgiveness workload in 1973–74 only, and a further reduction of 27.2 man-years due to the identification of nonfiling taxpayers by computer rather than manual techniques.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	2,229.4	2,258.4	2,237.1	$19,161,956	$21,814,248	$22,031,641
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,361,322	2,751,309	2,842,390
Totals, Personal Services	2,229.4	2,258.4	2,237.1	$21,523,278	$24,565,557	$24,874,031
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$12,439,552	$13,653,974	$14,502,532
Totals, Expenditures				$33,962,830	$38,219,531	$39,376,563
Reimbursements—other				*–218,972*	*–128,750*	*–168,237*
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$33,743,858	$38,090,781	$39,208,326

APPROPRIATION

Item 165 *(General Fund)*	$39,208,326

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$186,856	$15,000	$15,000

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Centralization of the state's business management functions and services in the Department of General Services creates economies and efficiencies by (1) eliminating duplication of effort, (2) applying uniform standards and policies statewide, (3) purchasing materials and supplies in large quantities for distribution throughout the state, and (4) providing highly qualified specialists and facilities that individual agencies could not economically justify. The centralized functions and services include facilities planning, acquisition, construction, maintenance of buildings and grounds, protection of state facilities, personnel, data processing, transportation, purchasing, printing, communications, architectural services, administrative hearings, and fiscal services.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Property management services	1,622.2	1,652.3	1,646.4	$37,321,849	$43,551,301	$44,805,791
II. Statewide support services	2,214.3	2,454.7	2,410.7	63,317,116	76,960,120	78,028,149
III. Administration	59.5	67.4	67.4	1,208,251	1,974,772	1,980,958
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	3,896	4,174.4	4,124.5	$101,847,216	$122,486,193	$124,814,898
Reimbursements—other				*–223,427*	*–148,330*	*–148,330*
Distribution of intrafund services				*–13,695,938*	*(13,695,938)*	*(13,695,938)*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$87,927,851	$122,337,863	$124,666,568
General Fund				*6,012,657*	*3,710,745*	*3,936,040*
Service Revolving Fund				*75,213,135*	*109,251,703*	*110,796,795*
Architecture Revolving Fund				*4,380,285*	*6,560,920*	*7,022,581*
Architecture Public Building Fund				*1,319,444*	*1,608,877*	*1,649,689*
State School Building Aid Fund				*1,002,330*	*1,174,933*	*1,221,610*
Deferred Compensation Plan Fund				–	*30,685*	*39,853*

Program Highlights

General Services is continuing to emphasize the concept of delivering a service to a client which is timely, of appropriate quality, and competitively priced with alternative sources of supply. A constant evaluation is made of available services to ascertain whether they are meeting the client agencies' needs and to determine that prices are competitive with those of private industry, other state agencies, and other levels of government.

The department now publishes an annual price book which lists prices of available services, with the objectives of (1) encouraging more state agencies to utilize General Services where moneys can be saved, (2) providing a benchmark for comparisons as to whether General Services is furnishing the service at the lowest possible cost, and (3) aiding clients in projecting budget year costs. The department is inviting cost comparisons and suggestions for service improvements from the client agencies as well as any alternative sources of supply. This price book is available to client agencies and other interested organizations.

As part of the overall management concept, the department is constantly evaluating its services to better define existing activities in terms of clients' needs. Better identification has allowed the charging of services to clients which were formerly supported by the General Fund. This has two key advantages: (1) It makes the requesting client agency aware of the cost of the service provided and is a means for questioning the value of the service rendered; and (2) it eliminates the tendency of the provider of the service to be isolated from the client, which has often led to a lack of communication on the need, quality, cost and effectiveness of the service provided.

To better meet the needs of the department and client agencies, several elements within the department were combined during the past fiscal year. This included the merger of the data processing services office, the accounting and financial services office, and the management assistance division (including state records services) into the management services office. Also, the budget and planning office merged with the personnel office to form the administrative services division.

In addition, the 1973–74 Budget Act and Chapter 114, Statutes of 1973 (SB 778), shifted the statewide accounting and fiscal systems unit and the State Administrative Manual (SAM) unit from the management services office to the Department of Finance.

With the enactment of Chapter 1130, Statutes of 1972 this department, in cooperation with the State Department of Health will provide plan checking and construction inspection services to assure structural safety of new hospitals. This work will be undertaken by the structural safety section of the Office of Architecture and Construction.

In order to better serve the recreational needs of the people of the state, the maintenance operations of the California Exposition and Fair were transferred to the Department of Parks and Recreation. Another significant program change involved release of the Squaw Valley facilities to private enterprise.

The consolidation of radio engineering and maintenance service functions of the Division of Highways in the Communications Division has produced significant savings through improved service, increased efficiencies and purchasing economies. The Communications Division is currently receiving the private industry study of future communications needs and is working with local jurisdictions to encourage establishment of a statewide "911" emergency telephone system. It is anticipated that this service will be operable by 1982.

The Deferred Compensation Plan enacted by the Legislature as Chapter 1370, Statutes of 1972 (AB 2186) is being implemented during the current year. The costs of administration are to be financed from earnings of the investment portfolio.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	3,896	4,174.4	4,124.5	$40,331,569	$46,495,257	$46,924,078
Staff benefits	–	–	–	5,245,908	7,275,695	7,305,541
Totals, Personal Services	–	–	–	$45,577,477	$53,770,952	$54,229,619
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$55,938,573	$68,424,861	$70,413,464
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				99,889	105,880	114,000
Totals, Expenditures				$101,615,939	$122,301,693	$124,757,083
Reimbursements—other				*–223,427*	*–148,330*	*–148,330*
Intrafund services				–13,695,938	(13,695,938)	(13,695,938)
Net Expenditures				$87,696,574	$122,153,363	$124,608,753
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Social welfare services, Chapter 578, Statutes of 1971				201,698	155,000	28,315
Chapter 701, Statutes of 1970				29,579	29,500	29,500
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$87,927,851	$122,337,863	$124,666,568
General Fund				*6,012,657*	*3,710,745*	*3,936,040*
Service Revolving Fund				*75,213,135*	*109,251,703*	*110,796,795*
Architecture Revolving Fund				*4,380,285*	*6,560,920*	*7,022,581*
Architecture Public Building Fund				*1,319,444*	*1,608,877*	*1,649,689*
State School Building Aid Fund				*1,002,330*	*1,174,933*	*1,221,610*
Deferred Compensation Plan Fund				–	*30,685*	*39,853*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 166 *(General Fund)*	$3,878,225
Item 167 *(Deferred Compensation Plan Fund)*	(30,685)
Item 168 *(Deferred Compensation Plan Fund)*	39,853
Item 169 *(State School Building Aid Fund)*	1,171,610
Item 170 *(State School Building Aid Fund)*	(22,000)
Item 171 *(State School Building Aid Fund)*	50,000
Item 173–174 *(Service Revolving Fund)*	110,796,795
Item 175 *(Architecture Revolving Fund)*	7,022,581
Item 176 *(Architecture Public Building Fund)*	1,649,689

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$1,532,174	$5,483,575	$2,930,110
Architecture Public Building Fund	1,749,724	3,773,871	3,916,000

Department of General Services—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects	$2,929,112	$3,197,588	$1,899,435
General Fund	*2,869,500*	*2,441,500*	*1,899,435*
Bagley Conservation Fund	*59,612*	*90,388*	–
Consumer Affairs Fund	–	*665,700*	–

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Five major capital outlay projects are requested for 1974–75 totaling $1,899,435. These include:

(1) Remodel agriculture building to correct fire and life safety deficiencies delineated by the State Fire Marshal.

(2) Purchasing a variable capacity chiller to increase the marginal demand efficiency at the central heating and cooling plant.

(3) Providing an additional boiler for the central heating and cooling plant in order to reduce overall operating costs.

(4) Cleaning and recaulking all exterior joints of the Resources Building.

(5) Alterations to state buildings.

(6) Study to determine the most feasible method for providing additional cooling water.

APPROPRIATION

Item 375 *(General Fund)* $1,899,435

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

GOVERNOR'S PORTRAIT

These funds are proposed for the traditional painting of the Governor's portrait. The portrait will be displayed in the State Capitol Building as are the portraits of all Governors of California.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Governor's portrait *(General Fund)*	–	–	$7,500

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Governor's portrait *(General Fund)*	–	–	$7,500

APPROPRIATION

Item 177 *(General Fund)*	$7,500

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS *

The department provides services and assistance to California wage earners designed to promote their welfare, improve their working conditions and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. Direct services to wage earners include enforcement of Workmen's Compensation Insurance Laws and adjudication of workmen's compensation insurance claims; promotion of apprenticeship and other on-the-job training; prevention and elimination of discrimination in employment and housing and enforcement of all labor laws, in general. The California wage earner also benefits from the department's programs to assist negotiations between parties in industrial disputes when work stoppages are threatened; administer and enforce safety orders designed to protect workers from on-the-job injury or death; promulgate and administer labor standards for women and minors and collect, analyze and disseminate statistics which measure the condition of labor in the state.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Regulation of workmen's compensation self-insurance plans	8.5	13.6	13.6	$175,863	$267,732	$271,090
II. Conciliation of employer-employee disputes	16.4	17	19	376,193	438,017	470,713
III. Preventing, settling, adjudicating and administering disputes under workmen's compensation laws	550.6	584.6	590.6	9,966,166	11,255,295	11,514,749
IV. The prevention of industrial injuries and deaths to California workers	333.1	477.8	479.8	6,283,104	12,757,204	12,598,556
V. Promulgation and enforcement of a minimum wage for all employees, and labor standards for women and minors	74	79.1	79.1	1,332,860	1,612,466	1,543,338
VI. Enforcement of laws relating to wage payments, conditions of employment, licensing and adjudication	188.8	199.7	201.7	3,245,167	3,608,757	3,694,729
VII. Promotion, development and administration of apprenticeship and other on-the-job training	122.7	127.4	129.4	2,344,991	2,592,942	2,622,953
VIII. Labor force research and data dissemination	32.4	46.4	49.5	635,506	865,736	915,748
IX. The prevention and elimination of discrimination in employment and housing	61.2	66.9	68.9	1,219,769	1,385,931	1,442,128
XI. Administrative Supporting Costs:						
Distributed to programs	84.1	134.5	166	(1,372,712)	(1,658,742)	(1,723,176)
Distributed to other state departments	–	–	–	9,180	7,500	27,500
Undistributed administrative costs	–	–	–	375	723,253	1,302,170
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	1,471.8	1,747	1,797.6	$25,589,174	$35,514,833	$36,403,674
Reimbursements				*–267,221*	*–338,832*	*–362,390*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$25,321,953	$35,176,001	$36,041,284
General Fund				*24,032,317*	*28,652,393*	*29,609,971*
Federal funds				*1,289,636*	*6,523,608*	*6,431,313*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

III. PREVENTING, SETTLING, ADJUDICATING AND ADMINISTERING DISPUTES UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

The recent Governor's Task Force on Workmen's Compensation in California was created to review the workmen's compensation system and to report to the Governor on recommended changes. Many of the recommendations resulted in passage of legislation to become effective in January 1974. In addition to benefit changes, a statute also passed that establishes and funds a long-range workmen's compensation study commission to thoroughly explore all aspects of workmen's compensation and report back to the Legislature and the Governor on its recommendations.

These activities, as well as recent developments at the federal level, will effect changes in the compensation system by increasing scope and coverage. The program will be modified to reflect these changes.

IV. THE PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES AND DEATHS TO CALIFORNIA WORKERS

The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 (AB 150, Chapter 993, Statutes of 1973) provides job safety and health protection for workers in the state and implements the California plan for administration of an Occupational Safety and Health Program. The California plan, prepared under Section 18(b) of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, was approved by the U. S. Department of Labor on April 24, 1973. The State Agricultural and Services Agency has primary responsibility for administering the plan, exercised through the Department of Industrial Relations. Enforcement is carried out by the Division of Industrial Safety.

Under Section 23(g) of the federal act, the Secretary of Labor is authorized to make grants to the

* For the local assistance budget, see page L-19.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

IV. THE PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES AND DEATHS TO CALIFORNIA WORKERS—Continued

states to assist them in administering and enforcing programs for occupational safety and health contained in state plans approved by the Secretary, the federal share for each state grant may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost to the state of such a program.

The grant to California was approved on June 1, 1973. For fiscal 1973–74, the federal-state program covers costs involved in administering and enforcing federal occupational safety and health standards which excludes regulations dealing with elevators, fired pressure vessels, and mining.

Full implementation of the OSHA Plan requires 220 positions. This does not include 37 positions in the Labor Statistics and Research Unit funded by a Bureau of Labor Statistics grant.

The OSHA Standards Board and Appeals Board have been established. A portion of radiation activity is presently excluded under developmental aspects of the plan.

V. PROMULGATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF A MINIMUM WAGE FOR ALL EMPLOYEES, AND LABOR STANDARDS FOR WOMEN AND MINORS

Element A: Promulgation of a Minimum Wage for All Employees, and Labor Standards for Women and Minors

Legislation passed and signed by the Governor in 1972 gave the Industrial Welfare Commission the authority to set a minimum wage for men employees. Prior to the passage of this legislation, the commission had the authority to set a minimum wage for women and minor employees only.

The commission's authority for setting overtime and working conditions requirements was extended to men by Chapter 1007, Statutes of 1973 (AB 478). Previously, only women and minors were covered by these requirements.

During 1973, wage boards appointed by the Industrial Welfare Commission, met and made recommendations to the commission on (1) hours of work; and (2) the standard conditions of labor which should prevail. The Industrial Welfare Commission will hold two sets of public hearings in 1973—one set on the wage board recommendations and the second set on the commission's proposed regulations. It is expected that the new Industrial Welfare Commission orders will become effective on March 1, 1974. The new orders will include minimum wage coverage for men. There will also be a new order covering household technicians employed by private householders—an area of employment not previously regulated by the Industrial Welfare Commission. The responsibility for enforcing the Industrial Welfare Commission orders is assigned by law to the Division of Industrial Welfare.

Element B: Enforcement of the Minimum Wage, and Equal Pay Law for all Employees and Labor Standards for Women and Minors

The Division of Industrial Welfare enforces the orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission (including the minimum wage), as well as sections of the Labor Code. For 1973–74 and 1974–75 the program will be modified to include the revised Industrial Welfare Commission orders, the new minimum wage coverage for men, and the new order for household technicians.

VII. PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF APPRENTICESHIP AND OTHER ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Continual Growth of Active Apprenticeship

The total number of registered apprentices by the end of the fiscal year 1972–73 was 34,122. This is an increase of more than 2,000 over the previous year. The increase is attributed to contractors' awareness of the required apprentice to journeyman ratio on public works, the growing economic condition of the building and construction industry, state and national emphasis on job training and wider public recognition of careers in the apprenticeable occupations. With continued economic growth and increased emphasis on the apprentice to journeyman ratio requirement on public works, the number of active apprentices should approach 36,000 by the end of the year. This will provide significant job opportunities for youth, particularly those from the minority community.

VIII. LABOR FORCE RESEARCH AND DATA DISSEMINATION

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, agreed to a 50/50 grant for 1973–74 with the Division of Labor Statistics and Research to continue the national work injuries and illnesses survey and also to continue the "Accident Cause" data program. The Bureau of Labor Statistics also granted a 90/10 planning grant for including state and local governments under the recordkeeping and survey provisions of OSHA. In 1974–75, all recordkeeping and survey provisions under Cal-OSHA for both the private and public sectors will be carried on by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research.

The division is also initiating a research study covering safety and health provisions in collective bargaining agreements.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

IX. THE PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

The Legislature passed two bills affecting this program: AB 1206 enacted as Chapter 1144, Statutes of 1972, effective March 7, 1973, concerning age discrimination; and AB 1136 enacted as Chapter 1189, Statutes of 1973, operative July 1, 1974, concerning discrimination of the physically handicapped. Both are assigned to the Division of Fair Employment Practices for enforcement.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	1,471.8	1,747	1,797.6	$18,954,193	$23,477,470	$24,628,321
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,214,981	2,930,065	2,955,399
Totals, Personal Services	1,471.8	1,747	1,797.6	$21,169,174	$26,407,535	$27,583,720
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				4,420,000	9,107,298	8,819,954
Totals, Expenditures				$25,589,174	$35,514,833	$36,403,674
Reimbursements				*–267,221*	*–338,832*	*–362,390*
NET EXPENDITURES				$25,321,953	$35,176,001	$36,041,284
General Fund				*24,032,317*	*28,652,393*	*29,609,971*
Federal funds				*1,289,636*	*6,523,608*	*6,431,313*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 178 *(General Fund)*	$29,509,971
Grants *(Federal funds)*	6,431,313

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$793,825	$805,370	$816,870

UNINSURED EMPLOYERS FUND

This program provides for payment of workmen's compensation benefits to employees whose employers have failed to make benefit payments required under the Labor Code. This program is authorized under the provisions of Sections 3715–3727 of the Labor Code which established the Uninsured Employers' Fund for the purpose of making such workmen's compensation benefit payments.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Uninsured Employers Program (expenditures)	$78,251	$15,000	$25,000
Totals, Expenditures	$78,251	$15,000	$25,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Expenditures	$78,251	$15,000	$25,000
Uninsured Employers' Fund	*55,291*	*15,000*	*25,000*
General Fund	*22,960*	–	–

APPROPRIATIONS

Section 3715, 3727, Labor Code *(Uninsured Employers Fund)*	$25,000

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

The California State Compensation Insurance Fund is a self-supporting enterprise created to offer insurance protection to employers at the lowest possible cost. This fund operates in competition with other insurance carriers acting as a yardstick for the securing of fair premium rates for employers and fair treatment for injured employees. The fund is required by law to use the same rates and classifications established by the State Insurance Commissioner for insurers generally, and provides that the rates shall be only those sufficient to carry out the specific purposes stated in law.

Expenditure estimates for the budget year are based on the level of activity anticipated by the fund's management. Changes in economic conditions may result in corresponding changes in the various items of expense.

The budget data presented is information available as an annual operations report. As a public enterprise fund authorized by statutes, no budget detail is presented.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Compensation insurance *(State Compensation Insurance Fund)* [a]	$27,211,247	$31,435,995	$32,900,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Salaries and wages	$14,973,183	$17,091,603	$17,800,000
Staff benefits	1,852,244	2,104,405	2,200,000
Totals, Personal Services	$16,825,427	$19,196,008	$20,000,000
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	$10,385,820	$12,239,987	$12,900,000
Totals, Expenditures *(State Compensation Insurance Fund)* [a]	$27,211,247	$31,435,995	$32,900,000

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS FOR SUBSEQUENT INJURIES

This program provides benefits for permanent disabilities in accordance with the provisions of Sections 4750–4755 of the Labor Code, which arise from industrial injury suffered by an employee who has suffered from a previous permanent disability.

Chapter 1334, Statutes of 1972, provides that where there are no heirs of a deceased employee or persons entitled to death benefit payment, such payment will be made to the state. These funds are continuously available for payment of benefits and partially offset the need for direct General Fund support.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Workmen's compensation benefits for subsequent injuries *(General Fund)*	$2,172,829	$2,368,225	$2,501,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Workmen's compensation for subsequent injuries *(General Fund)*	$2,172,829	$2,368,225	$2,501,000
APPROPRIATIONS			
Item 180 *(General Fund)*			$504,225
Chapter 1334, Statutes of 1972 *(General Fund)*			1,996,775

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Death benefit payments *(General Fund)*	–	$1,864,000	$1,996,775

[a] Expenditure not included in overall budget totals.

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD

The State Personnel Board is responsible for serving the personnel needs of state agencies and for providing leadership for these agencies in improvement of personnel practices and procedures. The board's authority to conduct central personnel management functions for State Government derives from Article XXIV of the State Constitution and from provisions of the Government Code.

The State Personnel Board, within the framework of a merit system, conducts the majority of the state's recruitment efforts, develops examining techniques to select and rank qualified applicants, sets compensation rates and standards within funds authorized by the Legislature, provides departmental consultation on employee development and conducts training for management employees, and provides leadership in personnel management practices and procedures. The board also provides, under contract and on a fully reimbursable basis, technical personnel services to political subdivisions on request and administers a federally required merit system for local governmental employees.

The Career Opportunities Development Program provides leadership, direction, and technical assistance in creating job opportunities for disadvantaged and minority persons within both the state and local governments. Through the Welfare Reform Act of 1971, additional responsibilities were assigned to the COD Program including the development, implementation, and operation of JOBS Program for welfare recipients; grants to cities and counties for local COD projects; and technical assistance to the state and local jurisdictions.

The State Personnel Board is the recipient of an IPA grant. These funds are to provide services for a selection consulting center. The selection consulting center provides consulting, research, and training services in the area of public personnel selection.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	MAN-YEARS 73–74	MAN-YEARS 74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Employment services	192.2	189	194.7	$3,705,055	$4,506,216	$4,668,543
II. Personnel management services	41.2	38.5	38.3	952,854	1,043,966	1,251,151
III. Program development	61.6	52.7	52.3	1,611,651	1,455,171	1,614,373
IV. Career opportunities development	28.1	82	32	8,515,343	7,314,350	3,609,373
V. Local government services	96.4	108.5	107	1,471,658	1,847,219	1,819,647
VI. Program support for ACCPPM	8.1	–	–	108,409	65,258	–
VII. Administrative services—distributed to other programs	145.1	137.9	138.2	(2,523,101)	(2,709,033)	(3,151,128)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	572.7	608.6	562.5	$16,364,970	$16,232,180	$12,963,087
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–$127,037*	*–$143,377*	*–$109,373*
Other				*–2,335,110*	*–1,763,460*	*–1,333,315*
Totals, Reimbursements				*–$2,462,147*	*–$1,906,837*	*–$1,442,688*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$13,902,823	$14,325,343	$11,520,399
General Fund				*13,902,823*	*13,805,094*	*10,521,282*
Cooperative Personnel Services Revolving Fund[a]				–	*520,249*	*999,117*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Employment Services

The State Personnel Board has indicated that increased workload in the areas of examination processing and application processing and interviewing, is causing major bottlenecks. After taking into consideration modifications to the state service entrance examination processing, the need for a state traffic officer examination in fiscal year 1974–75, and changes in the examination plan for staff services classes, the State Personnel Board has estimated that there will be an increase in the budget year of approximately 33,000 applicants and 5,000 interviews over the current year. To handle the increasing workload in application processing with maximum flexibility, three man-years of temporary help have been added for the budget year. To handle the increased interview workload, 3.9 man-years of temporary help have been added for paid chairmen and paid public members.

These temporary help positions will be funded on a reimbursement basis.

Personnel Management Services

This program is being increased by $100,000 to provide for a study of state electronic data processing personnel management practices. This would include the revision of the EDP classification structure to provide the technical personnel required by modern computer technology, and evaluation of current EDP personnel qualifications process to effect changes which will insure only well qualified personnel.

Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management

In prior budgets, the activities of the Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management (ACCPPM) have been shown partly in ACCPPM's budget presentation and partly in the State Personnel Board budget. The State Personnel Board portion included staffing and administrative support functions of ACCPPM. Actually, these functions are organizationally and physically separated from the State Personnel Board. Although the State Personnel Board has administrative responsibility for

[a] Nongovernmental cost fund revenues and expenditures are excluded from overall budget totals.

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

ACCPPM, policy is set by a 17-man council and an executive director and staff carry out the administrative activities of ACCPPM. The executive director and staff have no direct linkage to the State Personnel Board. Effective January 1, 1974, the program support function for ACCPPM in this budget is being transferred to ACCPPM's budget. Subsequently, ACCPPM is being transferred to the Office of Planning and Research. A total of 7.4 positions will be involved in this transfer.

Career Opportunities Development

This program was initially funded through federal grants. The Welfare Reform Act of 1971 appropriated $7 million to the program. Subsequent General Fund appropriations of $2.8 million and $7 million were made in the 1972 and 1973 respective Budget Acts. Of the $7 million for 1973–74, $5.5 million is earmarked for the Jobs for Welfare Recipients Program and $1.5 million is for administrative support and program development.

Because of the allocation of additional federal Work Incentive Program (WIN) funds through the Department of Human Resources Development for the WIN-COD Jobs for Welfare Recipients Program, the current program level can be maintained by a reduction in the General Fund cost for 1974–75 from $5.5 million to $2 million. This decrease in General Fund cost results from a change in the federal fund-state fund match ratio from 50–50 to 80–20.

A transitional employment experimental model became operational during 1973–74. When fully under way, 50 welfare recipient positions will be established by "host" agencies with opportunity for permanent employment through "receiving" agencies. To accomplish this, 50 temporary help positions were administratively established in the State Personnel Board budget. These positions will be funded through the use of COD jobs money.

Local Government Services

Chapter 838, Statutes of 1973, established the Cooperative Personnel Services Revolving Fund. This legislation provides that payments received for services to local government, which were previously treated as reimbursements, will now be deposited in the CPS Revolving Fund for appropriation in the Budget Act. The legislation also transfers $125,000 from the General Fund to the CPS Revolving Fund as a loan to capitalize the new fund.

Administrative Services

Workload increases in the form of additional duties have been consistently added to the mail and duplicating unit without corresponding increases in staff. One clerk I position to meet this need has been added in the budget year.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	572.7	608.6	562.5	$5,692,916	$6,612,575	$6,453.759
Staff benefits	–	–	–	673,573	908,282	887,162
Totals, Personal Services	572.7	608.6	562.5	$6,366,489	$7,520,857	$7,340,921
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$1,964,671	$2,501,806	$2,431,336
SPECIAL OPERATING EXPENSES						
WRA—welfare recipients jobs				5,652,100	5,251,720	2,000,000
WRA—administration and program development				2,368,663	869,129	1,058,483
EDP classification study				–	–	100,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$9,985,434	$8,622,655	$5,589.819
Consolidated Data Center				13,047	88,668	32,347
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$16,364,970	$16,232,180	$12,963,087
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–$127,037*	*–$143,377*	*–$109,373*
Other				*–2,335,110*	*–1,763,460*	*–1,333,315*
Totals, Reimbursements				*–$2,462,147*	*–$1,906,837*	*–$1,442,688*
NET EXPENDITURES				$13,902,823	$14,325,343	$11,520,399
General Fund				*13,902,823*	*13,805,094*	*10,521,282*
Cooperative Personnel Services Revolving Fund				–	*520,249*	*999,117*

APPROPRIATION

Support, Item 181 *(General Fund)*	$10,421,282
Item 182 EPP Classification Study *(General Fund)*	$100,000
Item 183 *(Cooperative Personnel Services Revolving Fund)*	$999,117

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$1,200	$1,000	$1,000

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

The system administers a group of separate, but related, benefits for just under a half million public employees within the State of California. This grouping consists of retirement and death benefits; the extension of social security coverage to public employees, and the development, negotiation and operation of a number of group hospital and medical insurance plans.

The system's programs include the constitutional officers of the state, the Members of the Legislature, legislative employees, state employees, almost all school employees who are not teachers, and any other public employees whose employer elects to contract for the benefits the system offers.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Retirement	198.9	233.6	222.1	$4,852,705	$5,901,275	$6,234,431
II. Social security	14.5	15.8	15.8	219,896	253,109	257,233
III. Health benefits	24.9	29.1	29.1	601,276	660,998	666,525
IV. Administration—distributed to other programs	–	–	–	(2,945,169)	(3,253,318)	(3,455,440)
V. Administration—undistributed	123.3	126.3	135.4	437,948	495,615	500,000
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	361.6	404.8	402.4	$6,111,825	$7,310,997	$7,658,189
Reimbursements—other				*–676,412*	*–786,724*	*–779,233*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$5,435,413	$6,524,273	$6,878,956
General Fund				*18,000*	*48,000*	*18,000*
Public Employees' Retirement Fund [a]				*4,816,137*	*5,815,275*	*6,194,431*
State Employees' Contingency Reserve Fund [a]				*601,276*	*660,998*	*666,525*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Retirement Program

Cost increases in the current and budget years, for the most part, are based upon: 1973 legislation improving benefits for sick leave accumulation; statutory requirement of an annual audit by a nongovernmental organization; the establishment of an EDP control function; the revision and updating of the active member data base; the need for additional space and alterations; and continuing growth of the system and cost-of-living salary increases.

Seven new positions are included in the 1974–75 budget for these needs. Early establishment of these is proposed for 1973–74 to meet workload requirements. In addition to these, 5.4 limited term positions will be established in 1973–74 only, to meet one-time workload resulting from new legislation.

A reduction of 11.5 positions in 1974–75 is related to the completions of the update of the retired members' data base, and the valuation of the Legislators' Retirement System.

Social Security Program

Activity within this program remains relatively stable. Public agencies continue their interest in both entering into coverage and excluding themselves from coverage. Currently, the major thrust is on the definition of positions, for social security purposes, as being or not being "policemen positions".

Health Benefits Program

Coverage under this program remains popular with new state employees. The number of state employees covered has remained fairly level. However, the overall coverage continues to increase as the number of annuitants increase.

Cost increases in this program also are attributable to the recent salary increases and general cost-of-living.

Administration

The 1974–75 budget includes 21.3 positions for actuarial, clerical, accounting and EDP workload. 9.6 of these will be established in 1973–74 to meet workload requirements.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	361.6	404.8	402.4	$3,400,243	$4,000,690	$4,163,474
Staff benefits	–	–	–	401,658	459,972	513,392
Totals, Personal Services	361.6	404.8	402.4	$3,801,901	$4,460,662	$4,676,866
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$2,126,815	$2,181,661	$2,312,649
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				183,109	668,674	668,674
Totals, Expenditures				$6,111,825	$7,310,997	$7,658,189
Reimbursements—other				*–676,412*	*–786,724*	*–779,233*
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations				$5,435,413	$6,524,273	$6,878,956
General Fund				*18,000*	*48,000*	*18,000*
Public Employees' Retirement Fund [a]				*4,816,137*	*5,815,275*	*6,194,431*
State Employees' Contingency Reserve Fund [a]				*601,276*	*660,998*	*666,525*

[a] Trust fund expenditures and revenues are excluded from overall budget totals.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Item 184 *(General Fund)*			$18,000
Item 185 *(Public Employees Retirement Fund)* [a]			6,194,431
Item 186 *(State Employees' Contingency Reserve Fund)* [a]			666,525

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$27	–	–

STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The State Teachers' Retirement System administers a statewide retirement program for teachers in the public schools of California. Approximately 53,000 persons are currently receiving benefits from the system. At June 30, 1973 the Teachers' Retirement Fund contains $2.7 billion of contributions which are currently invested in bonds, stocks and mortgages.

The system gives indirect assistance to employers in recruiting and retaining competent teachers and provides for the orderly retirement of the aged and disabled teacher as well as providing benefits for survivors.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Service to members and employers	293.9	323.4	338.2	$4,182,331	$5,059,031	$5,513,854
Reimbursements—other				*–236,070*	*–260,000*	*–230,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM				$3,946,261	$4,799,031	$5,283,854
Teachers' Retirement Fund [b]				*3,946,261*	*4,799,031*	*5,283,854*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Legislation

With the passage of Chapter 1305, Statutes of 1971, benefits were increased for both active and retired teachers and the system was fully funded to support all future benefit payments.

In the 1972 legislative session, the enactment of Chapters 239, 361, and 878, Statutes of 1972, provided members of the Los Angeles Unified Local School System, the Los Angeles Community College System, and teacher members of the San Francisco City and County System with the option to elect total membership with the local system or STRS effective July 1, 1972.

On June 14, 1972, the membership of the Los Angeles Unified Local System and the Los Angeles Community College System elected to abolish their local systems and merge their total membership with STRS.

Members of the San Francisco City and County System held an election on February 15, 1973 to determine on an individual basis their membership totally in the local system or totally in STRS. The majority of the members voted to stay in STRS.

Legislation also enacted during the 1972 legislative session requires the system to employ a certified public accountant to audit its financial statements. The audit shall be made annually commencing with the year ending June 30, 1974. Funds for the first audit are included in this budget.

Member Services

A one-year task was authorized in 1973–74 to perform a review of the system's disability benefit program. Results of the study will be available in the spring of 1974.

A southern California branch office was established in the 1973–74 budget. Five positions were included to staff the office in 1973–74.

The 1974–75 budget includes funding for an actuarial valuation and an analysis of the system's experience to be conducted by an independent actuarial firm.

The 1974–75 budget includes 4.3 positions for the start of a four-year project to microfilm all members' files. Presently only new member files and files of teachers reentering the system are being microfilmed. The microfilming of all files will increase operational efficiencies.

The 1974–75 budget includes 19.5 positions for workload increases in the verifications and related processes brought about by planned additional requirements. The 1974–75 budget also includes a reduction of 9 limited term positions related to the disability task force study and the completion of other one-time workload.

[a] Trust fund expenditures and revenues are excluded from overall budget totals.
[b] Trust fund expenditures are excluded from overall budget totals.

STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

Investment Program

During the 1972–73 fiscal year, the system increased its net average rate of return on its investment portfolio from a previous rate of 6.01 percent to 6.09 percent. New commitments in fixed income securities totaled $330 million at an average yield of 7.46 percent.

Proceeds from sales totaled $25.8 million. Reinvestment in higher yielding securities will earn the system an additional $736,000 by the maturities of the issues sold.

During 1972, enabling legislation became effective which permitted investment in stocks by the Teachers' Retirement Fund. An investment counsel was appointed and the equities investment program was implemented in March 1973. Stocks purchased during the year totaled $79 million.

Securities acquired with the merger of the two Los Angeles systems included $37 million in stocks, $229 million in bonds and $6 million in mortgages.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	293.9	323.4	338.2	$2,443,378	$3,005,395	$3,215,663
Staff benefits	–	–	–	313,486	383,343	408,039
Totals, Personal Services	293.9	323.4	338.2	$2,756,864	$3,388,738	$3,623,702
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$1,400,958	$1,365,309	$1,553,608
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				24,509	304,984	336,544
Totals, Expenditures				$4,182,331	$5,059,031	$5,513,854
Reimbursements—other				*–236,070*	*–260,000*	*–230,000*
NET EXPENDITURES *(Teachers' Retirement Fund)* [a]				$3,946,261	$4,799,031	$5,283,854

APPROPRIATIONS

	1974–75
Item 187 *(Teachers' Retirement Fund)* [a]	$5,283,854

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$13	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS *

The Department of Veterans Affairs has a threefold overall objective: (1) provide comprehensive assistance to veterans and dependents of veterans in obtaining benefits and rights to which they may be entitled under state and federal laws; (2) afford California veterans the opportunity of becoming homeowners through the medium of long-term low interest loans available to them under the Cal-Vet farm and home loan program; and (3) provide support for the Veterans Home of California where eligible veterans may live in a retirement community and where complete nursing care and hospitalization is provided.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	MAN-YEARS 73–74	MAN-YEARS 74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Farm and home loans to veterans	129.1	183.2	183.2	$300,754,994	$440,310,742	$440,100,279
II. Veterans claims and rights	32.2	37	37	447,184	517,197	538,153
III. Educational assistance to veterans dependents	15	15	15	2,300,090	2,331,714	2,337,799
IV. Care of sick and disabled veterans	720.3	725.2	727.7	8,869,194	10,235,635	10,605,237
V. General administration—distributed to other programs	27.4	30.4	30.4	(422,135)	(491,285)	(519,610)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	924	990.8	993.3	$312,371,462	$453,395,288	$453,581,468
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–293,658*	*–200,000*	*–200,000*
Other				*–1,882,012*	*–1,828,390*	*–1,834,455*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$310,195,792	$451,366,898	$451,547,013
General Fund				*7,040,229*	*8,285,758*	*8,364,309*
Veterans' Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943 [b]				*300,754,994*	*440,310,742*	*440,100,279*
Federal funds				*2,400,569*	*2,770,398*	*3,082,425*

[a] Trust fund expenditures are excluded from overall budget totals.
[b] A public service enterprise fund, not included in overall budget tables.
* For the local assistance budget, see page L-20.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The recent increase in the statutory maximum loan from $20,000 to $25,000, coupled with the availability of bond funds, has resulted in an increase in applications for benefits three times that of the monthly average intake for 1972. Forty-seven positions, at a cost of $590,970, were added to the Veterans Farm and Home Loan Program to provide support for the increased workload. The positions are funded from the Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund.

In prior years only operational costs and debt service have been included in the budget. Expenditures for Cal-Vet loans have now been added to the operational costs and debt service to reflect the total cost of the program in all three years here displayed.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	MAN-YEARS 73–74	MAN-YEARS 74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	924	990.8	993.3	$8,651,270	$10,095,069	$10,324,974
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,089,131	1,344,770	1,373,725
Totals, Personal Services	924	990.8	993.3	$9,740,401	$11,439,839	$11,698,699
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				2,610,438	3,164,249	3,271,269
Minor Capital Outlay				–	106,100	26,400
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$12,350,839	$14,710,188	$14,996,368
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–293,658*	*–200,000*	*–200,000*
Other				*–1,882,012*	*–1,828,390*	*–1,834,455*
NET EXPENDITURES				$10,175,169	$12,681,798	$12,961,913
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Loans and debt service				297,935,713	436,600,000	436,500,000
Educational assistance to veterans dependents				2,084,910	2,085,100	2,085,100
Totals, Expenditures				$310,195,792	$451,366,898	$451,547,013
General Fund				*7,040,229*	*8,285,758*	*8,364,309*
Veterans' Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943 [a]				*300,754,994*	*440,310,742*	*440,100,279*
Federal funds				*2,400,569*	*2,770,398*	*3,082,425*

APPROPRIATION

Item 188 *(General Fund)*	$1,023,223
Item 189 *(Veterans' Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943)*	268,480
Item 190 *(General Fund)*	2,085,100
Item 191 *(General Fund)*	5,255,986
Continuing appropriation *(Veterans' Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943)*	439,831,799
Grants *(Federal funds)*	3,082,425

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$501,044	$275,000	$275,000

Department of Veterans Affairs—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects	$2,000	$758,740	–
General Fund	*2,000*	*2,893,627*	*–214,773*
Veterans' Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943	–	*–2,134,887*	–
Federal funds	–	–	*214,773*

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The capital outlay program for 1973–74 provided for the repayment of a 1964 loan from the Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943 which was used for capital plan parking facilities in Sacramento.

Four projects were in process during 1973–74 to meet health and safety requirements at the Veterans Home. Federal matching funds are expected to be recovered during 1974–75 for three of these projects.

[a] A public service enterprise fund, not included in overall budget totals.



BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

The Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control is constitutionally and statutorily committed to the program of administering the provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. The department enforces the state liquor laws by the elimination of the unlawful manufacture, selling and disposing of alcoholic beverages.

The department functions through a headquarters office and area, district and branch offices. The field offices receive and review applications for new licenses and the transfers of existing licenses, investigate the character of applicants, provide direct law compliance and encourage, train and assist local law enforcement agencies to enforce the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. Compliance is determined by inspection and investigation.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act	433.9	437.3	449.3	$6,914,748	$7,807,457	$8,091,460
Reimbursements—other				*–111,199*	*–122,440*	*–122,450*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*				$6,803,549	$7,685,017	$7,969,010

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

A consistent growth in workload has occurred since the 1970–71 fiscal year. The workload in this department attributed to licensing activities increased between 5 percent and 10 percent in practically all categories between 1970–71 and 1971–72. The statistics for 1972–73 show approximately the same increases as in 1971–72. Prior to 1972 the licensing workload varied from 1 percent to 2 percent a year. During the period 1967–72 legislation passed which added to the licensing workload, such as: the issuance of on-sale daily licenses, the issuance of manager certificates, the issuance of out-of-state beer manufacturer's certificates, the issuance of distilled spirits rectifiers general licenses and a requirement that licenses be transferred when ownership of 50 percent or more of the shares of stock of a licensed corporation changes hands. From 1967 to 1972 the number of all types of active licenses grew from 47,715 to 50,177, or approximately 5 percent.

Compliance activities, as measured by the number of disciplinary actions taken and the number of arrests, had been on the increase up to 1970–71. In 1971–72 and 1972–73 these activities either decreased or became stabilized at 1 percent to 2 percent more than the same types of actions in the previous years. As a result personnel which had ordinarily been assigned to compliance activities were diverted to handling the additional licensing workload.

It is estimated that the additional workload will require the appointment of five additional special investigator positions and seven clerical positions at a cost of $125,683.

ADMINISTRATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL ACT

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	433.9	437.3	449.3	$4,966,372	$5,642,655	$5,750,098
Staff benefits	–	–	–	657,824	741,754	852,015
Totals, Personal Services	433.9	437.3	449.3	$5,624,196	$6,384,409	$6,602,113
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				1,277,632	1,410,128	1,476,427
Consolidated data center				12,920	12,920	12,920
Totals, Expenditures				$6,914,748	$7,807,457	$8,091,460
Reimbursements—other				*–111,199*	*–122,440*	*–122,450*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$6,803,549	$7,685,017	$7,969,010

APPROPRIATION

Item 193 *(General Fund)*	$7,969,010

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$7,837,829	$7,950,000	$8,100,000

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL APPEALS BOARD

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board is a single function agency. The board hears appeals from decisions of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. By use of streamlined procedures and flexible hearing calendars, the board provides a rapid adjudication of appeals and brings to a conclusion administrative remedies available to protestants, applicants and licensees. The board consists of three members appointed by the Governor.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administrative review	7	7	7	$139,205	$155,387	$157,404
Reimbursements—other	–	–	–	*–90*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	7	7	7	$139,115	$155,387	$157,404

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

During fiscal year 1972–73, 148 cases were appealed and 146 decisions were issued. Of the latter, the appeals board reversed the department's decision 26 times. Of these 26 reversals, the department sought judicial review on 10 cases. In addition, licensees sought judicial review of 23 cases in which the appeals board affirmed decisions of the department.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	7	7	7	$106,265	$113,469	$115,186
Staff benefits	–	–	–	9,726	15,841	15,603
Totals, Personal Services	7	7	7	$115,991	$129,310	$130,789
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				23,214	26,077	26,615
Totals, Expenditures				$139,205	$155,387	$157,404
Reimbursements—other				*–90*	–	–
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$139,115	$155,387	$157,404

APPROPRIATION	
Item 194 *(General Fund)*	$157,404

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

The State Banking Department is primarily concerned with protecting the public from economic loss resulting from bank and trust company failures. In addition to encouraging observance of sound banking practices, the department regulates transmitters of money aboard and certifies securities as legal investments. Also, the Superintendent of Banks has the duty of functioning as the administrator of local agency security. With the exception of the local agency security program, which is a reimbursable General Fund program, the programs of the State Banking Department are supported by the State Banking Fund which is replenished annually by assessment of banks and trust companies, license and application fees and charges for specific services.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Licensing and supervision of banks and trust companies	75.3	86	96	$1,687,461	$2,047,435	$2,329,324
II. Transmitters of money abroad	0.3	0.5	1.5	7,500	13,000	27,000
III. Certification of securities	0.1	0.1	0.1	3,000	3,250	3,250
IV. Administration of local agency security	0.9	0.9	0.9	27,949	35,000	38,500
V. Administration — distributed to other programs	14.1	14.5	16.5	(298,370)	(333,534)	(366,476)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	90.7	102	115	$1,725,910	$2,098,685	$2,398,074
Reimbursements—other				*–34,577*	*–35,000*	*–38,500*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(Banking Fund)*				$1,691,333	$2,063,685	$2,359,574

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

State Licensed Bank Facilities

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Banks	107	125	138
Branches	723	773	835
Trust companies	10	11	12
International banking corporations	1	1	1
Foreign banking corporations	36	40	45
Total assets (billions)	$26.7	$30.8	$35.5
Total trust fiduciary assets (billions)	$8.8	$9.7	$10.9

Investigation of Applications for New Facilities

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Applications filed for new banks	47	45	45
Applications filed for new branches	99	110	125
Applications filed for new trust facilities	1	2	2
Applications filed for new foreign banking corporations	9	7	8

Licensing and Supervision of Banks and Trust Companies

Due to a continuous increase in the number of institutions supervised and a rapid growth in assets the department has been unable since 1970 to meet its statutory requirement to examine each bank and trust company at least once each calendar year. To alleviate this problem an additional 13 new examiner positions are included in this program to meet the provisions of the law.

Departmental Administration

One new attorney position and two clerical support positions are included in this program to handle an increased workload resulting from the increase in the number of licensees.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	90.7	102	115	$1,258,213	$1,590,741	$1,796,000
Staff benefits	–	–	–	139,512	161,930	197,560
Totals, Personal Services	90.7	102	115	$1,397,725	$1,752,671	$1,993,560
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				328,185	346,014	404,514
Totals, Expenditures				$1,725,910	$2,098,685	$2,398,074
Reimbursements—other				*–34,577*	*–35,000*	*–38,500*
Net Expenditures *(Banking Fund)*				$1,691,333	$2,063,685	$2,359,574

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 195 *(General Fund)*	–
Item 196 *(Banking Fund)*	($38,500)
Item 197 *(Banking Fund)*	2,359,574

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Banking Fund	$1,688,991	$2,197,159	$2,320,149
General Fund	950	1,000	1,000

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS

The Department of Corporations is concerned with providing appropriate controls over solicitation, marketing and sale of securities and franchises to California residents, installing and maintaining adequate deterrents and safeguards against unfair or unscrupulous promotional schemes, taking suitable enforcement action when dishonest and questionable practices occur in such sales and providing regulatory surveillance over companies engaged in the business of lending money or receiving funds from the public in a fiduciary capacity.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Securities and franchise	161.3	191	192	$2,980,714	$3,450,945	$3,573,740
II. Lender-fiduciary	91.8	93	93	1,561,713	1,763,004	1,814,792
III. Administration—distributed to other programs	14	14	14	(199,286)	(211,143)	(223,918)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	267.1	298	299	$4,542,427	$5,213,949	$5,388,532
Reimbursements—other				*–1,143,364*	*–1,212,145*	*–1,243,530*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*				$3,399,063	$4,001,804	$4,145,002

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Chapter 854, Statutes of 1973 (AB 799), approved by the Governor on September 25, 1973, imposed various new duties on the Commissioner of Corporations relating to the regulation of commodities transactions. An appropriation sufficient to fund seven positions was included as a part of that bill. Other than seeking sufficient funds to continue the mandates of this recent legislation (California Commodity Law), the department proposes to operate at the same staff level as in the previous year. Administration of the California Commodity Law is included as a part of the department's securities and franchise program.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	267.1	298	299	$3,413,964	$3,959,842	$4,050,505
Staff benefits	–	–	–	375,558	455,387	474,180
TOTALS, PERSONAL SERVICES	267.1	298	299	$3,789,522	$4,415,229	$4,524,685
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				728,968	772,720	836,347
Consolidated data center				23,937	26,000	27,500
Totals, Expenditures				$4,542,427	$5,213,949	$5,388,532
Reimbursements—other				*–1,143,364*	*–1,212,145*	*–1,243,530*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$3,399,063	$4,001,804	$4,145,002

APPROPRIATION

Item 198 *(General Fund)*	$4,145,002

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Revenues *(General Fund)*	$6,030,529	$6,294,250	$6,603,750

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The department is concerned with promoting and maintaining adequate housing and public living environs for California citizens of all socioeconomic levels and protecting the public from inadequate construction, manufacture, repair, or rehabilitation of buildings, particularly dwelling units, and from improper living environs through the establishment and enforcement of health and safety standards.

In addition, the department serves as a catalyst in seeking solutions to California's housing and community development problems through technical assistance, advice, research, and dissemination of information to citizens, private businesses and governmental entities.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Codes and Standards Program	120.5	134.5	135.5	$2,265,620	$2,744,482	$2,783,523
II. Research and Assistance Program	20	20	14.7	385,541	591,974	374,756
III. Administration—distributed to other programs	11	10.5	11	(183,383)	(200,894)	(209,694)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	151.5	165	161.2	$2,651,161	$3,336,456	$3,158,279
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–82,171*	*–212,750*	*–19,000*
Other				*–1,221,754*	*–1,267,768*	*–1,224,310*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*				$1,347,236	$1,855,938	$1,914,969

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Recent revisions of the mobilehome regulations have brought them into closer alignment with national mobilehome standards enhancing the possibility of reciprocity between states.

New legislation (SB 261) establishes requirements for permits to install mobilehomes in California thus providing an improved level of safety to occupants. As a result, reductions in mobilehome complaints are anticipated. Two man-years in the current year and budget year are being requested to perform this increase in permit and inspection workload.

The budget for the department reflects a workload decrease of 11 man-years in 1973–74 and 13.3 in 1974–75. This adjustment is due primarily to a decrease in mobilehome production and the completion of several projects in the Research and Assistance Program.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	151.5	165	161.2	$1,902,546	$2,221,683	$2,213,253
Staff benefits	–	–	–	224,307	273,941	289,513
Totals, Personal Services	151.5	165	161.2	$2,126,853	$2,495,624	$2,502,766
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				524,308	834,066	648,747
Consolidated data center				–	6,766	6,766
Totals, Expenditures				$2,651,161	$3,336,456	$3,158,279
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–82,171*	*–212,750*	*–19,000*
Other				*–1,221,754*	*–1,267,768*	*–1,224,310*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$1,347,236	$1,855,938	$1,914,969

APPROPRIATION

Item 199 *(General Fund)*	$1,914,969

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$709,471	$745,482	$930,982

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

The purpose of the Department of Insurance is to protect the general public, insurance policyholders and the rights of beneficiaries in California.

This is accomplished through regulating insurance companies for solvency, granting or denying security permits, reviewing annually some 25,000 insurance policies and related forms, establishing rates and rules for workmen's compensation insurance, regulating compliance with the general rating law and acting as receiver of insurance companies in financial trouble.

In addition, the department maintains a staff of insurance officers in four cities to receive complaints from the public concerning insurance claims or misconduct of agents or brokers. Complaints are vigorously investigated and prompt correction of any company or agency misbehavior is required.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	MAN-YEARS 73–74	MAN-YEARS 74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Regulation of insurance companies	164.8	175.1	181.1	$3,336,607	$3,924,777	$4,041,519
II. Regulation of insurance producers	82	88.2	93.2	1,355,636	2,220,938	2,293,150
III. Administration—distributed to other programs	33.1	37.2	38.2	(651,987)	(727,653)	(745,493)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	279.9	300.5	312.5	$4,692,243	$6,145,715	$6,334,669
Reimbursements—other				*–1,572,810*	*–1,827,023*	*–1,899,074*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*				$3,119,433	$4,318,692	$4,435,595

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

A program format cost estimating system was adopted the latter part of October 1972. Program man-hours and cost distributions are estimates based on approximately four months' data collection.

A total of 12 new positions have been added to the budget year to maintain programs and elements at acceptable output levels.

GENERAL REGULATION

Four new positions have been added—an attorney, a securities analyst, a clerk typist and an insurance rate analyst. The latter position is required to perform a fully reimbursed increase in workload occasioned by the enactment of Chapter 1130, Statutes of 1973 (SB 1293) concerning title insurance companies. The attorney is needed to handle a dramatic workload increase, primarily resulting from the adoption of a more definitive policy on credit life insurance issues, advertising and minimum health benefits. The securities analyst and clerk-typist are needed as a result of change in the laws and the economic form of modern business; primarily that change from former investment laws that virtually prohibited an insurance company's owning or controlling a noninsurance corporation. As a result more and more insurance companies are a part of conglomerates.

COMPANY CONSUMER SERVICES

Two additional insurance officers are needed to handle a work volume surge in the Los Angeles bureau handling complaints against insurance companies. Many complaints that should have resulted in formal action were disposed of informally. The two new positions will restore consumer services to an acceptable level.

PRODUCER COMPLIANCE

One additional attorney is needed to reinforce the producer hearing schedule. The backlog is growing in this function despite efforts to handle more cases on an informal basis. Four additional insurance officers are needed to handle a work volume surge in the producer investigation program. Part of this has been occasioned by the department's increased activity in the credit life field. Two of the positions are needed to intensify our field audits of producer trust accounts and business practices.

ADMINISTRATION

The department installed a program cost accounting system the third quarter of the 1972 calendar year. Staffing for this function has never been provided and experience has proven a minimum of one man-year is needed for centralized management of the function and to consolidate reports. An accountant has been added for this need.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	279.9	300.5	312.5	$3,414,052	$4,095,272	$4,350,547
Staff benefits	–	–	–	393,840	584,290	597,058
Totals, Personal Services	279.9	300.5	312.5	$3,807,892	$4,679,562	$4,947,605
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				884,351	1,466,153	1,387,064
Totals, Expenditures				$4,692,243	$6,145,715	$6,334,669
Reimbursements—other				*–1,572,810*	*–1,827,023*	*–1,899,074*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$3,119,433	$4,318,692	$4,435,595

APPROPRIATION

Item 200 *(General Fund)*	$4,435,595

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Insurance license fees and penalties	$3,100,704	$3,020,000	$3,256,100
Other fees	587,784	540,000	474,694
Miscellaneous	124,448	140,000	131,206
Totals	$3,812,936	$3,700,000	$3,862,000

Crime Insurance

The objective of this program is to provide for equitable distribution among insurers of the responsibility for insuring property located in California for which crime insurance cannot be obtained through the normal insurance market. A contract has been negotiated between the State of California and the Crime Insurance Pool of the California FAIR (Fair Access to Insurance Requirements) Plan Association pursuant to Chapter 10, Part 1, Division 2 of the Insurance Code to reimburse the Crime Insurance Pool should the combined losses and expenses of the pool exceed 105 percent of premiums written and premiums earned.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Crime insurance *(General Fund)*	$8,300	$32,890	$25,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Crime insurance *(General Fund)*	$8,300	$32,890	$25,000

APPROPRIATION

Item 201 *(General Fund)*	$25,000

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

Riot and Civil Disorders Insurance

In 1968 federal legislation was enacted which authorized the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide private insurers with reinsurance against losses resulting from riots and civil disorders. The purpose of this reinsurance program was to assure the availability of adequate property insurance coverages for residential and business property in the core areas of our cities.

The federal legislation, which was contained in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, required a state to assume a portion of the losses reinsured by the secretary. The ceiling on the share is 5 percent of the insurance premiums earned in the state on reinsured lines of property insurance. Such sharing will only be required if reinsured losses exceed premiums paid for reinsurance by insurance companies in that state.

Chapter 649, Statutes of 1969, established the required state program enabling insurance companies in California to participate in the federal reinsurance protection and provided a means whereby the state could discharge its obligations under this program. Pursuant to the state legislation, the California Riot and Civil Disorders Association was created as a self-supporting agency composed of all insurance companies writing property insurance in California.

A contract has been negotiated between the State of California and the association to reinsure the state against its potential obligation to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. For 1973–74 the estimated premiums will be $200,000 which will cover a potential state liability of over $50 million for the fiscal year. The lower rates for 1973–74 and 1974–75 were negotiated as a result of favorable loss experience. There is also a potential premium refund to the state during the 1974–75 year, once again as a result of a favorable loss experience.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Riot and civil disorders insurance *(General Fund)*	$993,144	$200,000	$200,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Riot and civil disorders insurance *(General Fund)*	$993,144	$200,000	$200,000

APPROPRIATION	
Item 202 *(General Fund)*	$200,000

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE

The Department of Real Estate is concerned with protecting the public in offerings of subdivided property, real property securities, real estate syndicate securities and in real estate transactions handled through agents. This is accomplished by permitting only properly trained persons to act as agents in real estate transactions, setting minimum standards for the sale of subdivided properties and real property and syndicate securities, and removing from the public trust those persons who transact real estate business fraudulently. The department also encourages professional orientation for the real estate business by assisting in the advancement of education and research in the field of real estate.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Transaction activities	139.6	158	164.8	$2,818,040	$3,311,232	$3,748,577
II. Offerings and securities	51.8	64.7	71.9	1,075,874	1,347,591	1,523,650
III. Education and research	3.3	3.3	3.3	855,486	1,784,946	485,880
IV. Administration—distributed to other programs	29.7	31	31	(665,430)	(760,632)	(816,873)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	224.4	257	271	$4,749,400	$6,443,769	$5,758,107
Reimbursements—other				*–78,793*	*–126,000*	*–171,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$4,670,607	$6,317,769	$5,587,107
Real Estate Fund				*3,810,524*	*5,919,368*	*5,051,107*
Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund				*860,083*	*398,401*	*536,000*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

TRANSACTION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

Element: Licensing

Examinations are an integral part of the licensing process. They are administered on Saturdays, usually in state cafeterias. License changes must be documented on department files. The estimated overall workload in this element for 1974–75 is 11 percent higher than the workload on which the 61 presently authorized positions were based. Two stenographers and four clerks are proposed in this budget to maintain the present level of service. The cost of these six positions is $49,647.

Element: Regulatory and Recovery

Investigations are a requirement in protecting the public in real estate transactions handled within the department's jurisdiction. Measurable work is assigned workload units. History and projections are as follows:

70–71	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
73,962	82,109	84,422	89,000	94,000

The 1974–75 estimate is 5.6 percent over 1973–74. In 1972–73, 73.6 man-years were used. In 1973–74, 89 man-years will be used. This request is for one additional deputy. The cost for this position is $14,648.

OFFERING AND SECURITIES PROGRAM

The objective of this program is to protect the public in all offerings of subdivided property, real property securities and real estate syndicate securities and the legal rights thereto. It is also necessary to ensure that real property securities and real estate syndicate securities are offered or sold in fair values.

Measurable work is assigned workload units. History and projections are as follows:

70–71	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
41,057	54,917	73,794	84,000	96,000

The 1974–75 estimate is 14.28 percent above 1973–74. In 1972–73, 51.8 man-years were used. In 1973–74, 64.7 man-years will be used. This request is for seven additional personnel (three deputies, one attorney, one appraiser and two supporting clerical positions). The cost for these seven positions is $103,110.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH PROGRAM

The objective of this program is to provide licensed agents and the general public with sufficient real estate education and research to protect the public from dealing with licensees who are not knowledgeable.

Increased real estate course offerings result in a need for more teachers and better teaching aids. $137,599 is provided for this program.

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	224.4	257	271	$2,443,751	$3,019,569	$3,235,368
Staff benefits	–	–	–	297,851	341,271	372,662
Totals, Personal Services	224.4	257	271	$2,741,602	$3,360,840	$3,608,030
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				1,507,798	1,571,929	2,082,607
Consolidated data center				–	61,000	67,470
Reimbursements—other				*–78,793*	*–126,000*	*–171,000*
Special Items of Expense:						
Endowment—University of California				500,000	–	–
Endowment—State University, consumer education and scholarships				–	1,450,000	–
NET EXPENDITURES				$4,670,607	$6,317,769	$5,587,107
Real Estate Fund				*3,810,524*	*5,919,368*	*5,051,107*
Real Estate, Research and Recovery Fund				*860,083*	*398,401*	*536,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 203 *(Real Estate Fund)*	$5,051,107
Item 204 *(Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund)*	536,000

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Real Estate Fund	$5,324,273	$5,658,200	$5,802,500
Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund	892,596	951,000	953,333
TOTALS	$6,216,869	$6,609,200	$6,755,833

DEPARTMENT OF SAVINGS AND LOAN

Headquarters Office at Los Angeles

The Department of Savings and Loan provides supervision over state-licensed savings and loan associations to assure that the savings and lending needs of the public are served and the interests of association savers and stockholders are protected.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Supervision and regulation *(Savings and Loan Inspection Fund)*	148.9	156	158	$2,924,314	$3,291,965	$3,392,637

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

Due to workload, the department proposes a staff augmentation of two positions, one savings and loan economist and one account clerk. The economist position is required because of a workload increase in the financial and economic analysis of applications for new associations and branches. Facilities applications have increased at an average rate of about 32 percent per year since 1969–70 to the present fiscal year and this trend is expected to continue through the budget year. The account clerk need results from increasing workload in association assessment payments, collections and internal expenditure reporting. In addition, the department proposes to undertake a consultant survey of its computer-based information system operations. The survey will serve to indicate whether the department is receiving optimal benefit from its computer operations and identify areas where the cost/benefit ratio of the operations can be improved.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	148.9	156	158	$2,154,357	$2,356,964	$2,420,629
Staff benefits	–	–	–	242,739	311,362	318,598
Totals, Personal Services	148.9	156	158	$2,397,096	$2,668,326	$2,739,227
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				527,218	590,506	643,410
Consolidated Data Center				–	33,133	10,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Savings and Loan Inspection Fund)*				$2,924,314	$3,291,965	$3,392,637

APPROPRIATION

Item 205 *(Savings and Loan Inspection Fund)*	$3,392,637

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Savings and Loan Inspection Fund	$2,985,722	$3,227,900	$3,480,998

STATE TRANSPORTATION BOARD[a]

The State Transportation Board provides advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Business and Transportation Agency and the Legislature in formulating and evaluating state policy and plans for transportation programs within the state. The board exercises leadership and provides guidance and assistance to the Department of Transportation and to regional transportation planning agencies for the development of coordinated and comprehensive transportation plans.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of the State Transportation Board	–	6.5	7	–	$164,052	$186,164
General Fund				–	*48,469*	*55,849*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				–	*115,583*	*130,315*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The State Transportation Board was established through provisions of Chapter 1404 (AB 974), Statutes of 1969. The board's basic responsibility was to provide advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Business and Transportation Agency and the Legislature in the formulation and evaluation of state policy and plans for the state's transportation programs. Prior to the 1973–74 fiscal year, support for the board's activities was included within the budget of the Office of Transportation Planning and Research.

The board's responsibilities have been broadened through provisions of Chapter 1253 (AB 69), Statutes of 1972. The broadened responsibilities include giving policy guidance to regional agencies and to the State Department of Transportation in the development of regional transportation plans and the California State Plan. Other new specified responsibilities include: (a) Review of the annual budgets of the Department of Transportation for consistency with the California Transportation Plan, (b) allocation of all funds and review of expenditures of all funds appropriated from the Transportation Planning and Research Account in the State Transportation Fund for transportation planning and research, and (c) monitoring progress on the implementation of the California Transportation Plan.

In response to Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972, the board prepared and adopted a report, in January of 1973, on issues dealing with state, regional, and local roles and responsibilities in transportation. In line with its responsibilities and the findings of its earlier study and January 15 report, the board adopted policy guidelines in April of 1973. These guidelines are for the use of regional transportation planning agencies in preparation of regional transportation plans which are due on April 1, 1975.

The board allocated $13.9 million, appropriated by the Legislature, to the Department of Transportation and to regional transportation planning agencies for transportation planning in 1973–74. In response to ACR 60, 1973–74 regular legislative session, the board prepared and adopted a report on the allocation of planning funds to regional transportation planning agencies for 1973–74. For the first time, the board reviewed the budget of the Department of Transportation and will continue to monitor the budget for its consistency with the State Transportation Plan.

The board is giving specific consideration and policy guidance in a number of areas which are critical to the transportation planning process. These areas include: measuring the effectiveness of planning agencies, effectiveness of efforts toward citizen participation in the planning process, determination of issues of state vs. regional significance, environmental concerns expressed in the planning process, and others.

The 1974–75 budget represents a continuation of the board's staff at the presently authorized level of seven. This budget continues the board's capability of exercising leadership and in monitoring and coordinating the transportation planning activities of the regional transportation planning agencies and the State Department of Transportation.

[a] Actual data for the past year (1972–73) is shown under the former agency, Office of Transportation Planning and Research, which was eliminated effective June 30, 1973 through operation of Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972.

STATE TRANSPORTATION BOARD—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	–	6.5	7	–	$106,038	$123,934
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	12,984	14,530
Totals, Personal Services	–	6.5	7	–	$119,022	$138,464
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				–	45,030	47,700
Totals, Expenditures				–	$164,052	$186,164
General Fund				–	*48,469*	*55,849*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				–	*115,583*	*130,315*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 206 *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$130,315
Item 207 *(General Fund)*	55,849

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Department of Transportation was created on July 1, 1973 (Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972) to improve the quality and responsiveness of transportation facilities in the state. The Departments of Aeronautics, Public Works and the Office of Transportation Planning and Research were merged and the reorganization included creation of the Divisions of Mass Transportation and Transportation Planning. This collection of transportation responsibility is designed to lead to a coordinated system to broadly satisfy the mobility needs of the people of California.

The new department succeeds, and is vested with most of the powers, responsibilities, and jurisdiction vested in the Department of Aeronautics, the Department of Public Works and the Office of Transportation Planning and Research, which are abolished. Certain responsibilities are vested in the State Transportation Board.

The department is concerned with the viability of all forms of transportation in California and the establishment of a comprehensive multimodal transportation planning process which involves all levels of government and the private sector in a cooperative process to develop coordinated transportation plans.

The objectives and goals of the Department of Transportation have taken on added significance, in view of the necessity to preserve and enhance the environment while utilizing energy sources in the most productive and efficient manner. In view of these factors the Department intends to:

(a) Encourage and stimulate the development of urban mass transportation and interregional high-speed transportation where found appropriate as a means of carrying out the policy of providing balanced transportation in the state.

(b) Implement and maintain a state highway system which supports the goals and priorities determined through the transportation planning process, which is in conformity with comprehensive statewide and regional transportation plans, and which is compatible with statewide and regional socioeconomic and environmental goals, priorities and available resources.

(c) Assist in the development of an air transportation system that is consistent with the needs and desires of the public, and in which airports are compatible in location with, and provide services meeting, statewide and regional goals and objectives.

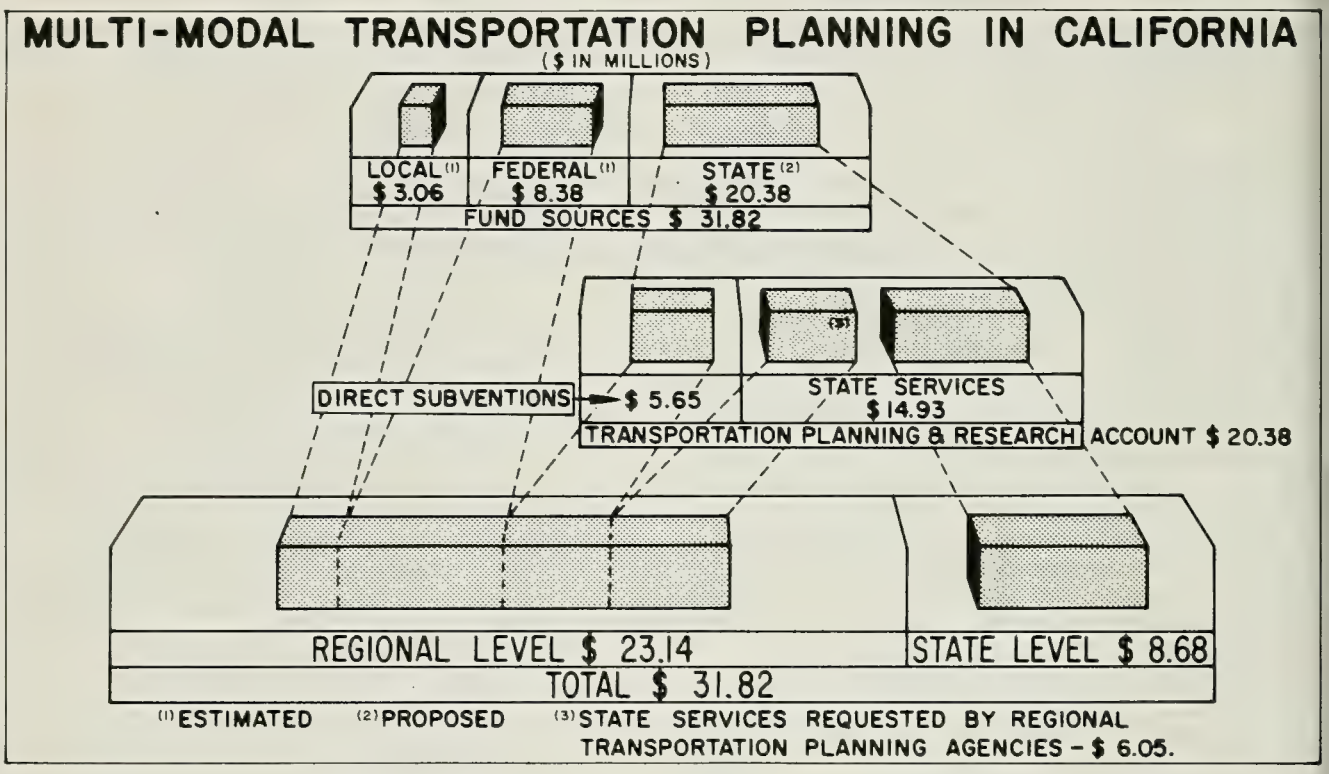
(d) Encourage research and development of technological innovation in all modes of transportation in cooperation with public agencies and the private sector.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

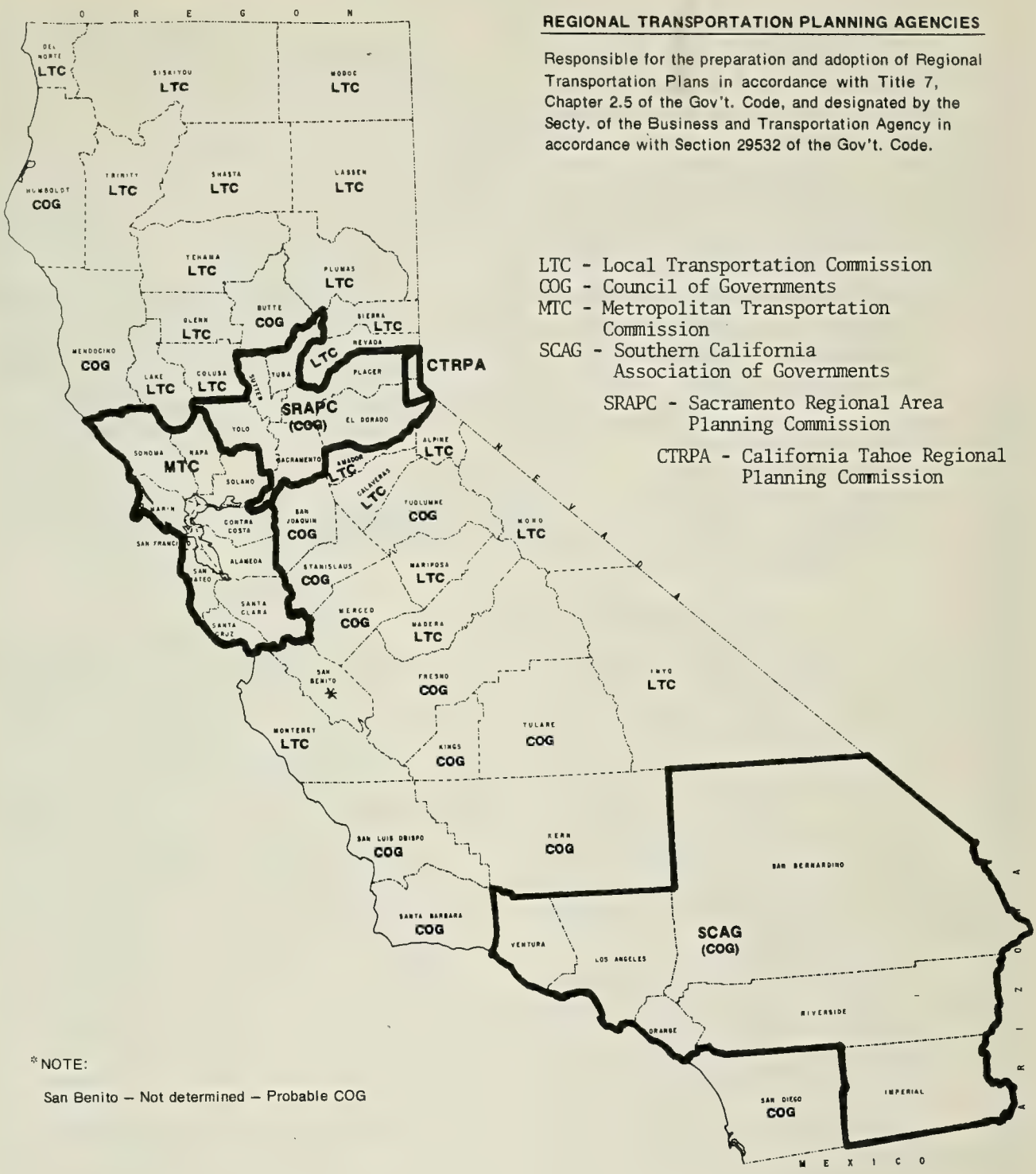
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

The Transportation Planning Program is responsible for establishing statewide transportation goals and objectives, defining areas of statewide transportation interest, assisting the regional transportation agencies in carrying out their multimodal transportation planning responsibilities as established by the Legislature, and developing the California Transportation Plan. Implementation of the elements leading to the accomplishment of these objectives is an increasing program need through 1974–75, but should remain relatively stable after 1976 when the completed plan is initially submitted.

So that a statewide plan to guide transportation development and operations can be established, needs studies must be developed for use as a base for planning. There is an increasing requirement to determine the demand for transportation of goods and persons within the state and to determine the cost of future systems necessary to satisfy this demand.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued



REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AGENCIES

Responsible for the preparation and adoption of Regional Transportation Plans in accordance with Title 7, Chapter 2.5 of the Gov't. Code, and designated by the Secty. of the Business and Transportation Agency in accordance with Section 29532 of the Gov't. Code.

LTC - Local Transportation Commission
COG - Council of Governments
MTC - Metropolitan Transportation Commission
SCAG - Southern California Association of Governments
SRAPC - Sacramento Regional Area Planning Commission
CTRPA - California Tahoe Regional Planning Commission

*NOTE:

San Benito – Not determined – Probable COG

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

MASS TRANSPORTATION

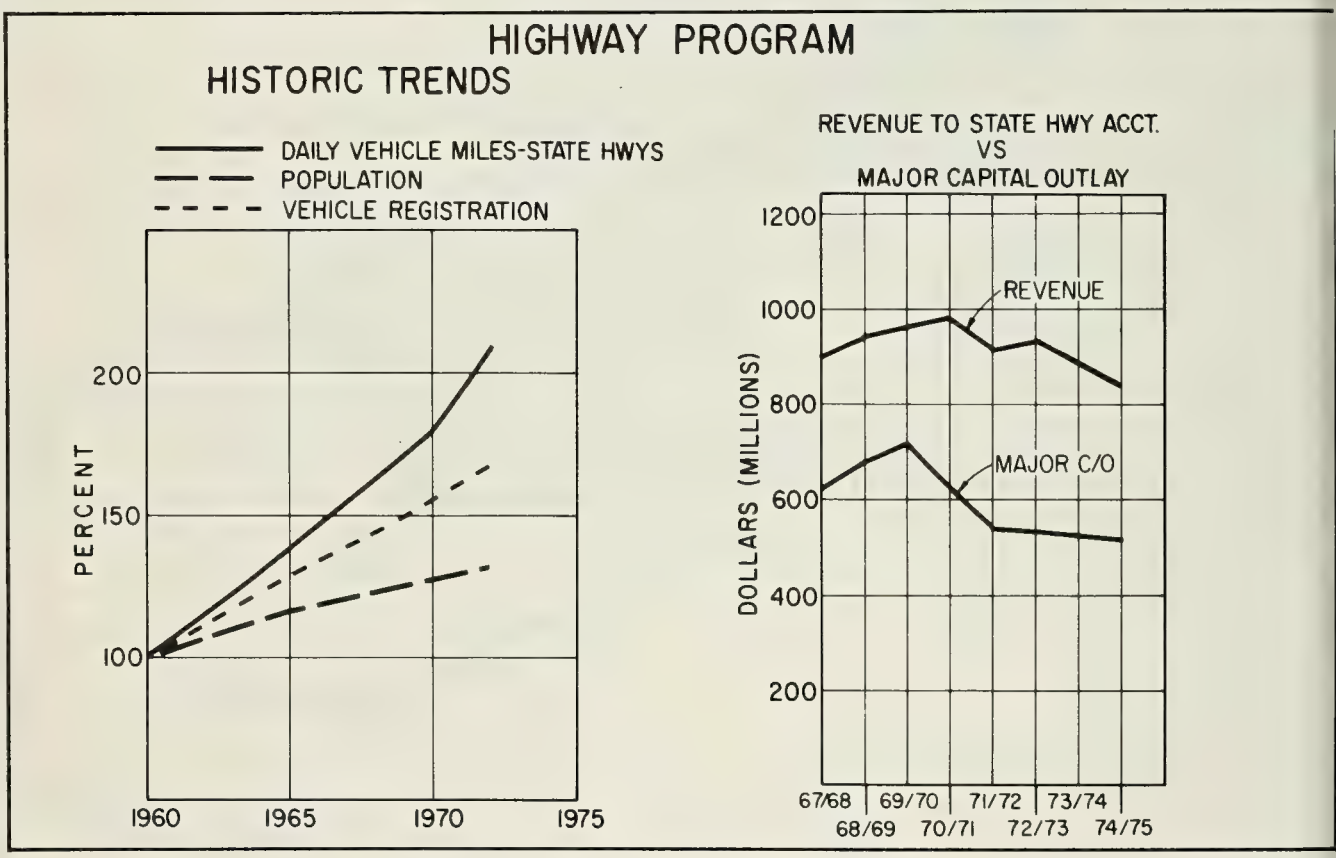
The Mass Transportation Program recognizes the state's concern with all forms of transportation in California and the need to participate with other levels of government and community transit interests to ensure full consideration of public transportation in transportation plans. The proposed 1974–75 program reflects continued implementation of legislativ intent to strengthen the use of, and encourage th improvement of mass transportation services, equip ment, and facilities to their optimum level of suppor of the public's needs.

AERONAUTICS

The Aeronautics Program promotes safe, responsible aviation pursuant to the provisions of Division 9 of the Public Utilities Code (State Aeronautics Act). Toward these ends, aeronautics:

- Conducts safety training courses for pilots and airport operators.
- Publishes accident information describing accident prevention measures to help avert such mishaps.
- Coordinates air search and rescue activities.
- Maintains an up-to-date plan for use of non-military aircraft during an emergency or dis aster.
- Maintains the State and Regional Defense Air lift (SARDA) Plan.
- Conducts special studies in an effort to improv aviation safety and service.
- Promotes uniformity of laws and regulations re lating to aeronautics consistent with federa aeronautics laws and regulations.
- Contributes to the development of a nationwid multimodal transportation plan.

HIGHWAYS



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

HIGHWAYS—Continued

The Highways Program responds to the public's continued desire for greater mobility as reflected in the trend toward more vehicles per person and increased usage of these vehicles. This demand for greater mobility plus other factors such as increased reliance on trucks for movement of goods has caused highway needs to increase more rapidly than funds for construction have become available. In contrast to rising need, total revenues from the Highway Fund have declined in recent years. In addition, rising cost of maintaining the highway system because of increased inventory and increased salaries has continued to decrease the funds available for highway construction. The spiraling cost of construction due to inflation has further reduced the size of the construction program. In view of the tremendous need for new services and declining revenues, the department has placed heavy emphasis on analysis leading to the development of a funding mix which will return the greatest possible yield of highway service benefits from funds available.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Transportation planning	–	203.9	244.5	–	$4,133,100	$5,970,000
II. Mass transportation	–	13.2	23.6	–	388,200	624,600
III. Aeronautics	–	14.9	14.6	–	639,996	341,300
IV. Highways transportation	–	16,364.6	16,079.4	–	808,215,500	769,077,166
V. General support	–	532.2	533	–	10,049,100	10,108,900
TOTALS, PROGRAMS *	–	17,128.8	16,895.1	–	$823,425,906	$786,121,966
Less: Reimbursements				–	–119,600	–122,800
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				–	$823,306,306	$785,999,166
State Highway Account				–	*806,780,410*	*755,461,166*
State portion—Support				–	*(330,149,660)*	*(308,522,766)*
State portion—Capital outlay				–	*(476,630,750)*	*(446,938,400)*
General Fund				–	*1,724,700*	*1,860,100*
Aeronautics Account				–	*666,096*	*370,500*
Toll bridge funds				–	*14,135,100*	*27,687,100*
Transportation Planning and Research Account				–	–	*620,300*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The Transportation Planning Program will be involved in several major multimodal transportation studies of statewide significance. Among these studies is the 1974 national transportation study, which began in 1973–74 and will continue through 1974–75. This study is a cooperative effort by transportation bodies at all levels of government. Additionally, a third interregional corridor study will begin in 1974–75 dealing with the Los Angeles to San Francisco corridor. This multimodal study will develop short-range and long-range transportation plans for the corridor.

The development of a statewide transportation plan by January 1976 will require a large amount of additional transportation research. It is essential that this research be conducted in a manner that will provide for improved safety, reduced costs, improved quality, increased efficiency, and greater environmental compatibility. A major portion of the funds associated with this increase in research will not be spent on state services but will be used primarily to contract consulting and professional services from the private sector. These services will be utilized to evaluate demand-actuated transportation services, and to develop a transportation planning data base, models to estimate traffic on multimodal transportation systems, and methods for modal economic tradeoffs, and the application of interactive graphics to the planning process.

To enable the division to meet the required timing of the California plan and to ensure that the plan will be properly administered and updated in the future, the organization must be fully staffed to authorized strength. Last year's funding for the division was based on a phase-in approach to staffing, matching people and dollars with authorized positions as they became available.

A major area of increased effort for the Mass Transportation Program relates to the statewide effort to improve public transportation safety and service. To accomplish this, studies will be undertaken to determine the safety problems resulting from splintered responsibility for public transit safety, causes for decline in service levels and patronage, and effects of regulations on systems operations. Additional workload is anticipated as progress is made in the state transportation plan, necessitating development of modal interface standards. Studies of marketing activities including management techniques used and manpower deployment will be undertaken with the objective of improving overall mass transit marketing capabilities throughout the state.

Effort will also be undertaken to deal with the environmental issues of mass transit. This will include development of means to minimize negative impact on environment, environmental evaluation, and provision for technical assistance on local environmental concerns.

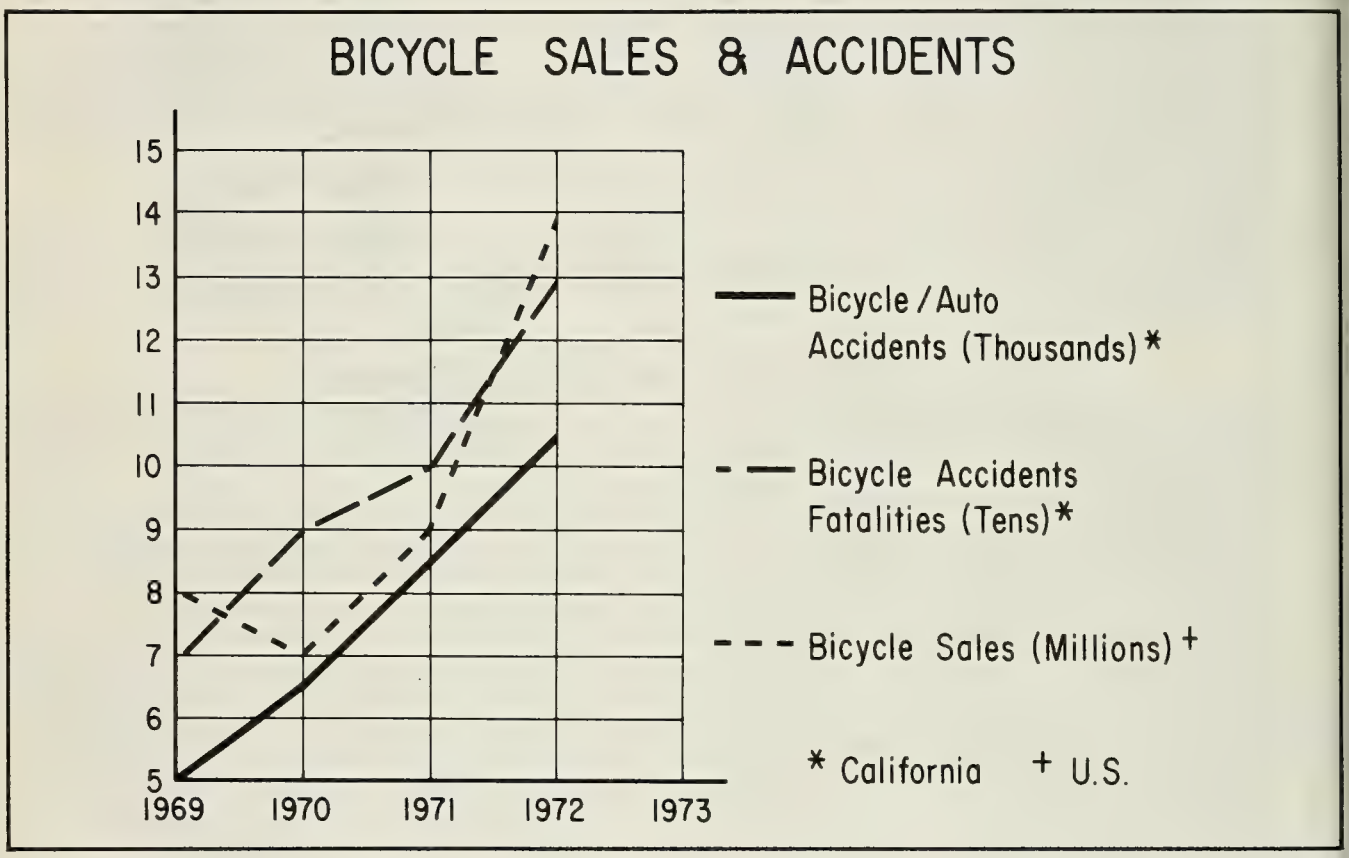
* For the local assistance budget, see page L-21.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

The 1974–75 budget proposal for the Highways Program continues to place heaviest emphasis on providing greater mobility through the New Highway Construction Program. Since this is the area where the needs are the greatest. Approximately $521,000,000 of the total $769,000,000 budgeted for 1974–75 will go for this purpose. This is down approximately $17 000,000 and is due in part to increased personnel costs in maintenance and other programs. Benefits expected from new construction projects to be started under the 1974–75 New Highway Program include an estimated 41,000 accidents prevented, 21,000 injuries prevented, 700 deaths prevented and 285 million hours saved in travel time. These benefits will accrue over a period of 20 years which is the estimated life span of an average roadway construction project.

A major objective of this program has been to complete the Interstate Highway Program by 1976. However, the 1973 Federal Highway Act extended the completion date to 1979 and provided for significantly reduced funding levels on the interstate system. Funding for urban and primary routes have increased somewhat to compensate for this change in emphasis.



Sales of modern lightweight bicycles has increased at a phenomenal rate and has resulted in a corresponding increase in the accident rate between autos and bicycles. Recognition of the need to increase the safety of bicycle transportation has resulted in providing $700,000 in the 1974–75 New Highway Program for the design and construction of bicycle lanes and separate bicycle paths.

The 1974–75 Safety Improvement Program is budgeted at $42,000,000 up $7,000,000 over 1973–74. This increase is partially due to the federally mandated program to place crash cushions (attenuators) at large signs in freeway gore areas. Benefits expected from the safety program include 4,500 accidents prevented, 2,600 injuries prevented and 110 lives saved. The projects which are included in this program generally return safety savings to the public that total more than 200 percent of their initial cost.

Proposed 1974–75 expenditures for the highway maintenance program total $138,000,000 up approximately $4 million from 1973–74. The proposed 1974–75 man-year level is slightly below the 1973–74 estimated level as a result of anticipated efficiencies which will be achieved through the use of the maintenance management system. The increased monetary expenditures are due mainly to upward salary adjustments and other rises in the cost of doing maintenance work.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

Funding for the traffic operational improvement program, which funds projects to improve traffic service and reduce delay on existing highways, has been increased approximately $17,000,000 to $44,000,000. A major portion of this increase is intended to fund an expanded operational improvement program in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The New Construction-Toll Bridge Program is proposed at $13 million up $11 million from 1973–74. This increase represents the commencement of the construction phase of the Dumbarton Bridge replacement project as authorized by Chapter 492, Statutes of 1972. The new structure will contribute to greater public service by providing two additional traffic lanes, wider shoulders, a bicycle and pedestrian path.

Expenditures proposed for 1974–75 program administration totals $42,000,000. The department's policy is to finance the service type programs included in this category at the lowest levels which will provide adequate support for the other programs.

The Department of Transporation is in the process of evaluating all programs in light of projected reduction in revenues. A special task force has been formed to determine full impact on the department. It is anticipated that reductions in programs involving personnel will be approached in concert with employee associations.

DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	–	18,251.2	18,260.6	–	$215,967,931	$218,180,170
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(2,812,524)	(2,944,325)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	85	–300.8	–	911,717	–3,277,873
Proposed new positions	–	3.5	17.1	–	35,638	251,245
Totals, Adjustments	–	88.5	–283.7	–	$947,355	–$3,026,628
Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	18,339.7	17,976.9	–	$216,915,286	$215,153,542
Estimated salary savings	–	*–1,210.9*	*–1,081.8*	–	*–10,865,893*	*–11,211,006*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	17,128.8	16,895.1	–	$206,049,393	$203,942,536
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	26,233,682	26,024,483
Totals, Personal Services	–	17,128.8	16,895.1	–	$232,283,075	$229,967,019
Operating expenses and equipment				–	$184,348,506	$213,909,776
Recoveries				–	*–72,702,525*	*–84,404,629*
Totals, Support				–	$343,929,056	$359,472,166
Subject to Section 186, S.&H. Code		*– (6,766.7)*	*(5,785.6)*	–	*(137,626,000)*	*(110,869,000)*
Nonsubject to Section 186, S.&H. Code and others		*–(10,362.1)*	*(11,109.5)*	–	*(206,303,056)*	*(248,603,166)*
Capital Outlay:						
Right-of-way acquisitions				–	$55,832,200	$67,550,000
Construction				–	423,545,050	358,977,000
Totals, Capital Outlay				–	$479,377,250	$426,527,000
Net Totals, Expenditures				–	$823,306,306	$785,999,166
State Highway Account				–	*806,780,410*	*755,461,166*
General Fund				–	*1,724,700*	*1,860,100*
Aeronautics Account				–	*666,096*	*370,500*
Transportation Planning and Research Account				–	–	*620,300*
Toll Bridge Fund				–	*14,135,100*	*27,687,100*

ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	–	10,403.2	9,988.5	–	$121,296,655	$117,565,938
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(1,600,930)	(1,610,988)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	48.4	–164.6	–	519,339	–1,793,489
Proposed new positions	–	2.0	9.4	–	20,286	137,469
Totals, Adjustments	–	50.4	–155.2	–	$539,625	–$1,656,020
Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	10,453.6	9,833.3	–	$121,836,280	$115,909,918
Estimated salary savings	–	*–690.2*	*–591.7*	–	*–6,189,307*	*–6,134,067*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	9,763.4	9,241.6	–	$115,646,973	$109,775,851
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	14,943,051	14,239,303
Totals, Personal Services	–	9,763.4	9,241.6	–	$130,590,024	$124,015,154

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operating expenses and equipment				–	$107,060,050	$119,225,448
Recoveries				–	*–41,407,139*	*–46,164,436*
Totals, Support				–	$196,242,935	$197,076,166
State Highway Account	–	*8,652*	*8,115.6*	–	*182,463,539*	*182,126,766*
Subject to Section 186, S.&H. Code	–	*(6,766.7)*	*(5,785.6)*	–	*(137,626,000)*	*(110,869,000)*
Nonsubject to Section 186 S.&H. Code	–	*(1,885.3)*	*(2,330)*	–	*(44,837,539)*	*(71,257,766)*
General Fund	–	*173*	*136.5*	–	*1,724,700*	*1,860,100*
Aeronautics Account	–	*16.8*	*16.2*	–	*666,096*	*370,500*
Transportation Planning and Research Account	–	–	*51.9*	–	–	*620,300*
Toll Bridge Fund	–	*921.6*	*921.4*	–	*11,388,600*	*12,098,500*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 208 *(State Highway Account)*	4,319,200
Item 209 *(General Fund)*	1,338,300
Item 210 *(General Fund)*	521,800
Item 211 *(Aeronautics Account)*	9,800
Item 212 *(Aeronautics Account)*	360,700
Item 213 *(Transportation Planning and Research Account)*	620,300
Item 214 *(Transportation Planning and Research Account)*	(5,667,300)
Continuing appropriation, Section 183, Streets and Highways Code *(State Highway Account)*	171,101,566
Continuing appropriation, Section 5323, Business and Professions Code	190,000
Continuing appropriation *(Toll Bridge funds)*	12,098,500
Grants *(Federal funds)*	60,000
Contributions *(Other funds)*	6,456,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	–	7,848.0	8,272.1	–	$94,671,276	$100,614,232
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(1,211,594)	(1,333,337)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	36.6	–136.2	–	392,378	–1,484,384
Proposed new positions	–	1.5	7.7	–	15,352	113,776
Totals, Adjustments	–	38.1	–128.5	–	$407,730	–$1,370,608
Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	7,886.1	8,143.6	–	$95,079,006	$99,243,624
Estimated salary savings	–	*–520.7*	*–490.1*	–	*–4,676,586*	*–5,076,939*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	7,365.4	7,653.5	–	$90,402,420	$94,166,685
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	11,290,631	11,785,180
Totals, Personal Services	–	7,365.4	7,653.5	–	$101,693,051	$105,951,865
Operating expenses and equipment				–	77,288,456	94,684,328
Recoveries				–	*–31,295,386*	*–38,240,193*
Totals, Support				–	$147,686,121	$162,396,000
Capital Outlay:						
Right-of-way acquisitions				–	$55,832,200	$67,550,000
Construction				–	423,545,050	358,977,000
Totals, Capital Outlay				–	$479,377,250	$426,527,000
Net Totals, Expenditures				–	$627,063,371	$588,923,000
State Highway Account				–	*624,316,871*	*573,334,400*
Toll Bridge funds				–	*2,746,500*	*15,588,600*

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

EXPENDITURES

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL OUTLAY

TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Reconditioning, Resurfacing, and Construction of State Highways:			
Traffic engineering	–	$8,528,291	$9,989,000
Traffic safety projects	–	13,990,382	19,409,000
Right-of-Way:			
Tahoe City Utility District Sewer Assessment payment Ch. 909/73	–	190,000	–
Rights-of-way—acquisition	–	56,592,354	68,536,000
Rights-of-way—operations	–	25,324,547	25,297,000
Billboard removal	–	4,804,051	3,000,000
Statewide planning and programming	–	4,407,077	4,825,000
Project studies/engineering management and control	–	15,474,676	16,070,000
Design engineering	–	46,860,401	48,454,000
Construction engineering	–	47,922,259	48,715,000
Major construction and improvements	–	367,662,819	319,336,000
Major construction—urban state highways	–	–	55,000,000
Minor improvements and betterments	–	2,394,377	2,682,000
Thin blanket and deferred seal coats	–	6,413,186	11,913,000
Emergency projects	–	911,000	600,000
Signs, delineation and traffic services	–	5,044,144	5,601,000
Honor camps	–	1,800,000	350,000
1965 emergency damage repairs—state highways	–	–	–
1969 emergency damage repairs—state highways	–	872,202	–
1970 emergency damage repairs—state highways	–	323,721	–
1971 earthquake damage repairs—state highways	–	735,986	–
1973 emergency damage repairs—state highways	–	1,170,042	–
Highway planting	–	11,725,561	10,433,000
Functional or operational betterments	–	10,484,118	14,741,000
Safety roadside rests	–	1,500,000	325,000
Highway grade crossing protection	–	–	–
School noise abatement	–	3,075,000	3,200,000
Roadside ecological viewing areas	–	39,443	40,000
Bicycle lanes	–	300,000	700,000
Totals, Reconditioning, Resurfacing and Construction of State Highways	–	$538,545,637	$669,216,000
Construction of Buildings:			
Land and buildings	–	6,500,000	7,700,000
SUBTOTALS, EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS, STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT	–	$645,045,637	$676,916,000
Less: Revenue Revision Adjustment	–	–15,754,466	–97,518,600
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS, STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT	–	$629,291,171	$579,397,400
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS, TOLL BRIDGE FUNDS	–	$2,746,500	$15,588,600
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS	–	$632,037,671	$594,986,000
Continuing Appropriation, Section 183, S. & H. C.	–	267,181,913	178,509,400
Federal funds	–	*346,782,640*	*384,950,000*
Other funds	–	*15,326,618*	*15,938,000*
Toll Bridge funds	–	*2,746,500*	*15,588,600*

APPROPRIATIONS

Continuing appropriation, Section 183, Streets and Highways Code *(State Highway Account)*	$172,446,400
Continuing appropriation, Section 183, Streets and Highways Code *(State Highway Account)*	6,063,000
Grants *(Federal funds)*	384,950,000
Contributions *(Other funds)*	15,938,000
Continuing appropriation *(Toll Bridge Funds)*	15,588,600

NOTE: Included in the state highway account figures is $4,974,300 for the 1973–74 F.Y. and $6,063,000 for the 1974–75 F.Y. which represents salary increases that were not approved by the Federal Price Board.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS *

The principal concern of the Department of Public Works is to respond to the public's need for safe, efficient, compatible highway transportation service. The response is provided through the Highway Transportation Program which is comprised of action programs producing specific end products related to the total need. The action programs are grouped into four categories — maintenance and operations, improvements, general support and local assistance. (See local assistance portion of this budget proposal.)

Within the maintenance and operations category are programs to maintain state highways and toll bridges, reconstruct older portions of the system, rejuvenate asphaltic surfacings, provide protective betterments, and operate the state highway system.

The improvements category includes programs for specific purposes of improving safety, adding facilities to provide greater mobility, enhancing roadside areas, providing necessary rest stop facilities, and minimizing delay and aggravation caused by traffic congestion.

The general support category furnishes materials, services, and equipment necessary to back up the other programs. Specifically, it includes programs for management, legal and administrative services, systemwide planning, research, office buildings, and lease area management.

Organizationally, the department is comprised of departmental administration and four division—highways, bay toll crossings, legal, and administrative services. Under the guidance of departmentwide program coordinators, the programs cross divisional lines unifying the activities of all contributing units and assuring a concerted response to each specific needs-related, end product.

In conformance with the Streets and Highways Code, the California Highway Commission allocates highway resources to programs by approving the state highway budget. The commission also selects the locations for routes established by the Legislature. The commission consists of seven members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Toll Bridge Authority influences the program by issuing revenue bonds and setting toll rates as necessary to construct and operate toll bridges. The authority is comprised of the Secretary for Business and Transportation, the Director of Finance and three public members appointed by the Governor.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Maintenance and operations category	6,651.4	–	–	$184,745,984	–	–
II. Improvements category	7,244.3	–	–	703,727,574	–	–
III. General support category	3,972.7	–	–	71,386,060	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS **	17,868.4	–	–	$959,859,618	–	–
State Highway Account				*949,324,938*	–	–
State portion—support				*(304,557,938)*	–	–
State portion—capital outlay				*(405,913,480)*	–	–
Other funds				*(238,853,520)*	–	–
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Toll Revenue Fund				*198,323*	–	–
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Construction Fund—"Series A"				*950*	–	–
Southern Crossing Legislative Appropriation				*30,901*	–	–
San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge Special Deposit Fund				*1,147,359*	–	–
San Diego-Coronado Bridge Construction Fund				*1,246,110*	–	–
San Francisco Bay Bridges Special Deposit Fund				*4,775,908*	–	–
Richmond-San Rafael Special Deposit Fund				*940,491*	–	–
Carquinez Straits Bridges Special Deposit Fund				*1,550,280*	–	–
Carquinez Straits Bridges Construction Fund				*10,181*	–	–
Vincent Thomas Bridge Special Deposit Fund				*627,709*	–	–
Vincent Thomas Bridge Construction Fund				*5,111*	–	–
San Pedro-Terminal Island Toll Bridge Construction Fund				*1,357*	–	–

* Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972 (Assembly Bill 69), created the Department of Transportation in the Business and Transportation Agency. Public Works was transferred to this newly constituted department. Current and budget year information can be found in that section of the budget devoted to Division of Highways, Department of Transportation.

** For the local assistance budget see page L-26.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	17,868.4	–	–	$213,586,935	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	24,704,149	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	17,868.4	–	–	$238,291,084	–	–
Operating expenses and equipment	–	–	–	122,691,744	–	–
Recoveries	–	–	–	*–47,207,109*	–	–
Totals, Support	17,868.4	–	–	$313,775,719	–	–
Subject to Section 186, S.&H. Code	*(6,567.5)*	–	–	*(118,171,590)*	–	–
Nonsubject to Section 186, S.&H. Code	*(11,300.9)*	–	–	*(195,604,129)*	–	–
Capital Outlay:						
Right-of-way acquisitions				92,027,920	–	–
Construction				554,055,979	–	–
Subtotals				$646,083,899	–	–
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURE				$959,859,618	–	–
State Highway Account				*(949,324,938)*	–	–
Toll Bridge Funds				*(10,534,680)*	–	–

ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	9,814.7	–	–	$117,113,497	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	13,604,055	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	9,814.7	–	–	$130,717,552	–	–
Operating expenses and equipment	–	–	–	79,470,520	–	–
Recoveries	–	–	–	*–46,746,599*	–	–
Totals, Support	9,814.7	–	–	$163,441,473	–	–
State Highway Account	*8,916.1*	–	–	*154,223,692*	–	–
Subject to Section 186, S.&H. Code	*(6,567.5)*	–	–	*(118,171,590)*	–	–
Nonsubject to Section 186, S.&H. Code	*(2,348.6)*	–	–	*(36,052,102)*	–	–
Toll Bridge Funds	*898.6*	–	–	*9,217,781*	–	–

CAPITAL OUTLAY

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	8,053.7	–	–	$96,473,438	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	11,100,094	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	8,053.7	–	–	$107,573,532	–	–
Operating expenses and equipment	–	–	–	43,221,224	–	–
Recoveries	–	–	–	*–460,510*	–	–
Totals, Support	8,053.7	–	–	$150,334,246	–	–
Capital Outlay:						
Right-of-way acquisitions				$92,027,920	–	–
Construction				554,055,979	–	–
Subtotals				$646,083,899	–	–
Net Totals, Expenditures				$796,418,145	–	–
State Highway Account				*(795,101,246)*	–	–
Toll Bridge Funds				*(1,316,899)*	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

EXPENDITURES

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL OUTLAY

State Highway Account

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Reconditioning, Resurfacing and Construction of State Highways:			
Traffic engineering	$7,985,018	–	–
Traffic safety projects	15,663,028	–	–
Rights-of-way:			
Rights-of-way—acquisition	93,665,600	–	–
Rights-of-way—operations	21,834,518	–	–
Billboard removal	863,049	–	–
Statewide planning and programming	12,452,755	–	–
Project studies/engineering management and control	15,062,580	–	–
Design engineering	46,450,227	–	–
Construction engineering	44,277,216	–	–
Major construction and improvements	473,641,443	–	–
Major construction—urban state highways	–	–	–
Minor improvements and betterments	1,896,696	–	–
Thin blanket and deferred seal coats	10,371,081	–	–
Emergency projects	564,196	–	–
Signs, delineation and traffic services	6,030,386	–	–
Honor camps	1,292,000	–	–
1965 emergency damage repairs—state highways	811	–	–
1969 emergency damage repairs—state highways	137,229	–	–
1970 emergency damage repairs—state highways	–140,466	–	–
1971 earthquake damage repairs—state highways	13,454,898	–	–
1973 emergency damage repairs—state highways	2,549,958	–	–
Highway planting	11,582,034	–	–
Functional or operational betterments	9,745,113	–	–
Safety roadside rests	1,084,400	–	–
Highway grade crossing protection	278,100	–	–
School noise abatement	–	–	–
Roadside ecological viewing areas	118,329	–	–
Bicycle lanes	–	–	–
Contingencies	–	–	–
Totals, Reconditioning, Resurfacing and Construction of State Highways	$790,860,199	–	–
Construction of Buildings:			
Land and buildings	4,241,047	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS, STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT	$795,101,246	–	–
State funds	*405,913,480*	–	–
Federal funds	*362,729,910*	–	–
Other funds	*26,457,356*	–	–

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND RESEARCH

The Office of Transportation Planning and Research was responsible for providing support to the Secretary of Business and Transportation and the State Transportation Board in the collection, analysis, evaluation, and dissemination of transportation data and information as well as in the development and coordination of transportation plans and programs.

In addition, the office provided requested information and research to any appropriate committee of the Legislature whose activities relate to the transportation field in order to aid the Legislature in considering or enacting proposed statutes relating to balanced transportation needs.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of the Office of Transportation Planning and Research	10.3	–	–	$404,407	–	–
Reimbursements:						
Federal	–	–	–	*–50,000*	–	–
Other	–	–	–	*–86,087*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	10.3	–	–	$268,320	–	–
General Fund				*8,254*	–	–
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				*254,257*	–	–
Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund				*4,357*	–	–
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*1,452*	–	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Chapter 1253 (AB 69), Statutes of 1972, provided for the creation of the State Transportation Board Office and the State Department of Transportation. The functions which were previously the responsibility of the Office of Transportation Planning and Research were distributed between the two new entities. All previous functions of the Office of Transportation Planning and Research which were relative to the responsibilities of the State Transportation Board were vested in the State Transportation Board Office. All other functions of the Office of Transportation Planning and Research were transferred to the Department of Transportation.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	10.3	–	–	$160,668	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	17,236	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	10.3	–	–	$177,904	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				226,503	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$404,407	–	–
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–50,000*	–	–
Other				*–86,087*	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, STATE OPERATIONS				$268,320	–	–
General Fund				*8,254*	–	–
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				*254,257*	–	–
Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund				*4,357*	–	–
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*1,452*	–	–

APPROPRIATIONS [a]

[a] This office discontinued June 30, 1973 through operation of Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972, which established the State Transportation Board and the State Department of Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS

The Department of Aeronautics is responsible for the promotion, development, and protection of the aeronautical interests of the state pursuant to the provisions of Division 9 of the Public Utilities Code (State Aeronautics Act). This is accomplished by:

a. Encouraging the development of private flying and the general use of air transportation.

b. Fostering and promoting safety in aeronautics.

c. Effecting uniformity of laws and regulations relating to aeronautics consistent with federal aeronautics laws and regulations.

d. Assisting in the development of a statewide system of airports, encouraging the flow of private capital into aviation facilities, cooperating with and assisting political subdivisions and others engaged in aeronautics in the development and encouragement of aeronautics.

e. Establishing regulations in order that persons may engage in every phase of aeronautics with the least possible restriction consistent with safety and rights of others.

f. Providing for cooperation with the federal authorities in the development of a national system of civil aviation and for coordination of the aeronautics activities of those authorities and the authorities of the State of California.

g. Considering the environmental impact of airports on communities.

The department also provides staff assistance to the State Aeronautics Board which is responsible for determining the allocations of airport assistance funds and for the formulation of general policy relating to the aeronautical interests of the state.

The Department of Aeronautics is also responsible for the development of a statewide aviation transportation plan, coordination of air search and rescue missions, and promotion of responsible aircraft ownership.

On July 1, 1973, through Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972, these responsibilities were transferred to the Division of Aeronautics, within the Department of Transportation. Current and future year information is detailed under that heading.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Planning program	1.7	–	–	$76,177	–	–
II. Facilities development and construction program	9.2	–	–	326,905	–	–
III. Support services	2.8	–	–	101,537	–	–
IV. Administration—distributed to other programs	8.4	–	–	(174,964)	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS *	22.1	–	–	$504,619	–	–
Reimbursements—other				*–22,465*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*				$482,154	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	22.1	–	–	$295,498	–	–
State Benefits	–	–	–	32,174	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	22.1	–	–	$327,672	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$176,947	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$504,619	–	–
Reimbursements—other				*–22,465*	–	–
Net Expenditures				$482,154	–	–

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$5,006	–	–

* For local assistance budget see page L-27.

OFFICE OF TRAFFIC SAFETY [a]

The Office of Traffic Safety provides leadership, planning and guidance to achieve a coordinated and effective attack on the problem of traffic safety and assists in assuring that limited resources available are used most efficiently.

This is accomplished through an annually updated California traffic safety program which implements a comprehensive statewide plan to coordinate the activities of approximately 3,100 public agencies and private organizations involved in traffic safety. The Office of Traffic Safety also reviews, approves, and monitors National Highway Safety Act project grants to state and local governmental agencies. These grants currently total approximately $6.5 million per year in California.

This office, a unit of the Business and Transportation Agency, is fully reimbursed from federal funds.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Office of Traffic Safety *(Federal funds)*	29.7	29	29	$563,069	$860,025	$884,629

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	29.7	29	29	$318,770	$402,745	$414,408
Staff benefits	–	–	–	36,980	55,552	56,403
Totals, Personal Services	29.7	29	29	$355,750	$458,297	$470,811
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$207,319	$401,728	$413,818
Totals, Expenditures				$563,069	$860,025	$884,629

APPROPRIATION

Grants *(Federal funds)* [a]	$884,629

Business and Transportation Agency

STATE HIGHWAY USERS TAX STUDY COMMISSION

The State Highway Users Tax Study Commission was created by Chapter 1557, Statutes of 1971, to study the current methods of allocating highway users tax revenues between governmental entities and geographical areas of the state, and to recommend modifications or revisions thereto to assure that maximum benefits consistent with statewide transportation needs are realized from existing revenues. Originally the commission was scheduled to report to the Legislature February 1, 1974, regarding its findings and recommendations. Chapter 619, Statutes of 1973, extends the existence of the commission and the date that it is to submit its report to the Legislature from February 1, 1974 to February 1, 1976.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Highway Users Tax Study Commission *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$37,087	$10,596	$13,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Highway Users Tax Study Commission *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$37,087	$10,596	$13,000

APPROPRIATION

Support, Chapter 1557, Statutes of 1971 and Chapter 619, Statutes of 1973 *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$13,000

[a] Grants from the federal government and expenditures therefrom are not included in the overall budget totals.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

The Department of the California Highway Patrol is responsible for assuring the safe, convenient, and efficient transportation of people and goods on the state highway and county road system. Over 5,600 uniformed officers are employed primarily for accident control, congestion relief, law enforcement, and the performance of transportation services. Other duties performed are vehicle safety inspection, school crossing guard supervision, enforcement of commercial vehicle weight and safety regulations, and other activities relating to auto theft and accidents. The department provides the necessary professional and specialized training for its officers and cadets in addition to providing traffic law enforcement training assistance to many local law enforcement agencies.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	MAN-YEARS 73–74	MAN-YEARS 74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Traffic management	5,703.8	5,713.8	5,734.9	$122,748,893	$133,350,056	$136,528,118
Uniformed	*4,865.3*	*4,860.4*	*4,860.4*	–	–	–
Nonuniformed	*838.5*	*853.4*	*874.5*	–	–	–
II. Regulation and inspection	1,229.3	1,265.2	1,263.1	17,190,313	19,326,149	20,049,694
Uniformed	*484.2*	*493.2*	*491.5*	–	–	–
Nonuniformed	*745.1*	*772*	*771.6*	–	–	–
III. Vehicle ownership security	84.4	86.1	93.8	1,805,131	1,964,313	2,032,957
Uniformed	*75*	*76.4*	*81.7*	–	–	–
Nonuniformed	*9.4*	*9.7*	*12.1*	–	–	–
IV. Administrative support—(distributed to other programs)	925.6	912.4	923.3	(16,796,724)	(18,630,583)	(19,105,987)
Uniformed	*293.2*	*296.9*	*300.8*	–	–	–
Nonuniformed	*632.4*	*615.5*	*622.5*	–	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	7,943.1	7,977.5	8,015.1	$141,744,337	$154,640,518	$158,610,769
Uniformed	*5,717.7*	*5,726.9*	*5,734.4*	–	–	–
Nonuniformed	*2,225.4*	*2,250.6*	*2,280.7*	–	–	–
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–1,033,136*	*–638,775*	*–195,006*
Other				*–2,005,320*	*–1,855,000*	*–2,914,591*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM				$138,705,881	$152,146,743	$155,501,172
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				*138,699,717*	*151,346,743*	*154,272,963*
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund				*6,164*	*800,000*	*1,228,209*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

I. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Fifteen positions have been added to this program to staff the new Zone VII at San Luis Obispo. This includes one traffic lieutenant, one traffic sergeant, six traffic officers and seven nonuniformed personnel. Creation of Zone VII enables the department to combine areas with similar traffic patterns and related topography under a centrally located headquarters.

Similarly, six positions have been added to staff the new Zone VIII located in San Bernardino. These positions include one traffic lieutenant, one traffic sergeant, and four nonuniformed personnel.

Because of workload increases based upon expanded traffic volume, nine radio dispatcher positions have been added. Two will be assigned to San Francisco and one each will go to Stockton, Ventura, San Jose, Barstow, Merced, Newhall, and Bakersfield.

Authorized manpower in this program has also been increased by 5.3 janitor positions. This addition is predicated upon the departmental formula which has been tested and found to be a usable guide in determining the number of janitors required by an area. Two automotive serviceman positions have also been added based upon workload criteria of a staffing formula similar to that used for janitors.

An additional motorcycle mechanic has been added and will be assigned to the central Los Angeles area. This additional mechanic will enable the area to provide maintenance on all motorcycles assigned to central Los Angeles at a cost below that of authorized dealers. Therefore, the allowance for vehicle repairs has been reduced by all related costs of this additional position.

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION

An accounting officer II and two clerical positions have been added to this program to supervise and process the department's contracts associated with the Abandoned Vehicle Program. It is anticipated that between 300 and 500 agreements with cities, counties, and private contractors will have to be initiated which will require negotiations to assure that the agreements meet requirements necessary for reimbursement under this program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

Beginning July 1, 1974, control of that portion of the passenger vehicle inspection element dealing with vehicle emission control will be transferred to the Air Resources Board. The California Highway Patrol will continue to perform the inspections but will be reimbursed for all expenses incurred through a contract with the Air Resources Board. The cost for this program is expected to be approximately $1,001,747 for fiscal year 1974–75.

III. VEHICLE OWNERSHIP SECURITY

Five uniformed positions and two nonuniformed positions have been added to the vehicle theft element of this program. All expenses related to these additional positions will be reimbursed by federal funds.

A traffic lieutenant and a clerical position have been added to coordinate vehicle theft activities in the new Zone VII headquarters.

Four new traffic officer positions will also be utilized in selected California Highway Patrol zones as "commercial vehicle" investigators. These investigators will receive specialized training in the investigation of commercial vehicle thefts such as large trucks and truck combinations, construction vehicles, and farm vehicles. This particular program is expected to reduce the large financial losses experienced by owners of these types of vehicles.

This department inspects selected vehicles after the registration process to determine the validity of registration, VIN information, etc. This is accomplished by Department of Motor Vehicles furnishing our department with referrals on paper of selected vehicles which are then investigated by field personnel. This method increases the clerical workload at headquarters so one additional clerical position has been added.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

An additional supervising traffic inspector has been added to the management and command element of this program and will be assigned to the new Zone VIII.

An additional motorcycle mechanic has been proposed for assignment to the academy and authorized positions for the training element have been increased correspondingly. This position will be responsible for maintaining and repairing an increasingly large fleet of motorcycles at the academy.

Three traffic officer positions have been added to the training element and will be assigned to the academy as motorcycle instructors to handle large increases in the number of applicants from both the department and allied agencies for the motorcycle training program. Because allied agencies must pay for the training they receive, all costs associated with these positions will be offset by reimbursements.

The present plans for the new academy reveal it to be a modern, complex, much more sophisticated facility than the present academy. The maintenance and upkeep of this facility will require skilled maintenance employees with the knowledge and expertise necessary to provide proper care. Therefore, four nonuniformed personnel including a stationary engineer II, plumber I, stockclerk, and an electrician I have been added to the training element.

A communications coordinator has been added to the administrative services element in order to alleviate existing backlogs. The duties of the position will consist of assigning frequencies, analyzing frequency sharing proposals, resolving frequency compatibility and interference problems, conducting radio coverage surveys, and other duties as assigned.

Because of an existing backlog and increasing workload resulting from increased inventories in the stores and equipment section, the administrative services element has been increased by two nonuniformed positions: a warehouseman and a clerk. These positions will eliminate the backlog, provide proper coverage of duties in supervision and procurement, and assist in the ongoing inventory balancing process.

Two automobile mechanics have been added to the administrative services element and one each will be assigned to the Sacramento and Los Angeles shops. They will be responsible for performing presale safety inspection on vehicles to be sold, as required by law, and making necessary repairs to bring the vehicles into compliance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	7,943.1	7,977.5	8,015.1	$91,644,163	$98,580,554	$99,905,818
Staff benefits	–	–	–	25,117,583	26,699,132	27,297,286
Totals, Personal Services	7,943.1	7,977.5	8,015.1	$116,761,746	$125,279,686	$127,203,104
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				24,762,818	28,991,832	30,906,565
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				128,965	347,000	357,000
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				90,808	22,000	144,100
Totals, Expenditures				$141,744,337	$154,640,518	$158,610,769
Reimbursements				*–3,038,456*	*–2,493,775*	*–3,109,597*
Federal				*–1,033,136*	*–638,775*	*–195,006*
Other				*–2,005,320*	*–1,855,000*	*–2,914,591*
Net Totals, Expenditures *(State Transportation Fund)*				$138,705,881	$152,146,743	$155,501,182
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				*138,699,717*	*151,346,743*	*154,272,963*
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund				*6,614*	*800,000*	*1,228,209*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 223 *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$154,272,963
Continuing Appropriation *(Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund)*	1,228,209
Item 224, contingency for deficiencies *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	(1,000,000)
Authorization for encumbering automobile purchases for preceding year Sec. ___ *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	(1,500,000)

Department of the California Highway Patrol—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects, expenditures *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$2,753,084	$11,664,285	$4,589,585

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The 1974–75 capital outlay budget includes funds for the construction of an office building at Marin-Golden Gate bridge ($417,900), radio communication equipment ($1,179,900), upgrading the Los Angeles communication center ($2,451,501), purchase of leased facilities at Santa Fe Springs ($380,500), Susanville ($74,315) and Hanford ($67,719) and ($17,750) for construction program planning.

APPROPRIATION

Item 376 *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$4,589,585

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission

The Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission is an interstate commission whose purpose is to promote uniformity in regulation of and standards for equipment of motor vehicles and to achieve desirable changes in equipment in the interest of traffic safety. The commission also advises the federal government in matters pertaining to vehicle equipment standards and regulations. It is composed of one representative from each state that has enacted the Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact. The compact was adopted in California through Chapter 238, Statutes of 1963.

The secretary of the Business and Transportation Agency is the designated representative for California and the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol is his appointed alternate. Funds are provided for travel of state representatives to commission meetings and for the state's share for the support of the commission and staff. Beginning in 1974–75 these funds will be included in the Department of the California Highway Patrol budget.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Expenditures *(Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account in the Transportaion Tax Fund)*	$11,390	$6,000	– [a]

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operating Expenses and Equipment Expenditures *(Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account in the Transportation Tax Fund)*	$11,390	$6,000	– [a]

[a] As of fiscal 1974–75 all Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission funds for this program will be included in the Department of the California Highway Patrol support budget.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Program Objectives

The Department of Motor Vehicles, in order to protect the public interest and promote public safety on highways, administers provisions of California statutes relating to (a) vehicle registration, titling, issuance of license plates, collection of in-lieu local taxes, and a major role in the statewide environmental control program concerning emission control devices on vehicles, (b) driver licensing and postlicensing control, (c) occupational licensing and regulation of persons and firms engaged in manufacture, transporting, sales, and disposal of motor vehicles, (d) financial responsibility of drivers and owners of motor vehicles, and (e) additional services of California identification card issuance, undocumented vessel registration and fee collection, and environmental license plate issuance. The department is also assigned the responsibility of administering the collection of use tax and additional motor vehicle license fees for rapid transit systems.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Vehicle licensing and titling	3,057.9	3,189.5	3,252.4	$38,581,397	$44,523,362	$47,313,055
II. Driver licensing and control	2,520.1	2,663.4	2,895	33,371,558	39,239,226	41,980,650
III. Occupational licensing and regulation	222.1	253.7	263.8	3,384,102	4,385,427	4,355,518
IV. Security following accident law	173.3	172.9	177.1	2,078,625	2,219,912	2,280,918
V. Department of Motor Vehicles associated services	272.3	292.3	306.5	2,779,599	3,317,808	3,520,014
VI. Administration—undistributed	8.5	10.7	9	263,504	313,131	291,512
Administration—distributed to programs	352	397.9	390.2	(4,872,659)	(5,966,273)	(6,094,645)
Chapter 53/73. fire damage—undistributed	–	–	–	4,038,000	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	6,606.2	6,980.4	7,294	$84,496,785	$93,998,866	$99,741,667
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–37,918*	*–541,551*	*–205,611*
Other				*–6,037,670*	*–6,549,814*	*–6,480,862*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$78,421,197	$86,907,501	$93,055,194
General Fund				–	*27,072*	–
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account				*67,711,153*	*74,885,798*	*79,968,585*
Transportation Tax Fund, Motor Vehicle License Fee Account				*9,327,365*	*10,453,694*	*11,460,074*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*630,759*	*853,778*	*906,494*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				*529,569*	*610,008*	*720,041*
Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund				*68,331*	–	–
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund				*154,020*	*77,151*	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

It is estimated that the Department of Motor Vehicles will register and collect fees on 16,988,000 vehicles and maintain the records on 13,484,000 outstanding drivers licenses including the processing of 780,000 original licenses and 3,122,000 renewal licenses during the budget year. These major workload indicators reflect an estimated 6.55-percent increase in vehicle registration and an estimated 3.15-percent increase in drivers licenses outstanding in the budget year over current year. The total undocumented vessels registered is estimated to be 458,000 in the budget year, an increase over the current year of 2.92 percent.

To support these major workload changes, the man-year estimates for the current year and budget year have been developed to maintain the level of service authorized in the 1973–74 final budget.

The workload budget of this department is prepared using engineered time standards against forecasted workload at the historical rate of utilization percent or efficiency to arrive at an estimate of personnel requirements. The man-year requirements for the revised 1973–74 and the proposed 1974–75 workload budgets are generally calculated at the 1972–73 fiscal year achieved percent of utilization.

In this budget cycle, as in past budget cycles, the achieved percent of utilization was adjusted in some of the reporting entities where it appeared unrealistic to base personnel projections on the historical rate. A prime example is the use of an adjusted percent of utilization for the calculation of personnel estimates for departmental organizations affected by the December 25, 1972 fire.

Engineered work standards (MARC) and this approach to the budgeted level of efficiency or utilization percent were used in the 1972–73 and 1973–74 Governor's Budget and were acceptable to the Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst's office.

The department has experienced an increased rate of effectiveness in the utilization of available manpower over the past four fiscal years: 1969–70, 83.9 percent; 1970–71, 89.4 percent; 1971–72, 92.8 percent and 1972–73, 94.2 percent.

The 94.2 percent achieved in 1972–73 fiscal year still reflects some improvement in efficiency. However, as can be seen by the four-year trend, the degree of improvement becomes less with each fiscal year. As this rate of improvement approaches zero, the department will experience slight decreases or increases in utilization from one fiscal year to the next.

Although the potential for improvement (in terms of not being at 100 percent) is still there, we believe that the 94 percent used in preparing the 1974–75 budget represents a reasonable forecast base.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

The revised 1973–74 personnel estimates reflect a net increase of 216.6 man-years compared to the man-years authorized in the 1973–74 final budget. Many of the positions relate to revised workload estimates. The balance of the increase resulted primarily from:

1. An increase of 57.2 man-years to administer the provisions of Chapter 1010, Statutes of 1973, which increased weight fees of specified vehicles.

2. An increase of 24 man-years related to the various traffic safety oriented federal grants.

3. An estimated increase of 46.2 man-years related to the personnel needs resulting from the December 25 1972 fire damage.

The proposed 1974–75 fiscal year budget provides for the continuation of the net 216.6 man-years added to the authorized 1973–74 budget to arrive at the revised 1973–74 total in addition to the net 313.6 man-years proposed over the revised 1973–74 estimate. The estimated man-year requirements are to handle the estimated increase in workload to maintain the level of service authorized in the 1973–74 budget and for proposed changes in the level of service due to law changes and for program effectiveness. In addition to the workload positions, the following are major man-year adjustments in 1974–75 over the authorized 1973–74 level:

1. A request for 72.4 man-years to administer the requirements of Chapter 1507, Statutes of 1971, relating to processing of emission control device registration requirements.

2. The following increases to administer the provisions of 1973 statutes:

a. An increase of 6.1 man-years for Chapter 974/73 which provides for the registration of those off-highway vehicles previously exempt from identification.

b. An increase of 4.5 man-years for Chapter 996/73 which changed the name of the New Car Dealers Policy and Appeals Board to New Motor Vehicle Board and expanded its duties and responsibilities.

c. An increase of 1.3 man-years for Chapter 1128/73 which provides for penalties for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

d. An increase of 13 man-years for Chapter 1162/73 which changes the point count of negligent operators who drive 25 000 miles or more.

e. An increase of 97.7 man-years for Chapter 889/73 which provides for a system of year-round vehicle registration.

f. An increase of 85.2 positions, effective January 1, 1974, for a selective testing program is offset by a reduction of 72.8 man-years for workload leveling and waiving of out-of-state driver's test program as authorized by Chapter 891/73.

3. An increase of 62 positions for a proposal to replace and increase in number the present key entry devices for the purpose of key verifying data entry work instead of using visual verification.

4. An increase of 20.5 man-years to meet the projected workload related to increase of prorate registered vehicles operating in interstate commerce in California.

In addition to the explanation of the personnel estimates outlined above, the following special proposals and programs require appropriate comments on how they are reflected in this budget.

1. 1973–74 Budget Augmentation Request

The revised 1973–74 budget exceeds the authorized appropriation by $2,217,100. The department is requesting an augmentation appropriation of that amount to provide for the noncontrollable expenditures which could not be foreseen at the time the 1973–74 Governor's Budget was prepared. They include:

a. Additional costs related to Department of Motor Vehicles' fire of December 25, 1972	$440,135
b. Statutes of 1973:	
(1) Chapter 1010/73, increases weight fees for certain vehicles	630,137
(2) Chapter 1162/73, negligent operator point count change on over 25,000 miles	65,599
c. Additional pro rata general administrative charges	467,792
d. Postage rate increase, effective January 1, 1974	547,000
e. Increase in members of prorate compact states	66,437
Total	$2,217,100

2. December 25, 1972 Fire

On December 25, 1972, Department of Motor Vehicles' Sacramento Headquarters Building East was severely damaged by fire. The fire caused extensive damage to the fifth floor where the fire started; in addition, other floors were affected to a varying degree by smoke fire, or water depending on the proximity to the fifth floor. Chapter 53, Statutes of 1973, appropriated for the 1972–73 fiscal year a sum of $4,038,000 on an urgency basis to provide for the repair of the department's damaged headquarters building and for other materials and services required as a result of the fire. This budget reflects additional funding requirements to provide for the carryover needs into 1973–74 and 1974–75 fiscal years and also to provide for the moving expenses of returning displaced units to Sacramento Headquarters Building East, fifth and sixth floors, after the repair work is completed during the 1974–75 fiscal year.

3. Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center

In December 1973, the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center selected the computer vendor. The Department of Motor Vehicles will start converting to the new computer system in the latter half of 1973–74. This conversion is scheduled for completion by July 1974, and it is anticipated that the center will become totally functional and able to service the department's needs at that time.

4. Chapter 1153, Statutes of 1972, Bicycle Registration

The 1973–74 revised budget includes $27,072 of the unencumbered balance of the appropriation made by Chapter 885, Statutes of 1972, for a bicycle licensing study and reappropriated to the Department of Motor Vehicles by Section 10.8 of the Budget Act of 1973. The department, mandated to implement and admin-

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

ister a statewide bicycle registration and licensing program, effective July 1, 1975, has not budgeted for funds necessary in the 1974–75 fiscal year for programming and planning due to changing circumstances.

Recent emphasis on bicycle licensing by cities and counties, the awareness of theft by bicycle owners, and the implementation of an automated stolen bicycle system by the Department of Justice, have sharply curbed bicycle thefts. In addition, the proposed program, to be implemented by the department, would have costs which exceed the value of stolen bicycles.

Legislation is to be introduced in the second half of the 1973–74 session that repeals the statutory mandate to the department to administer a bicycle registration and licensing program.

5. Chapter 889, Statutes of 1973, Year-Round Registration

Vehicle registrations for 1972 have increased 370 percent since 1941 and are projected to increase over 560 percent by 1980 to a total of 21,000,000. The law now provides that vehicles, except for certain motorcycles, shall be registered on a calendar year basis with all registrations expiring December 31. The present system cannot support the projected increase in the volume of registrations that all expire at the same time.

This statute would implement a system of year-round registration for all vehicles with the Director of Motor Vehicles assigning expiration dates in order to equalize the registration of vehicles throughout the year. This change in law will have a major impact to the department's vehicle registration processing functions. The year-round registration system will also result in an even cash flow into the Motor Vehicle Account and Motor Vehicle License Fee Account of the Transportation Tax Fund. Therefore, the change in system will affect the cities, counties and state agencies receiving funds from those revenue accounts. The entities involved are aware of these changes, and are in agreement that the even cash flow will be beneficial.

Chapter 889, Statutes of 1973, appropriated $250,000 for the 1973–74 fiscal year and the department is requesting approximately $2.2 million in the 1974–75 budget for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

6. Reflectorized License Plates Program

Chapter 953, Statutes of 1972, directs the Department of Motor Vehicles to change from unreflectorized license plates to reflectorized safety license plates as soon as it is practicable but in no event prior to the 1974 calendar year. This statute also prohibits the letting of any contract unless two independent responsible bids are received. The 1974–75 budget does not provide funds to administer this statute because no bids were received by the department. The department will continue to issue regular license plates during the 1973–74 fiscal year and will request legislation to initiate a program of issuing a single license plate during the 1974–75 fiscal year at a projected savings of $400,000.

DEPARTMENT STATISTICS

VEHICLE LICENSING AND TITLING

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Vehicle Registration:			
New vehicles	1,610,000	1,518,000	1,532,000
Nonresidents	444,000	454,000	478,000
Renewals	13,377,000	13,972,000	14,978,000
Totals	15,431,000	15,944,000	16,988,000
Information Requests:			
Fee requests	366,000	633,000	650,000
No fee requests (primarily law enforcement)	9,673,000	9,994,000	10,312,000
Records produced for private companies (EDP)	24,020,939	24,740,000	25,399,000
Off-Highway Vehicle Registration:			
Originals	97,000	120,000	132,000
Renewals	–	24,000	109,000

DRIVER LICENSING AND CONTROL

Driver's Licenses Issued:			
Originals	752,000	765,000	780,000
Renewals	2,767,000	2,960,000	3,122,000
Duplicates	486,000	534,000	588,000
Reissued	188,000	203,000	219,000
Totals	4,193,000	4,462,000	4,709,000
Driver's licenses outstanding	12,585,000	13,072,000	13,484,000
Court abstracts received	4,000,000	4,155,000	4,286,000
Warning letters sent (negligent operator)	116,000	190,000	175,000
Persons called to group meetings (GEM)	27,500	42,300	49,500
Hearings, interviews and reexaminations	79,520	87,500	96,100
Licenses suspended, revoked, canceled or driver placed on probation	164,580	157,510	176,070
Certificates issued (ambulance, school bus, construction equipment and farm labor)	14,926	15,195	15,720
Drivers License Information Service:			
Fee requests	7,042,000	7,314,000	7,545,000
No fee requests (primarily law enforcement)	4,778,000	4,963,000	5,119,000

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

DEPARTMENT STATISTICS

OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING AND REGULATION

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Dealer, dismantler, manufacturer, transporter, licenses processed	22,100	23,800	26,000
Salesman licenses processed	61,400	67,100	73,800
Driving instructor licenses issued	700	1,100	1,500
Complaints against licenses	7,380	8,040	9,720
Dealer and dismantler reviews	911	1,400	1,600

SECURITY FOLLOWING ACCIDENT LAW

Accident reports received (SR 1)	547,000	563,000	580,000
Information service—fee requests	49,600	50,700	52,200

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ASSOCIATED SERVICES

Vessel Registration:			
Current registration	436,000	445,000	458,000
Renewals	419,000	428,000	440,000
Identification cards issued	101,000	99,000	107,000
Use tax amount collected	$47,161,291	$48,571,000	$49,868,000
Environmental License Plates:			
Originals	51,700	56,700	61,700
Renewals	76,500	96,700	127,800
Interchanges	10,400	12,600	15,900
Totals	138,600	166,000	205,400
Environmental license plate revenue	$2,263,237	$2,535,700	$3,011,300

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	6,606.2	6,980.4	7,294	$53,218,825	$61,392,679	$64,392,887
Staff benefits	–	–	–	6,766,425	7,709,514	8,294,043
Totals, Personal Services	6,606.2	6,980.4	7,294	$59,985,250	$69,102,193	$72,686,930
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				19,539,959	20,262,405	22,424,072
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				933,576	4,624,468	4,500,965
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				–	9,800	129,700
CHAPTER 53/73, FIRE DAMAGE				4,038,000	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$84,496,785	$93,998,866	$99,741,667
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–37,918*	*–541,551*	*–205,611*
Other				*–6,037,670*	*–6,549,814*	*–6,480,862*
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$78,421,197	$86,907,501	$93,055,194
General Fund				–	*27,072*	–
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account				*67,711,153*	*74,885,798*	*79,968,585*
Transportation Tax Fund, Motor Vehicle License Fee Account				*9,327,365*	*10,453,694*	*11,460,074*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*630,759*	*853,778*	*906,494*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				*529,569*	*610,008*	*720,041*
Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund				*68,331*	–	–
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund				*154,020*	*77,151*	–

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 225 *(State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account)*	$79,968,585
Item 226 *(Transportation Tax Fund, Motor Vehicle License Fee Account)*	11,460,074
Item 227 *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	906,494
Item 228 *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	720,041
Item 229 *(State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account)*	(500,000)

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Transportation Tax Fund:			
Motor Vehicle Account	*$307,555,657*	*$340,892,000*	*$358,223,000*
Motor Vehicle License Fee Account	*295,791,826*	*323,901,500*	*346,640,000*

Department of Motor Vehicles—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects, expenditures, Motor Vehicle Account *(State Transportation Fund)*	$5,250,693	$8,569,094	$4,204,150

Department of Motor Vehicles—Capital Outlay—Continued

GENERAL ANALYSIS

This service and tax collection agency, headquartered in Sacramento, functions through a network of field offices located in population centers throughout the state. The department will register and collect taxes and fees on 16,988,000 vehicles and issue approximately 4,709,000 drivers' licenses during the budget year. The 1974–75 fiscal year proposed budget provides for the construction of field offices at Oxnard ($793,600), Placerville ($386,000), North Metropolitan San Diego area ($1,022,650), San Fernando ($790,600) and West Covina ($1,109,800). The funds for land acquisitions for these offices are authorized in the 1973–74 final budget. The budget also provides for working drawings and construction of additional parking for the San Mateo office ($70,000). Also included in the 1974–75 budget is $31,500 for project planning for projects proposed for 1975–76.

APPROPRIATION

Item 377 *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)* $4,204,150

STEPHEN P. TEALE CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER

Chapter 787, Statutes of 1972, added Chapter 8, Section 11776 to Part I of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code relating to the establishment of the Business and Services Consolidated Data Center. Subsequent legislation renamed the data center to the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center.

The Teale Data Center is intended to fulfill the need for the responsive cost effective operation of the Long-range Master Plan Implementation of a large-scale computer center and making that power available to a variety of users commensurate with their needs. The Teale Data Center will be supported by funds from user departments based upon actual usage of Teale Data Center EDP facilities and are reflected in the budgets of those departments.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Conversion	–	$4,300,000	$11,518,816
II. Facilities operation	$3,503,681	7,287,904	12,043,673
III. Administration (distributed to other programs)	(216,703)	(405,933)	(419,333)
Totals, Consolidated Data Processing Center	$3,503,681	$11,587,904	$23,562,489
Reimbursements—other	*–3,570,900*	*–7,287,904*	*–12,043,673*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	–$67,219	$4,300,000	$11,518,816
General Fund	*–67,219*	*1,900,000*	*9,557,354*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	–	*2,400,000*	*1,961,462*
Personnel man-years	173.2	306	301

Highlights of Program

The initial activity of the Teale Data Center will be to establish an organization of people and procedures to perform the conversion of programs and data from users existing data processing centers, servicing 34 departments on an assembly line basis within the confines of a conversion schedule to the Teale Consolidated Data Center.

As conversion is accomplished, the activity will shift to the operation and support of the center's major large-scale central computing facility in a manner which will economically and effectively process the data and applications necessary to provide effective EDP support to the user organizations with particular attention given to turnaround time, production error rate, confidentiality of data and equipment utilization.

In addition to the major activities outlined above, the administration of the Teale Data Center will make available to the director and other administrators of the center the range of management services required in all executive functions.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	173.2	306	301	$1,762,993	$3,352,568	$3,440,498
Staff benefits	–	–	–	222,302	435,834	447,265
Totals, Personal Services	173.2	306	301	$1,985,295	$3,788,402	$3,887,763
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				1,518,386	7,799,502	19,674,726
Totals, Expenditures				$3,503,681	$11,587,904	$23,562,489
Reimbursements—other				*–3,570,900*	*–7,287,904*	*–12,043,673*
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				–$67,219	$4,300,000	$11,518,816
General Fund				*–67,219*	*1,900,000*	*9,557,354*
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account				–	*2,400,000*	*1,961,462*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 231 *(General Fund)* $9,557,354
Item 232 *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)* 1,961,462



RESOURCES

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES

I. Advisory Commission on Marine and Coastal Resources

The commission was composed of 36 members representing the industrial, scientific, academic and legal communities of this state. The California Coastal Zone Conservation Act of 1972 created a State Coastal Zone Commission and six regional commissions to develop a plan as defined by the act and submit it to the Legislature by December 1, 1975. The action required of these commissions preempts the activities of the Advisory Commission, and the Advisory Commission was terminated June 30, 1973.

II. Tahoe Regional Planning Compact

Chapter 1589, Statutes of 1967, established the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact as a bistate agreement between Nevada and California. The compact has been approved by Congress.

The act requires adoption of both interim and comprehensive regional plans by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency relative to effective environmental controls in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Chapter 988, Statutes of 1968, made certain amendments to Chapter 1589, Statutes of 1967, and appropriated funds to carry out the purpose of the compact. Chapter 1185, Statutes of 1973, appropriated $50,000 to pay for legal fees and other litigation expenses of the agency.

III. California Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

The original compact legislation created the California Tahoe body. Chapter 1064, Statutes of 1973 revised the membership of the agency and provided for state funding of the body deleting provisions of the earlier legislation calling for assessment of counties within the Tahoe region to support the agency.

IV. California Tahoe Conservancy Agency

The agency was established by Chapter 1064, Statutes of 1973 to provide a body that would have the capacity to acquire and hold land in the Tahoe Basin in response to planning decisions made by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and the related California Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. The governing body of the agency is required to include statewide members in addition to those representing counties within the Tahoe region.

V. Waterways Management Planning

Chapter 761, Statutes of 1971, established the authority for this program requiring that waterway management plans be prepared including provisions to achieve optimum human use, enjoyment and benefit of California's waterways.

Chapter 1259, Statutes of 1972, established additional authority requiring the development of plans for and to administer a state wild and scenic river system.

These plans are to be prepared by the Resources Agency and affected local agencies and submitted to the Legislature.

VI. California Youth Conservation Corps

Chapter 1041, Statutes of 1971, established the California Youth Conservation Corps as a two-year pilot program. The members of the corps are used to develop, maintain and preserve environmentally important public land and waters.

Chapter 904, Statutes of 1973, requires the Department of Parks and Recreation to continue the program to be financed by federal, state and local government. The department is also authorized to continue the pilot program established in San Diego County.

The act requires the department to file a report with the Governor and the Legislature not later than January 15, 1975 and every two years thereafter.

VII. Sea Grant Program

Chapter 1115, Statutes of 1973, provides for the allocation of $500,000 of tidelands oil and gas revenues received by the State Lands Commission to develop a sea grant program to be administered by the Resources Agency. The funds are to be allocated to public and private higher education for use as up to two-thirds of the local matching share for projects under the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966 (PL 89-688).

VIII. Fuel Supply Coordination Center

The Lieutenant Governor as chairman of the state's Energy Planning Council has established the Federal-State Fuel Supply Coordination Center. The center makes recommendations to the federal allocation officer regarding distribution of up to 10 percent of the future allocation of middle distillate fuels (diesel oil, kerosene, jet fuel, etc.) of wholesale purchasers to alleviate temporary exceptional hardship cases of end-users within the state. This program will be established in the current year within the Department of Conservation, Division of Oil and Gas.

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES—Continued

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Advisory Commission on Marine and Coastal Resources	1.2	–	–	$39,391	–	–
II. Tahoe Regional Planning Compact	–	–	–	50,000	$100,000	$50,000
III. California Tahoe Regional Planning Agency	–	–	–	–	–	50,000
IV. California Tahoe Conservancy Agency	–	–	–	–	–	1,500
V. Waterways Management Planning	–	–	–	64,602	260,398	265,000
VI. California Youth Conservation Corps	–	–	–	42,266	232,734	–
VII. Sea Grant Program	–	–	–	–	–	500,000
VIII. Fuel Supply Coordination Center	–	–	11	–	–	184,723
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	1.2	–	11	$196,259	$593,132	$1,051,223
General Fund				*146,259*	*593,132*	*1,051,223*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				*50,000*	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	1.2	–	11	$9,669	–	$120,120
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,312	–	16,018
Totals, Personal Services	1.2	–	11	$10,981	–	$136,138
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE				185,278	593,132	915,085
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$196,259	$593,132	$1,051,223
General Fund				*146,259*	*593,132*	*1,051,223*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				*50,000*	–	–

APPROPRIATIONS

Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, Item 233 *(General Fund)*	$50,000
California Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, Item 234 *(General Fund)*	50,000
California Tahoe Conservancy Agency, Item 235 *(General Fund)*	1,500
Waterways Management Planning, Item 236 *(General Fund)*	265,000
Sea Grant Program, Item 237 *(General Fund)*	500,000
Fuel Supply Coordination Center, Item 238 *(General Fund)*	184,723

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM

The Marks-Badham Environmental Protection and Research Act of 1970 established the California Environmental Protection Program Fund into which fees are deposited for carrying out the purposes of this act. The Secretaries for Resources and Business and Transportation develop environmental protection plans and recommend apportionment of funds among the various state agencies, local political subdivisions, the University of California, and private research organizations. Diversified programs are proposed which will help to preserve the California environment including, but not limited to: (1) control of environmental pollution, (2) protection of significant ecological areas, and (3) increasing public awareness of the need to protect the environment.

The source of revenue for this program is the sale of personalized motor vehicle license plates by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Environmental protection program *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	$951,854	$1,712,820	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Commencing with the 1974–75 budget, appropriations for carrying out the environmental protection program will be made directly to those state agencies given the responsibility to carry out specific approved programs. In fiscal year 1974–75 a total of $4 million will be allocated from the California Environmental Protection Program Fund to: the Department of Fish and Game $1,300,000; the Air Resources Board $1,800,000; the Solid Waste Management Board $465,000; the Department of Education $275,000; Chapter 1165, Statutes of 1973, which is budgeted in the Special Resources Services and Studies budget, $160,000.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Special Items of Expense *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	$951,854	$1,712,820	–

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
California Environmental Protection Fund	$2,363,798	$2,701,750	$3,071,300

CALIFORNIA POLLUTION CONTROL FINANCING AUTHORITY

The issuance of pollution control revenue bonds was approved by a vote of the people November 7, 1972. Enabling legislation is contained in the California Pollution Control Financing Authority Act (Division 27, Chapter 1 of the Health and Safety Code, commencing with Section 39600).

This program provides an opportunity for private industrial firms to utilize tax exempt financing to acquire, construct, or install pollution control facilities to meet the quality standards established by federal, state and local governments for the control of environmental pollution.

An initial maximum of $200,000,000 in bonds or notes is authorized by the act.

The law specifically provides that such indebtedness shall not be secured by the taxing power of the state, nor any of its political subdivisions. Under no circumstances shall the authority create any debt, liability, or obligation on the part of the state payable from any source whatsoever other than project revenues or other monies received by the authority. This is a trust activity and involves no state revenues or expenditures.

A $50,000 loan from the General Fund was made to the authority in 1972–73. It will be repaid from revenues or proceeds from bonds or notes received by the authority.

STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

The State Solid Waste Management Board is a newly created board with broad responsibilities for solid waste management and resource recovery. Its authority and responsibilities are derived from Chapter 342, Statutes of 1972. The basic objective of the state solid waste program is to enhance environmental quality, protect public health, and prevent nuisances by effective management of solid wastes and to provide for maximum utilization of the resources inherent in solid wastes. The board, assisted by a 25-member advisory council, must formulate and adop by January 1, 1975, a statewide policy and progran for solid waste management and resource recovery This policy will guide state and local agencies in de veloping and implementing comprehensive soli waste management plans, which must be submitte to the board for approval by January 1, 1976. Pri mary responsibility for adequate solid waste man agement and planning shall remain with local gov ernment.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Solid waste management	–	10.8	14	$45,179	$373,538	$457,738
General Fund				45,179	260,938	357,338
Federal funds				–	112,600	100,400

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

In fiscal year 1974–75 it is anticipated there will be a workload increase for the review of local agency solid waste management plans. A clerk-typist and one man-year of temporary help are proposed new positions to handle this workload increase.

A new local litter management and clean-up program, financed by $465,000 from the California Environmental Protection Program Fund, is proposed for 1974–75.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	–	10.8	14	$4,391	$183,546	$231,310
Staff benefits	–	–	–	145	28,392	31,768
Totals, Personal Services	–	10.8	14	$4,536	$211,938	$263,078
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$40,643	$161,600	$194,660
Totals, Expenditures				$45,179	$373,538	$457,738
General Fund				$45,179	$260,938	$357,338
Federal funds				–	112,600	100,400

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 240 *(General Fund)*	$233,417
Grants *(Federal funds)*	100,400

AIR RESOURCES BOARD

The Air Resources Board is the Air Pollution Control Agency of California. As such it prepares and keeps current the state implementation plan for achieving and maintaining the federal air quality standards. It is responsible for the control of motor vehicle emissions on a statewide basis, and for a coordinated state and local air pollution control program for stationary sources of emissions. The goal of the board is achieve an air quality level within the standards considered to be safe and proper for human, animal, and vegetable life.

This board sets air quality standards, monitors the air quality, maintains a statewide inventory of air pollution sources, establishes motor vehicle emission standards and test procedures for new and used vehicles, approves and monitors effectiveness of motor vehicle emission control systems, and issues "permissive burn" and "no-burn" notices to the agricultural community.

The board reviews the regulations and programs of local agencies for the control of nonvehicular sources of air pollution and sets and enforces regulations where local agencies fail to do so in conformity with state and federal standards.

The board also conducts a program of applied research on the cause, effects, and prevention of air pollution, and provides assistance and financial support to local air pollution control agencies.

The administrative and the majority of the technical staff is located in Sacramento in order to provide close coordination with the administration, the Legislature, other state departments and the local districts. The motor vehicle laboratory is located in a newly constructed facility in El Monte. It will continue to test motor vehicle emissions, approve motor vehicle emission control systems, establish motor vehicle test procedures, and conduct studies on photochemical air pollution.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Air Pollution Control Requirements	226.8	307.5	316	$8,279,302	$10,065,175	$12,002,581
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–1,015,956*	*–991,500*	*–958,000*
Other				*–107,284*	*–900,000*	*–400,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *				$7,156,062	$8,173,675	$10,644,581
General Fund				*2,380,045*	*2,479,958*	*2,523,267*
State Transportation Fund (MV)				*4,476,017*	*5,643,717*	*5,032,671*
California Environmental Protection Fund				*300,000*	*50,000*	*1,800,000*
Automobile Repair Fund				–	–	*1,288,643*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Enforcement

This budget reflects a major change in the placement of responsibility for air pollution. In 1973–74, the Governor's cabinet approved the concept for centralizing the vehicle emissions control program within the Air Resources Board so that the board, which establishes standards of enforcement would also be responsible for recommending the enforcement levels and the budget needs. Therefore, the proposed budget of the Air Resources Board reflects vehicle emissions control program previously located in other departments as follows, and detailed under the enforcement element:

a. That portion of the Passenger Vehicle Inspection Program attributable to smog control conducted by the California Highway Patrol.

b. That portion of the smog station license and inspection program attributable to smog control conducted by the Department of Consumer Affairs (Bureau of Automotive Repair and Division of Investigation).

Increased manpower is also required to assist handling of increased volume of data for more accurate predictions particularly anticipatory to emergency episodes, as contained in the air pollution emergency contingency plan.

This budget also reflects the carry-over of 15 positions administratively established in 1973–74 to implement two program elements. Eleven positions were established to review, monitor and audit the subvention of matching funds for effective local air pollution control programs detailed under Local Assistance. Four positions were established with funds obtained through a grant by the Federal Housing and Urban Development Agency to the board through the State Office of Planning and Research to develop, refine, and evaluate methodologies and techniques to relate land use and transportation planning to air quality. This portion is detailed under State Strategy Planning and Testing Operations.

Research

Much has been learned about the formation of photochemical smog, its effects on health and other vehicle-related problems and solutions. Upon some of these conclusions, or supported by other conclusions, standards have been established, plans made, and enforcement effected, all contributing in their role to achieve clean air. However, as more problems are uncovered and conditions changed, it is absolutely necessary to continue with an effective research program. Three important areas have been determined by the eminent research advisory committee as requiring attention: transportation of air-blown pollutants, further research into the chemistry of smog formation, and health effects of air pollution.

* For local assistance budget, see page L-29.

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

State Strategy Planning

Land use and transportation planning efforts affect air quality by influencing the type and location of pollution sources and the population affected by them. At present, however, there is little capability to predict such air quality effect—not even a general methodology for making such predictions. A report on guidelines for including air pollution control considerations in land use provisions of county and city general plans was prepared in 1973 at the request of the Legislature. The board is developing a land us planning group to provide information on air pollu tion effect and to transfer it to other planning group It will be an interdisciplinary unit with knowledg of both land use planning and air quality.

Data Collection

The state air monitoring network will continue wit the second year of a five-year equipment upgradin program in order to secure greater accuracy and de pendability of air quality data.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	226.8	307.5	322	$3,106,853	$4,327,007	$4,571,589
Staff benefits	–	–	–	373,036	494,333	519,286
Totals, Personal Services	226.8	307.5	322	$3,479,889	$4,821,340	$5,090,875
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				4,799,413	5,243,835	6,878,206
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	–	33,500
Totals, Expenditures				$8,279,302	$10,065,175	$12,002,581
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–1,015,956*	*–991,500*	*–958,000*
Other				*–107,284*	*–900,000*	*–400,000*
Net Expenditures, State Operations				$7,156,062	$8,173,675	$10,644,581

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 242 *(General Fund)*	$2,523,267
Item 243 *(State Transportation Fund—Motor Vehicle Account)*	5,032,671
Item 244 *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	1,800,000
Item 245 *(Automotive Repair Fund)*	1,288,643

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$326	–	–

Air Resources Board—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$34,000	–	–

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The 1970–71 budget provided funds for equipping and constructing an air resources laboratory. No capital outlay funds are budgeted for 1974–75.

CALIFORNIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The committee advises interstate commission members and the Legislature on regional water planning matters.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
California Advisory Committee *(General Fund)*	0.1	–	–	$4,784	$8,320	$8,640

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	0.1	–	–	$425	$400	$400
Staff benefits	–	–	–	23	40	45
Totals, Personal Services	0.1	–	–	$448	$440	$445
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				4,336	7,880	8,195
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$4,784	$8,320	$8,640

APPROPRIATION

Item 247 *(General Fund)*	$8,640

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION

The California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission works with its counterpart Nevada Commission, with federal agencies, and with legislative and congressional groups to obtain final approval of the California-Nevada Interstate Compact. This compact will allocate the use of the interstate streams, the Truckee, Carson and Walker Rivers. When final approval of the compact is obtained, the commission will be terminated.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission *(General Fund)*	$19,250	$27,500	$27,500

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The California-Nevada Interstate Compact has been ratified by both California and Nevada and now must obtain the consent of the Congress in order to become effective. The Commission's program for the fiscal year 1974–75 is to work with its counterpart, the Nevada Commission, with the federal agencies, and with the legislative and congressional groups in resolving problems arising during consideration of the compact by Congress and to obtain final approval of the compact.

Progress on obtaining Congressional consent to the compact was delayed during most of fiscal year 1972–73 while the United States Supreme Court determined whether it should hear a suit to define the rights of all water users along the Truckee River. In June 1973 the Supreme Court issued an opinion that it should not accept the suit. This cleared the way for renewed efforts by the Commission to obtain Congressional consent to the compact, a course which it is now pursuing.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operating expenses and equipment *(General Fund)*	$19,250	$27,500	$27,500

APPROPRIATION

Item 248 *(General Fund)*	$27,500

COLORADO RIVER BOARD

The Colorado River Board was established to protect and enhance California's rights and interests in the water and power resources of the Colorado River. This is accomplished through investigations, negotiations with the other basin states and federal agencies, seeking of favorable federal legislation and administrative decrees, and, if necessary, through litigation. Activities include analyses of the engineering, legal, and policy matters concerning the water and power resources of the seven Colorado River Basin states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming) and all factors involved in the treaty obligation to deliver Colorado River water to Mexico. The board develops a single position among the agencies having established water and power rights on the Colorado River, working closely with the Attorney General, the board's counsel. The board also collaborates with other California agencies, primarily the Department of Water Resources, State Water Resources Control Board, and Department of Fish and Game, in all matters requiring a coordinated position.

The board is composed of six members appointed by the Governor, each from one of the public agencies having rights to the use of water or power from the Colorado River. These agencies are: Palo Verde Irrigation District, Imperial Irrigation District, Coachella Valley County Water District, The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, San Diego County Water Authority, and City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Protection of California's Colorado River Rights and Interests	$287,332	$317,632	$325,536
Reimbursements—other	*–185,562*	*–212,135*	*–217,024*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	$101,770	$105,497	$108,512
Personnel man-years	12.9	13.1	13.1

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Fulfillment of the board's functions and obligations is a continuing program. It is subject to, and must react promptly to, the actions of other states or federal agencies, which cannot be foreseen and may affect California's Colorado River rights and interests. The major objectives of the present program are to achieve salinity control in the Lower Colorado River at or near present levels through implementation of proposed federal legislation authorizing a Colorado River Basin salinity control program and through independent efforts to limit additions of dissolved salts to the river; obtain modification in the pertinent federal rules and/or statutes that will permit California agencies to store water for future use as outlined in water supply contracts; implement the California policy on the Bureau of Reclamation's Lower Colorado River Management Program and associated environmental aspects; work with the federal government and other states to assure that settlement of Mexican Water Treaty problems will not damage California's rights; analyze river operations for compliance with the June 1970 operating criteria for Colorado River reservoirs and other rules and regulations; define projects and proposals which have as their objective the conservation of water and the augmentation of water supply of the Colorado River Basin; and work toward settlement of the various water and power disputes in the basin (including rights of Indian reservations and water supplies for California lands along the river) without recourse to major Colorado River litigation.

The board will maintain essentially the same level of service as in the fiscal year 1973–74. Funding will remain essentially the same as last year. The six agencies most directly involved will provide two-thirds of the board support costs, with the State General Fund providing one-third of the costs. Future state financing will be continued at this percentage.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	12.9	13.1	13.1	$213,409	$236,527	$238,741
Staff benefits	–	–	–	19,772	22,755	23,075
Totals, Personal Services	12.9	13.1	13.1	$233,181	$259,282	$261,816
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$54,151	$58,350	$63,720
Total Expenditures				$287,332	$317,632	$325,536
Reimbursements—other				*–185,562*	*–212,135*	*–217,024*
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$101,770	$105,497	$108,512

APPROPRIATION

Item 249 *(General Fund)*	$108,512

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

The department's principal goals are the protection, conservation and development of California's natural assets—its forests (both commercial timber and wildland), watersheds and rangelands, mineral deposits, and soil resources. Protection of life, property and natural resources from fire and geologic hazards is stressed.

The Watershed and Fire Protection Program is managed by the Division of Forestry. The program's objective is to protect the private and state-owned watershed lands from fire, insects, disease and misuse by man. The protection of forest, brush and grass wildlands from long-term damage is basic to the continued economic and social utilization of these limited natural resources. In addition, the program assists local governments in the use of land and water resources and encourages the preservation of prime agricultural and open-space land to meet the economic and environmental needs of California.

The Geologic Hazards and Mineral Resources Conservation Program is managed by the Division of Mines and Geology. The program's objective is to identify and provide timely delineation of geological hazards and to identify, delineate and assist in the ultimate utilization of deposits of minerals, both onshore and offshore, consistent with wise conservation practices.

The Oil, Gas and Geothermal Protection Program is managed by the Division of Oil and Gas. The program's objective is to prevent waste or damage to the immediate environment and other natural resources, provide for greater recovery of oil, gas and geothermal resources, and prevent contamination of fresh water supplies penetrated by wells.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Watershed and fire protection	3,554.1	3,699.4	3,760.3	$65,213,124	$74,400,708	$74,216,025
II. Geologic hazards and mineral resources conservation	91.8	111.4	95.6	2,034,498	2,956,707	2,666,632
III. Oil, gas, and geothermal protection	94.5	95.2	98.9	1,653,784	1,904,458	2,016,816
IV. General support—distributed to programs	(275.7)	(272.8)	(273.3)	(5,087,265)	(5,790,132)	(5,840,485)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	3,740.4	3,906	3,954.8	$68,901,406	$79,261,873	$78,899,473
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–1,475,410*	*–2,330,664*	*–1,635,711*
Other				*–14,555,686*	*–17,485,040*	*–18,389,915*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$52,870,310	$59,446,169	$58,873,847
General Fund				*51,077,639*	*56,948,344*	*56,350,463*
Petroleum and Gas Fund				*1,464,275*	*1,705,522*	*1,815,838*
Petroleum and Gas Fund—Geothermal Resources Account				*16,579*	*18,186*	*18,336*
Subsidence Abatement Fund				*139,180*	*149,898*	*151,790*
Strong-Motion Instrumentation Program Fund				*172,637*	*550,382*	*461,483*
Professional Forester Registration Fund				–	*51,037*	*53,137*
California Water Fund				–	*11,400*	*11,400*
State Transportation Fund—State Highway Account				–	*11,400*	*11,400*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION

Fire Control, State Responsibility

The Division of Forestry maintains an inventory of nonexpendable equipment composed of vehicles, radios and other items utilized by field and headquarters units in meeting program needs. The estimated replacement value of the division's equipment exceeds 30 million dollars.

Stringent replacement criteria have been established and concurred in by both the Departments of Finance and General Services. However, appropriation constraints during the past several years have led to selection of other priorities. Consequently, a replacement deficit totaling 3.74 million dollars has developed. The 1974–75 budget provides $938,000 for funding the equipment replacement for the first year of a planned four-year deficit-reduction program.

To respond to the increased workload in public information, secretarial, personnel, fiscal and other support activities, an additional 11 man-years of clerical staff are proposed. This staff will increase the average clerical allocation in each ranger unit from 2 to 2.5 man-years.

The Division of Forestry has 43 twin-engine S-2 aircraft under 15-year lease from the Navy. An additional 60 engines are also under lease and an agreement has been reached with the Navy concerning parts support. The program goal is to replace all contract single-engine aircraft—14 TBM's and 2 AF's—with S-2 airtankers by June 1, 1974 and maintain them "on-line" during the 1974–75 fire season. The new airtankers will be stationed at Hemet, Ramona, Paso Robles, Columbia, Porterville, Fresno, Hollister, Santa Rosa, Redding, and Chico.

Fire Prevention

Based upon initial success of utilizing seasonal personnel during the 1973 fire season to perform fire prevention duties, $120,000 is budgeted to provide 43 seasonal fire-prevention-aid positions (14.5 man-years). Fire-prevention aids perform inspections in critical high-hazard and high-risk wildland areas and also intensify public information and education relative to the fire laws and their enforcement.

Forest, Range and Watershed Management

The Forest Practice Act of 1973 (Chapter 880 of the Public Resources Code) established a new Board of Forestry and mandates new logging procedures which include more specific timber harvesting plans, more involved inspections of timber operations, and more concise inspection reporting procedures than presently exist. The new board will be asked to adopt a fee structure that will fairly allocate the costs of the

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION—Continued

program between the industry special interests and the general public interests. The Governor will submit a request to the Legislature for adjustments to the budget in accordance with the recommendations of the board. Accordingly, $1,350,000 is now budgeted as a reimbursement to finance the administration of the new law and related capital outlay expenses. Forty-eight forester positions and 15 clerical positions are included to meet the provisions of the act.

Conservation Camps—Ecology Centers

Eight clerical positions are proposed in support of the ecology center element (one per center). These positions are necessary to handle personnel, payroll, fiscal and other documents in support of the ecology centers. The Ecology Corps was expanded by the conversion of Magalia Conservation Camp to Butte Ecology Center and the conversion of Iron Mine Conservation Camp to Placer Ecology Center. The temporary Palo Seco Ecology Center was also established, through federal funding, to clear dead eucalyptus trees in the east bay area and to be available for fire-suppression activities. This center was closed on October 26, 1973.

II. GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND MINERAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION

Environmental and Economic Geology

Chapter 1354, Statutes of 1972, appropriated $100,000 and mandated the State Geologist to "delineate by December 31, 1973, appropriately wide special study zones to encompass all potentially and recently active traces of the San Andreas, Calaveras, Hayward and San Jacinto faults and such other faults or segments thereof . . ." Delineation of the four above mentioned faults is now complete.

In 1974–75, $36,076 is budgeted for: (1) the modification of previously delineated special study zones as warranted by new data generated by the division or others; (2) delineation of zones around active or potentially active faults not previously zoned; and (3) evaluation of requests from local officials for waivers of special studies within the designated zones. Five positions will be established permanently to fulfill this function.

During 1973–74, three positions were administratively established to accelerate the purchase and installation of strong-motion instruments throughout the state. The 1974–75 budget provides for the continuation of these three positions on a permanent basis.

III. OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL PROTECTION

Regulation of Oil and Gas Operations

The 1972 Session of the Legislature added requirements to the Public Resources Code concerning the abandonment of the currently estimated 20,000 idle wells within the state. Abandonment programs must be developed for most of these wells in order to initiate abandonment actions after April 1975.

The 1974–75 budget includes $65,480 to develop and expand a two-year program. Four inspector positions are proposed to catalog all abandoned wells.

A Fuel Supply Coordination Center will be established in the current year in the Division of Oil and Gas, Department of Conservation, and is proposed for continuance in 1974–75 in the Special Resources Services and Studies budget under the direct supervision of the Resources Agency.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	3,740.4	3,906	3,954.8	$40,232,987	$46,017,368	$46,814,371
Staff benefits	–	–	–	6,853,350	7,745,356	7,913,827
Totals, Personal Services	3,740.4	3,906	3,954.8	$47,086,337	$53,762,724	$54,728,198
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				16,620,748	16,176,082	17,829,676
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	–	158,319
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				196,801	251,037	397,000
EMERGENCY FIRE SUPPRESSION AND DETECTION				(3,122,630)	3,544,000	200,000
FIRE PROTECTION CONTRACT—COUNTIES				3,330,227	3,650,935	3,687,060
FIRE PROTECTION CONTRACT—UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE				1,667,293	1,820,095	1,842,220
SEISMOGRAPH NETWORK CONTRACT—CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY				–	57,000	57,000
Totals, Expenditures				$68,901,406	$79,261,873	$78,899,473
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–1,475,410*	*–2,330,664*	*–1,635,711*
Other				*–14,555,686*	*–17,485,040*	*–18,389,915*
Net Totals, Expenditures				$52,870,310	$59,446,169	$58,873,847
General Fund				*51,077,639*	*56,948,344*	*56,350,463*
Petroleum and Gas Fund				*1,464,275*	*1,705,522*	*1,815,838*
Petroleum and Gas Fund—Geothermal Resources Account				*16,579*	*18,186*	*18,336*
Subsidence Abatement Fund				*139,180*	*149,898*	*151,790*
Strong-Motion Instrumentation Program Fund				*172,637*	*550,382*	*461,483*
Professional Foresters Registration Fund				–	*51,037*	*53,137*
California Water Fund				–	*11,400*	*11,400*
State Transportation Fund—State Highway Account				–	*11,400*	*11,400*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

APPROPRIATIONS

	1974–75
Item 250 *(General Fund)*	$56,350,463
Item 251 *(Petroleum and Gas Fund)*	1,815,838
Item 252 *(Petroleum and Gas Fund—Geothermal Resources Account)*	18,336
Item 253 *(Subsidence Abatement Fund)*	151,790
Item 254 *(Strong-Motion Instrumentation Program Fund)*	461,483
Item 255 *(Professional Foresters Registration Fund)*	53,137
Item 256 *(California Water Fund)*	11,400
Item 257 *(State Transportation Fund—State Highway Account)*	11,400

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$4,791,616	$4,352,900	$4,018,520
Petroleum and Gas Fund	1,415,624	1,551,064	2,079,964
Subsidence Abatement Fund	129,978	142,404	170,666
Strong-Motion Instrumentation Program Fund	485,822	450,000	450,000
Professional Foresters Fund	25,270	50,000	53,000

Department of Conservation—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects	$1,866	$1,529,941	$2,345,365
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$1,866	$1,529,941	$2,345,365

GENERAL ANALYSIS

In 1974–75 it is proposed to construct an addition to the South Sierra Headquarters, acquire land for a lookout in a high value resources area of Lake County, construct a new office building at Mt. Bullion Youth Conservation Camp, and construct a new seed storage and testing building at the Davis Nursery. In addition there are several new fire stations to replace old structures or unfavorable fire response locations. Total cost of construction and related equipment is an estimated $2,172,865. These projects represent the highest priority needs on a statewide basis. Division of Forestry buildings are exposed to rigorous climatic conditions and extraordinary wear and tear. Also proposed are expenditures of $172,500 for acquisition of building sites.

APPROPRIATION

Item 378 *(General Fund)*	$2,345,365

STATE LANDS DIVISION

The division shall continue to emphasize activities designed for the protection and multiuse management of more than four million acres of state-owned tide and submerged lands, vacant state school lands and other lands under the jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission. Primary objectives established by the Legislature and implemented by the State Lands Commission are:

a. Comprehensive land use planning which encourages compatible multiuse development of state lands while conserving, preserving and protecting irreplaceable resources.

b. Location of the precise boundaries of tide, submerged and other land areas which are increasingly critical to protection of the state's interests.

c. The effective development of oil, gas and other mineral resources through the administration of policies and programs designed to assure protection of the environment and which will also facilitate the generation of vitally needed revenues.

d. Surveillance necessary for effective management and title protection of these lands. Litigation in the courts to protect the state's sovereign interests.

e. Maintenance of records on the acquisition and disposition of the lands and on uses of the lands, and preparation of an environmental inventory of the lands.

These objectives are reached through the activities of a diverse professional staff which includes engineers, geologists, surveyors, land agents, and other specialists. Work is necessarily carried on under a system of statutory priorities which considers all public benefits to be achieved. These objectives involve navigation, fishing, recreation, wildlife, commerce and potential production of revenue. Land use is coordinated with state, federal and local agencies. Coastal tide and submerged lands and lands underlying navigable waters are clearly in the greatest demand by the private sector and by those seeking areas for both active and passive public uses. These lands will continue to receive the highest level of attention from the division in an effort to protect California's coastal lands and resources.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Land management	159.9	204.1	203.1	$2,792,690	$3,800,128	$3,825,737
II. Administration (distributed)	(28)	(30.1)	(30.1)	(387,791)	(485,005)	(488,345)
Reimbursements—other	–	–	–	*–1,072,328*	*–1,238,339*	*–1,184,567*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	159.9	204.1	203.1	$1,720,362	$2,561,789	$2,641,170

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

LAND MANAGEMENT

During the 1974–75 fiscal year the division will continue its emphasis on multiple use planning and development activity required for the millions of acres of land under the jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission. By 1938 the Legislature demonstrated California's increasing interest in land management matters by directing that, "The commission may from time to time classify any or all state land for its different possible uses." In 1970, the Legislature reaffirmed these critical interests by directing the commission to identify lands under its jurisdiction which possess unique environmental values, including scenic, historic, natural, or aesthetic values of statewide interest. The Legislature also directed the commission to adopt regulations necessary to assure permanent protection of these lands. In 1973, the Legislature amended the 1970 request, requiring the commission now to identify lands with "significant" environmental values rather than just those with "unique" value. Much of this land (in excess of 3 million acres) is coastal tide and submerged land. The commission and division are actively participating with the Coastal Conservation Commission in planning the future uses of the coastal tide and submerged lands. As in the past, much of the division's activity will necessarily be directed to priorities which will assure the judicious management and environmental protection of these lands.

The State Lands Commission and division have continually and successfully demonstrated that economic development of resources can be accomplished without sacrificing environmental values. This successful, and compatible, blending of resource development and environmental protection has realized hundreds of millions of dollars in vitally needed revenues for the state. In 1972–1973, $106,095,301 in revenues were generated and distributed for use in critically needed state programs. This division's cost-benefit ratio is enhanced by virtue of the fact that it provides vitally needed revenues, demonstrates that resources can be safely and economically developed and broadens the local tax base. A significant amount of division activity continues to be directed to public benefits which cannot be translated into economic terms.

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	159.9	204.1	203.1	$2,059,367	$2,751,863	$2,759,491
Staff benefits	–	–	–	258,104	346,330	345,088
Totals, Personal Services	159.9	204.1	203.1	$2,317,471	$3,098,193	$3,104,579
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$475,219	$657,935	$677,158
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	44,000	44,000
Totals, Expenditures				$2,792,690	$3,800,128	$3,825,737
Reimbursements—other				*–1,072,328*	*–1,238,339*	*–1,184,567*
Net Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$1,720,362	$2,561,789	$2,641,170

APPROPRIATION

Item 258 *(General Fund)*	$2,641,170

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$2,331,129	$5,295,000	$3,829,000
General Fund—Sea Grant Matching Program (Chapter 1115/73)	–	–	500,000
California Water Fund	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Capital Outlay for Public Higher Education Fund	73,764,172	57,276,000	46,950,000
Totals, Revenues	$106,095,301	$92,571,000	$81,279,000

State Lands Division—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects	–	$1,475,000	–
Minor projects	$50,000	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$50,000	$1,475,000	–

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The State Lands Division administers policies established by the Legislature and the State Lands Commission in managing the lands belonging to the state. These consist of school lands, swamp and overflow lands, lands underlying navigable rivers and lakes, and other sovereign lands.

Funds have been appropriated in the past years to remove beach and underwater obstructions from state-owned tidelands and submerged lands near Summerland, Santa Barbara County. Funds were provided in 1973–74 to construct a fishing jetty from the vessel "La Janelle".

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The program objectives of the Department of Fish and Game are:

1. To maintain all species of fish and wildlife for their intrinsic and ecological values as well as for their direct benefits to man.
2. To provide for diversified recreational use of fish and wildlife.
3. To provide for an economic contribution of fish and wildlife in the best interests of the people of the state.
4. To provide for scientific and educational use of fish and wildlife.

General policy direction is provided by the Fish and Game Commission which also regulates the taking of fish and game under delegation of legislative authority.

The department is a special fund agency financed through the Fish and Game Preservation Fund. This fund is supported by revenue from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, commercial fish taxes, grants of federal funds, reimbursements from other government agencies, and court fines. A separate privilege tax on marine species is also received in this fund and maintained in a separate account for expenditure by the Marine Research Committee for the development of commercial fisheries.

A separate account is also maintained in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund for the purpose of receiving proceeds from the sale of the State Duck Stamp. These funds may be used only for the purpose of protecting and propagating migratory waterfowl and for the preservation of wetlands. Another separate account within the Fish and Game Fund is also maintained for the deposit of penalty assessments on court fines. Funds in this account can be used only for the education or training of department employees.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Enforcement of laws and regulations	365.4	367	367	$7,407,526	$8,475,212	$8,570,096
II. Wildlife	237.4	240.5	240.2	4,841,465	5,388,903	5,493,923
III. Inland fisheries	269.6	271.3	271.3	5,422,149	6,344,747	7,205,522
IV. Anadromous fisheries	162.4	171.2	171.7	3,112,160	3,622,065	3,962,763
V. Marine resources	168.9	169.1	168.6	3,004,266	3,375,101	3,427,208
VI. Environmental services	87.8	85	83.6	1,725,741	1,994,239	1,955,853
VII. Administration	91.2	92.2	92.2	(2,066,599)	(2,232,902)	(2,333,931)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	1,382.7	1,396.3	1,394.6	$25,513,307	$29,200,267	$30,615,365
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–1,024,044*	*–1,194,190*	*–1,248,589*
Other				*–1,595,798*	*–1,788,905*	*–1,879,748*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$22,893,465	$26,217,172	$27,487,028
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*19,519,060*	*22,508,197*	*22,776,340*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Marine Research Committee Account				*140,676*	*157,350*	*149,500*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Duck Stamp Account				–	*120,000*	*102,000*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Training Account				–	*81,400*	*99,000*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	–	*1,000,000*
Federal funds				*3,233,729*	*3,350,225*	*3,360,188*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The Department of Fish and Game is proposing to continue the existing level of services in the budget year. There are the significant program or workload changes and new positions being requested are either fully reimbursed or are substantially supported out of federal funds.

The increase in the proposed budget for 1974–75 reflects the higher costs of providing existing services. Primarily, these increases in costs are attributable to merit salary adjustments and staff benefits, and to the increased cost of fish food.

The condition of the Fish and Game Preservation Fund will allow continuation of the operation of the Department of Fish and Game at the current year level of operation. Additional cost increases that may occur in the budget year will require the department to examine funding sources. In order to remain within existing funds, approximately one million dollars of major capital outlay projects now authorized are being deferred and no new projects are proposed in the budget year.

In the proposed 1974–75 budget, $1 million of California Environmental Protection Program Fund moneys are proposed to support that portion of the Fish and Game Program for nongame species management and protection.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	1,121.1	1,163.7	1,162	$11,761,130	$13,968,804	$14,220,263
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,603,005	1,772,807	1,817,977
Totals, Personal Services	1,121.1	1,163.7	1,162	$13,364,135	$15,741,611	$16,038,240
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				7,121,291	7,888,563	8,786,875
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	25,000	40,000
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				144,747	307,600	450,500
Totals, Expenditures				$20,630,173	$23,962,774	$25,315,615
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–1,284,820*	*–1,482,762*	*–1,505,848*
Other				*–1,024,044*	*–1,194,190*	*–1,248,589*
Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission				–	20,400	15,100
Pittman-Robertson	–	133.5	133.5	–	3,130,043	3,127,000
Dingell-Johnson	–	53.7	53.7	–	977,000	1,039,050
Bartlett	–	22.5	22.5	–	332,800	330,100
Anadromous Fish Act	–	22.9	22.9	–	499,900	537,000
Reimbursements to federal aid programs	–	–	–	(–310,978)	–306,143	–373,900
Net Expenditures	–	232.6	232.6	$18,321,309	$25,939,822	$27,235,528
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Federal Aid Programs:						
Pittman-Robertson Act	167.2	–	–	2,964,016	–	–
Dingell-Johnson Act	52.6	–	–	811,475	–	–
Commercial fish research and development program	21.8	–	–	315,300	–	–
Anadromous Fish Act	20	–	–	326,089	–	–
Totals, Federal Aid Programs	261.6	–	–	$4,416,880	–	–
Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission	–	–	–	14,600	–	–
Marine Research Committee	–	–	–	140,676	157,350	149,500
Duck Stamp Account	–	–	–	–	120,000	102,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	1,382.7	1,396.3	1,394.6	$22,893,465	$26,217,172	$27,487,028

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 259 *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	$22,776,340
Item 260, Marine Research Committee *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	149,500
Item 261, Duck Stamp Account *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	102,000
Item 262, Training Account *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	99,000
Item 263 *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	1,000,000
Grants *(federal funds)*	(3,360,188)

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	$20,535,238	$21,712,453	$22,550,100
General Fund	1,886	3,000	3,000

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

Department of Fish and Game—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Major Projects, Totals Expenditures	$106,717	$1,266,816	$300,000
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	$106,717	$1,146,816	–
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	–	120,000	300,000

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The capital outlay program of the Department of Fish and Game is primarily concerned with the maintenance and replacement of facilities and major pieces of equipment necessary to achieve the objectives of the programs carried out by the department. Due to the critical condition of the Fish and Game Preservation Fund, projects approximating one million dollars are being deferred in the current year and no new projects are proposed for the budget year.

Ecological Reserves are established for the purpose of protecting habitat for rare or endangered species or other critical habitat types. Often an area selected for acquisition as an ecological reserve will contain a unique ecosystem which is not duplicated elsewhere in California.

Funds for acquisition of ecological reserves are limited to those funds available from the Environmental Protection Program.

APPROPRIATION

Item 379 *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)* $300,000

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD

The lands and waters of California should accommodate the people seeking fishing, hunting, and associated outdoor recreation. There is a need to accomplish this without undue pressure on valuable natural resources.

The Wildlife Conservation Board program is designed to meet these needs with a broad and flexible program of capital funding, with operation and management by local government, or in some instances, the Department of Fish and Game.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Wildlife Conservation Board	6	7	7	$125,396	$160,511	$166,079
Reimbursements—federal				*–21,792*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(Wildlife Restoration Fund)*				$103,604	$160,511	$166,079

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	6	7	7	$85,182	$110,441	$111,220
Staff benefits	–	–	–	7,499	12,200	12,200
Totals, Personal Services	6	7	7	$92,681	$122,641	$123,420
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				32,715	37,870	42,659
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$125,396	$160,511	$166,079
Reimbursements—federal				*–21,792*	–	–
NET EXPENDITURES *(Wildlife Restoration Fund)*				$103,604	$160,511	$166,079

APPROPRIATION

Item 264 *(Wildlife Restoration Fund)* $166,079

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Wildlife Restoration Fund	$891,525	$931,990	$888,000

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD—Continued

Wildlife Conservation Board—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects	$2,896,318	$4,105,768	$1,346,900
Wildlife Restoration Fund	*1,131,417*	*750,000*	*750,000*
Federal funds—Land and Water Conservation Fund	*224,247*	–	–
Federal funds—Pittman-Robertson Program	*12,901*	–	–
Federal funds—Anadromous Fish Act	*1,000*	–	–
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	*1,231,143*	*3,230,768*	*596,900*
Bagley Conservation Fund	*295,610*	*125,000*	–

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Wildlife Conservation Board is authorized—under the Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947—to acquire, restore and maintain in a high state of productivity, areas which can successfully sustain wildlife and provide adequate and suitable recreation for the people of the state. Revenues for this basic program of the board are derived from license fees collected for conducting horseraces. In November of 1970, the voters approved Proposition 20, the Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Bond Act, providing $6 million to the Department of Fish and Game and the Wildlife Conservation Board for fish and wildlife enhancement and fishing access in connection with state water projects.

APPROPRIATIONS

Section 1352, Fish and Game Code *(Wildlife Restoration Fund)*	$750,000
Item 404 *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund)*	596,900

KLAMATH RIVER COMPACT COMMISSION

The Klamath River Compact Commission administers the terms of the Klamath River Compact between the States of California and Oregon. This is accomplished by carrying out programs designed to determine the demand for compact waters and their ability to meet this demand. This requires studies, continuing contact with public and private entities, and frequent meetings of the commission. The commission is supported by equal appropriations from California and Oregon.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Klamath River Compact Commission *(General Fund)*	$4,725	–	$11,800

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Under the administration of the Klamath River Compact Commission additional funds were not required for 1973–74 from either the States of Oregon or California. Its program for 1973–74 is funded from money which the commission has available in its account.

Work to be accomplished during the 1974–75 fiscal year will be to evaluate: (1) the effects of development, both existing and proposed, on water use in the Klamath River basin and, conversely, (2) the effects of water use in the basin and the availability for further development.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operating expenses and equipment *(General Fund)*	$4,725	–	$11,800

APPROPRIATION

Item 265 *(General Fund)*	$11,800

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

The department was created by the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1969. In addition to assuming the responsibilities of the Department of Harbors and Watercraft, it was made the focal point for oceanic efforts, particularly as they relate to coastal zone planning and management. The state's shoreline protection program was also made a function of the department.

Some $45,000,000 in loans have been provided local entities in the past 16 years. The department continues to provide funds for the preparation of plans, acquisition, construction and the improvement of small craft harbor facilities.

To ensure the proper formulation of the projects with respect to beneficial impact of the proposed facilities to the boating public and to ascertain the ability of the local governmental agencies to repay the requested loans, the department conducts detailed economic, financial and environmental reviews of proposed harbor projects. In addition, the department provides grants to local governments for the construction of boat launching ramps.

The department also carries out a program of boating safety and regulation and yacht and ship broker licensing. Operators of for-hire vessels are also licensed by the department. During the past fiscal year, more than 1,000,000 pieces of boating safety and educational literature were distributed as part of the ongoing effort to increase boating safety.

The department has launched a statewide effort to ensure uniform enforcement of the state's boating regulations. The uniform enforcement effort involves the use of a roving state patrol craft which will assist county sheriffs and state recreation areas to demonstrate proper boarding and inspection techniques to local authorities; in addition, the department in cooperation with the Coast Guard, state parks, local governmental agencies and the criminal justice training center in Modesto will hold boating safety and enforcement seminars for enforcement officers.

As a part of the beach erosion control function this budget provides $35,000 in the 1974–75 fiscal year to initiate a program to monitor the entire coastline of California in order to identify adverse changes and to determine the net effects of a given change, natural or artificial, upon the shoreline.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Boating facilities	20.2	23.5	22	$917,552	$924,236	$1,196,178
II. Boating safety and regulation	13.6	16	16	485,229	607,102	590,834
III. Brokers and for-hire operator licensing	4	4	4	71,032	87,491	90,931
IV. Beach erosion control	3	3	3	105,694	139,075	185,278
V. Administration—distributed to programs	11.1	13.1	13.1	(196,389)	(263,891)	(263,742)
Administration—undistributed	–	–	–	6,968	–	–
VI. Marine Transport Terminal and Navigation Plan	1.5	0.5	–	29,604	6,525	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	53.4	60.1	58.1	$1,616,079	$1,764,429	$2,063,221
Reimbursements—other				*–6,968*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$1,609,111	$1,764,429	$2,063,221
General Fund				*135,298*	*145,600*	*185,278*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*1,210,054*	*1,285,571*	*1,657,368*
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund				*120,700*	*138,000*	*65,000*
Federal funds				*143,059*	*195,258*	*155,575*

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	53.4	60.1	58.1	$630,708	$774,215	$772,295
Staff benefits	–	–	–	74,115	85,433	89,266
Totals, Personal Services	53.4	60.1	58.1	$704,823	$859,648	$861,561
Operating expenses and equipment				396,211	474,533	672,885
Consolidated data center				–	4,000	4,000
Minor capital outlay				370,700	208,000	349,200
Totals, Expenditures				$1,471,734	$1,546,181	$1,887,646
Reimbursements—other				*–6,968*	–	–
Net Expenditures				$1,464,766	$1,546,181	$1,887,646
Special Items of Expense:						
Federal boating safety financial assistance				$139,335	$195,258	$155,575
Chapter 88, Statutes of 1969 (Salton Sea Study)				5,010	2,990	–
Feasibility determination				–	20,000	20,000
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations				$1,609,111	$1,764,429	$2,063,221
General Fund				*135,298*	*145,600*	*185,278*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*1,210,054*	*1,285,571*	*1,657,368*
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund				*120,700*	*138,000*	*65,000*
Federal funds				*143,059*	*195,258*	*155,575*

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 266 *(General Fund)*	$185,278
Item 267 *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	1,657,368
Item 406 *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund)*	65,000
Grants *(Federal funds)*	155,575

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	$3,653,677	$3,090,282	$3,735,278

Department of Navigation and Ocean Development—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects (expenditures)	$2,023,590	$4,440,095	$564,000
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*646,545*	*2,001,005*	*20,000*
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	*1,377,045*	*2,439,090*	*544,000*

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The department is responsible for the planning, design, and construction of boating facilities within units of the state park system and at State Water Project reservoirs. This work is undertaken in cooperation with the Department of Parks and Recreation and other concerned state, federal, and local agencies.

Additionally, the department will, in selected cases, undertake the development of multipurpose boating and recreational facilities funded in part by the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

A particular effort will be made in this budget year to undertake the development of new boating facilities and the upgrading of existing facilities within the state park system. Specific major projects include facilities at San Luis Reservoir-O'Neill Forebay and Bethany Reservoir.

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 380 *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	$20,000
Item 407 *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund)*	544,000

CALIFORNIA COASTAL ZONE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

The California Coastal Zone Conservation Act of 1972 was added to the Public Resources Code by vote of the people on November 7, 1972. This act created a State Coastal Zone Conservation Commission and six regional commissions. The Coastal Zone Conservation Commission shall adopt and submit to the Legislature by December 1, 1975, a plan that will provide for the preservation, protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment and ecology of the coastal zone, as defined by the act. The act terminates 91 days after adjournment of the 1976 Regular Session of the Legislature.

An appropriation of $5 million was made from the Bagley Conservation Fund to the California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission for the support of the commission and the regional commissions during the fiscal years of 1973 to 1976. Subsequently Chapter 28, Statutes of 1973 provided that all permit application fees and reimbursements for expenses shall be credited and appropriated to the commission for expenditure to support the operations of the commission.

This budget provides for the continuation of the commission activities during its most critical period. During the budget year extensive work will be done in preparation of the coastal zone conservation plan. The regional commissions input to the planning effort must be completed prior to April 1, 1975. Target date for the state commission to review regional plans and develop an overall state plan is December 1, 1975. Current planning provides for 13 elements, each of which will be subject to public hearings at the regional level as well as statewide.

In addition to the planning effort the regional commissions have ongoing responsibility for issuing permits for developmental activity in the coastal zone. The state commission acts as a review body in the event a decision of the regional commission is contested by an applicant or other interested parties. This budget continues separate funding of the expenses of the Attorney General's office in providing legal support to the state and regional commission.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
California Coastal Zone Conservation Plan	12.9	95	100	$376,416	$2,471,601	$2,712,248
General Fund				–	*294,231*	*243,681*
Bagley Conservation Fund				*376,416*	*1,977,370*	*2,068,567*
Federal Funds				–	*200,000*	*400,000*

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	12.9	95	100	$181,071	$1,245,181	$1,401,134
Staff benefits	–	–	–	18,510	186,777	210,170
Totals, Personal Services	12.9	95	100	$199,581	$1,431,958	$1,611,304
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				176,835	1,039,643	1,100,944
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$376,416	$2,471,601	$2,712,248
General Fund				–	*294,231*	*243,681*
Bagley Conservation Fund				*376,416*	*1,977,370*	*2,068,567*
Federal funds				–	*200,000*	*400,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 272 *(General Fund)*	$243,681
Support, Section 4, Initiative Proposition 20, General Election, November 7, 1972 *(Bagley Conservation Fund)*	2,068,567
Federal grants *(Federal funds)*	400,000

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Bagley Conservation Fund (Appropriated Revenues by Section 27420(a), Public Resources Code) permit application fees	$76,883	$368,484	$368,484

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Department of Parks and Recreation, under policy direction of the State Park and Recreation Commission, is responsible for the acquisition, development and operation of the state park system; and the administration of grants for recreation to local government. The department accomplishes its objectives through three programs:

The management of the state park system program is managed primarily by the Operations Division and consists of the elements of park operation, resources protection and public information. The program's objective is to manage the state park system for the benefit and enjoyment of an estimated 43,500,000 annual visitors.

The development of the state park system program is managed primarily by the Design and Construction Division and consists of elements of land acquisition, park design and construction, and interpretive and concessions development. The program's objective is to acquire and develop additional state park facilities to meet increasing public demand for recreational opportunities.

The assistance to public and private recreational agencies program is managed by the Grants and Statewide Studies Division. The program's objectives are to meet statewide recreational deficiencies by qualifying the State of California as a recipient of grants from the National Historic Preservation Act and the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund and to administer grants to local recreational agencies from these two funds as well as the 1964 and proposed 1974 State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Funds for the acquisition and development of recreational facilities throughout the state.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Management of the state park system	1,484.9	1,569.3	1,658.2	$23,098,518	$27,787,882	$30,654,446
II. Development of the state park system	121.9	152.2	155.7	2,376,679	3,374,854	3,360,423
IV. Administration—undistributed	35.1	25.9	23.7	713,977	640,647	616,674
V. Administration—distributed to program	155	141.4	140.3	(3,151,010)	(3,489,897)	(3,654,410)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	1,796.9	1,888.8	1,977.9	$26,189,174	$31,803,383	$34,631,543
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–322,376*	*–398,575*	*–406,947*
Other				*–2,037,496*	*–1,967,753*	*–2,101,818*
Internal				*(–84,048)*	*(–78,500)*	*(–120,123)*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *				$23,829,302	$29,437,055	$32,122,778
General Fund, State Operations				*23,571,579*	*28,812,753*	*31,455,267*
Bagley Conservation Fund—State Park Highway Account				–	*100,000*	*238,704*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*178,592*	*217,912*	*293,807*
Special Deposit Fund				–	*194,738*	–
Off-Highway Vehicle Fund				*79,118*	*111,652*	*135,000*
Snowmobile Trust Fund				*13*	–	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

I. Management of the state park system— $2,866,564

Of the increase proposed for this program, $1,391,207 is necessary to meet cost increases. The remaining $1,475,357 represents a workload increase and is necessary for the support of the following items:

Seacliff State Beach: $133,875 will provide for staffing and operating expenses for a new development of 22 acres along 4,500 feet of beach frontage at the Rio Del Mar section of Seacliff State Beach. It is estimated that 285,000 people will use the area with an expected revenue return of $71,440.

Lake Oroville: $96,560 will provide for the staffing and operation of new boating facilities to be constructed by the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development. These facilities include five houseboat mooring areas, a 100-space boat-in campsite, the Enterprise boating launch and related facilities. The estimated revenue is $90,000.

Lake Perris: $341,434 will provide the necessary staff and operating expenses for newly developed Lake Perris. These funds will operate and maintain developments including two major swimming beaches, two 50-site picnic areas, a 30-site campground and an 18-lane boat-launch facility with related parking and sanitation. The estimated 850,000 visitors should return an expected $252,942 in revenue.

Allensworth: $33,381 will provide for minimum staff and operating expenses for safety and control of an estimated 50,000 visitors to this new acquisition of 100 acres in Allensworth.

Leo Carrillo: A new 53-unit campground, three group camping centers and a 250-person campfire center will provide recreation for an estimated 33,000 park visitors in 1974–75. $5,587 is required to provide staff and operating expenses for this development which will be completed by April 1975. Estimated revenue is $4,860.

San Luis Reservoir State Recreation Area: As a result of the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development and phase III developments of the reservoir, including picnic sites, parking, water systems and sanitary facilities, a total of $36,493 is needed for staff and operation. The estimated revenue return is $40,000.

* For the local assistance budget see page L-35.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

Silverwood Lake: $39,345 will provide staffing and operating expenses for beach development at Cleghorn Cove and Miller Canyon, and will help operate new phase II developments including 110 picnic sites, five group day-use areas and related facilities which will be completed by October, 1974. It is estimated that 250,000 visitors will utilize the new facilities, and generate $30,000 in revenue.

Carlsbad State Beach: $23,064 will staff and operate a new beach acquisition of 1,050 feet, and maintain new beach developments including comfort stations and associated water and sewer systems. The new development will be completed by February, 1975, and should provide facilities for an estimated 60,000 additional visitors.

Montara State Beach: A new acquisition of 42 acres with 6,630 feet of beach front located near metropolitan San Francisco will serve an estimated 55,000 additional park visitors and generate an estimated $16,650 in revenue. $31,074 will provide for the first year of operation at this new acquisition.

Fort Ross: $12,378 is required to staff and operate new parking and entrance facilities at Fort Ross. These facilities should add an estimated $45,000 to revenue presently generated at the Fort.

Delta Meadows: $11,746 will provide minimum staff and operating expenses for a new acquisition of 305 acres at Delta Meadows. The acreage, which should be acquired by January, 1975, should provide additional waterway facilities for an estimated 20,000 visitors. Revenue is estimated to be $11,059.

Manchester State Beach: $3,365 will provide operating expenses for a new acquisition of 247 acres, including two residential structures. These funds will provide minimum sanitary and maintenance for the new acquisition.

Doheny State Beach: $12,563 will provide staffing and operating expenses for new camping developments including 235 sites, comfort stations, sanitary and related facilities scheduled for completion in April, 1975. Estimated revenue for this new camping facility is $30,000.

San Luis Obispo Coast: The new acquisition of 1,195 acres at Camp San Luis Obispo, and the maintenance of public health regulations and operation of safety equipment over 2,200 acres of leased and purchased sand dunes and off-road vehicle terrain at this heavy use area will cost an additional $58,146. An additional 230,000 park visitors will utilize the new facilities in 1974–75, and should generate an additional $10,000 in revenue.

Red Rock Canyon: $13,324 will provide minimum staff and operating expense to maintain new acquisitions of 9,554 acres in the high desert area. It is estimated that 100,000 people will visit this property scheduled for acquisition by October, 1974.

Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park: The acquisition of 27 acres, including three major residences and six smaller buildings of historical significance, will require $12,426 to provide the minimum maintenance and operating capability. It is estimated that 25,000 people will visit the historical site, resulting in an additional $3,560 in revenue.

Heron Rookery/Los Osos Oaks: $19,995 will provide minimum public safety and patrol at these two newly acquired sites totaling 95 acres. The funds will also provide for a year's supply of brochures detailing the important interpretive and ecological aspects of these lands. Estimated visitor attendance in 1974–75 is 35,000.

Picacho State Recreation Area: $15,950 will provide a skilled maintenance capability for this area. Increased expansion of this remote unit now requires the minimum maintenance capability which these funds will provide.

Huntington State Beach: The acquisition of 80 beach-front acres with 12,000 feet of ocean frontage will require $242,856 for the necessary staff and operating expenses to provide minimum public safety protection and maintenance of this latest addition to the Orange Coast area. It is estimated that 1,250,000 will visit this new beach, generating $32,000 in revenues.

Mendocino Area: $30,508 will provide the necessary staff and operating expenses to help Mendocino area patrol and maintain 458 acres of new acquisition. The total lands acquired are divided into five parcels spread over 100 miles of coastline. Increased visitor attendance to these areas should result in an additional $16,600 in revenue.

Camillus Nelson State Historic Farm: The 100 acre acquisition of this historic site should provide public recreation opportunities for an estimated 50,000 visitors. $44,441 will provide the necessary staff and operating expenses for this newly acquired historic site. The revenue is estimated at $12,500.

Stanford Home: $44,677 will provide the necessary staff and operating expenses to maintain the building and grounds, provide necessary security and conduct occasional tours until the building is fully restored and furnished. First year revenues are expected to be $5,000.

Serrano Valley: The acquisition of 1,123 acres of property including four major buildings and a group campsite will provide enjoyment for an estimated 16,000 park visitors in 1974–75. $16,443 will provide minimum staffing and operating expenses for this latest addition to Point Mugu State Park. Revenue is estimated at $6,000.

Empire Mine: $34,110 will provide for basic maintenance, fee collection and public safety at Empire Mine State Historic Park. The 1,122 acres should be acquired in January, 1975, and include 22 buildings swimming pool and 12 acres of landscape. It is estimated that 100,000 will visit the park yearly, generating $5,000 in revenues.

Sonoma Coast State Beach: $9,259 will provide necessary staff and operating expenses at this new acquisition of 1,000 acres and 2,000 feet of beach front. Visitor attendance for 1974–75 is estimated at 100,000, and these funds will provide a minimum maintenance and public safety capability for this property scheduled for acquisition in October, 1974.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

Kings Beach: The acquisition of nine acres including 900 feet of beach front, 22 buildings and two docks will provide recreational opportunities at Lake Tahoe for 20,000 park visitors. $7,357 will provide the barest minimum of staff and operating expenses to maintain this important acquisition at Lake Tahoe. Estimated revenue is $6,000.

Field Support: $145,000 in operating expenses will provide $65,000 for the department's share of the removal costs for debris at Lake Oroville, and $80,000 to refurbish shop space at Cal Expo for the operation of the Department's sign preparation facility.

II. Development of the State Park System _ –$14,431

Reductions of $749,846 in the program are offset by increases of $735,415, resulting in a net decrease of $14,431. Increases are as a result of the following factors: (1) $77,413 to contract for a survey crew to handle encroachment on state park boundaries; (2) a net increase of $16,104 for a career executive level position to administer the concessions program at a level commensurate with current efforts to provide substantial development of many of the new parks acquisitions, and their subsequent maintenance and operation, under concession agreements that will in many instances be considerably more complex than the concessions division has administered in the past; (3) $9,575, to be fully reimbursed from Hearst capital outlay, represents one-half man-year to coordinate continuing restoration, repairs and improvements at Hearst Castle; (4) $38,704, to be fully reimbursed from the Bagley Conservation Fund—State Parks Highway Account, represents two man-years for repair project planning and design; and (5) $593,619, to be fully reimbursed from the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974, represents 31 man-years to accomplish anticipated workload increases associated with the 1974 Bond Fund (this includes continuance of 13 man-years currently financed from other funds on 18 proposed new positions).

IV. and V. Administration _____ $140,540

Of the $140,540 increase proposed for this program, $94,058 is necessary to meet general cost increases. These costs include increases in rates payable to the Department of General Services for procurement and transportation services, pool vehicle use charges and rent for land and buildings.

The remaining $46,482 represents a totally reimbursed workload increase and will support the following positions: one State Park Manager III funded from a State Personnel Board contract covering the affirmative action program, one clerk II funded from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, and 2 clerk-typist II's funded from the proposed State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	1,796.9	1,888.8	1,977.9	$19,330,120	$116,665,191	$62,954,128
Staff benefits	–	–	–	548,328	1,000,825	1,468,575
Totals, Personal Services	1,796.9	1,888.8	1,977.9	$19,287,541	$22,902,284	$24,504,336
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				7,136,298	8,643,507	10,328,291
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	270,000	100,000
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				–	269,108	–
Totals, Expenditures				$26,423,839	$32,084,899	$34,932,627
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–322,376*	*–398,575*	*–406,947*
Other				*–2,188,113*	*–2,170,769*	*–2,282,779*
Internal				*–84,048*	*–78,500*	*–120,123*
Net Expenditures				$23,829,302	$29,437,055	$32,122,778
General Fund				*23,571,579*	*28,812,753*	*31,455,267*
Bagley Conservation Fund—State Park Highway Account				–	*100,000*	*238,704*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*178,592*	*217,912*	*293,807*
Off-Highway Vehicle Fund				*79,118*	*111,652*	*135,000*
Snowmobile Trust Fund				*13*	–	–
Special Deposit Fund				–	*194,738*	–

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 273 *(General Fund)*	$29,497,336
Item 274 *(General Fund)*	1,882,035
Item 275 *(Off-Highway Vehicle Fund)*	135,000
Item 276 *(Harbor and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	293,807
Section 2107(b), Streets and Highways Code *(Bagley Conservation Fund—State Park Highway Account)*	238,704

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$7,530,612	$21,110,100	$8,634,261

Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects	$19,330,120	$116,665,191	$62,954,128
Minor projects *	548,328	1,000,825	1,468,575
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$19,878,448	$117,666,016	$64,422,703
General Fund	*1,662,803*	*18,898,178*	*315,000*
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	*5,718,727*	*12,191,315*	*2,414,337*
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	*8,065,799*	*18,195,603*	*10,766,129*
Special Deposit Fund	*171,632*	*85,468*	–
State Park Contingent Fund	–	–	–
Bagley Conservation Fund	*3,510,497*	*68,277,694*	*2,611,275*
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund	–	*17,758*	–
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974	–	–	*48,315,962*
Federal funds	*748,990*	–	–

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Department of Parks and Recreation, under policy direction from the State Park and Recreation Commission, is responsible for the acquisition, development, and operation of the state park system. In accordance with this responsibility, the department proposes expenditures of $64,422,703 for the purpose of providing the essential planning, acquisition, and development to meet the needs of the state park system for the 1974–75 fiscal year.

Of the amount shown, $44,191,000 was previously appropriated by the Legislature. The major portion of the proposed 1974–75 budget for acquisition and development will come from the Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund and the proposed State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974; while the remaining acquisition and development will be from the General Fund, Bagley Conservation Fund, State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964 and the State Park Contingent Fund reimbursed by the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 381 *(General Fund)*	$315,000
Item 382 *(State Park Contingent Fund)*	–
Item 383 *(Bagley Conservation Fund)*	2,071,275
Item 401 *(State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund)*	2,414,337
Item 405 *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund)*	10,766,129
Item 410 *(State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974)*	4,124,962

* Minor capital outlay is also reflected in the state operations budget in fiscal year 1973–74.

Department of Parks and Recreation

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION AND STATE FAIR

The California Exposition and State Fair provides a medium for exhibiting the state's industrial and agricultural products, as well as those entering through its ports of entry. In carrying out this objective, it performs an educational and recreational function which contributes to the state's cultural and social heritage. Through competitive or noncompetitive exhibits, people of all ages attain recognition and inspiration, and help to inform fair patrons about California's achievements.

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

California Exposition and State Fair

The proposed budget reflects the organizational placement of Cal-Expo as a division in the Department of Parks and Recreation authorized by Chapter 1152, Statutes of 1973. In the 1974–75 fiscal year, the program for Cal-Expo will be continued at approximately the same level as in the current year. Adjustments have been made in the following areas: In administration $70,000 is budgeted for continuation of contractual services in planning the development of facilities and program; and $50,000 will provide the necessary operating expenses to complete the master graphics program, including additional flags, banners, directional signs, and location boards.

In exhibits and events, provision is made for the conversion of temporary help funds to provide a full-time exhibit supervisor to handle increased workload. In the agriculture, livestock, and racing function $18,500 is proposed to provide additional and replacement equipment for operation, and $6,000 is budgeted for one man-year of additional temporary help to continue the expansion of the livestock exhibits and programs. Related to the latter request is a $9,000 increase in funds provided for general expense.

The budget for the maintenance function is provided $82,388 for various pieces of replacement and additional equipment required to properly and adequately maintain the Cal-Expo buildings and grounds. In addition, the budget reflects the transfer in the current year of 37.4 man-years of staff from the Department of General Services to Cal-Expo for the maintenance function budgeted as contractual service.

Chapter 1152, Statutes of 1973 provides that the Division of Exposition and State Fair shall be funded on a two-year basis. This budget makes provision for this requirement by Section 21.5 of the proposed Budget Act of 1974, because it is contemplated the General Fund support for the 1975–76 fiscal year will approximate the level proposed in this budget for 1974–75.

Adjustments will be proposed to this budget by the administration to reflect Chapter 1152, Statutes of 1973.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
California Exposition and State Fair	110.7	108.5	109.5	$4,170,558	$4,523,788	$4,632,448
Reimbursements—other				*–2,051,976*	*–2,285,303*	*–2,449,547*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM				$2,118,582	$2,238,485	$2,182,901
General Fund				*1,759,715*	*1,916,058*	*1,917,901*
State Fair Fund				*358,867*	*322,427*	*265,000*

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	110.7	108.5	109.5	$1,010,325	$1,089,103	$1,184,894
Staff benefits	–	–	–	110,822	113,065	166,475
Totals, Personal Services	110.7	108.5	109.5	$1,121,147	$1,202,168	$1,351,369
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				1,906,986	2,178,553	2,151,079
Totals, Expenditures				$3,028,133	$3,380,721	$3,502,448
Reimbursements—other				*–2,051,976*	*–2,285,303*	*–2,449,547*
Net Expenditures				$976,157	$1,095,418	$1,052,901
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Legal services				$12,425	$13,067	–
Rent—bond interest and redemption				1,130,000	1,130,000	$1,130,000
Totals, Expenditures				$2,118,582	$2,238,485	$2,182,901
General Fund				*1,759,715*	*1,916,058*	*1,917,901*
State Fair Fund				*358,867*	*322,427*	*265,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 278 *(General Fund)*	$1,917,901
Item 279 *(State Fair Fund)*	–
Item 280 *(State Fair Fund)*	265,000

Department of Parks and Recreation

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION AND STATE FAIR—Continued

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State Fair Fund	($1,955,663)	($2,194,953)	($2,357,997)

California Exposition and State Fair—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Major projects	–	$255,000	–
TOTAL EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	–	$255,000	–

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The California Exposition and State Fair Executive Committee, under the direction of the Department of Parks and Recreation, is responsible for the development and operation of the California Exposition and State Fair. In accordance with this responsibility, the committee was alloted $255,000 from the General Fund for capital improvements in the 1973-74 fiscal year. The total amount was appropriated in major capital outlay for the completion of Buildings 5 and 6 of the Exposition Center ($180,000) and improvements to the lighting and electrical system ($75,000).

RECLAMATION BOARD

The board, since 1911, has participated with the Corps of Engineers in the construction of major flood control project works in the Central Valley. The board's primary activity is the acquisition of right-of-way for federally constructed levee and channel projects. The board also offers the Corps any other federally acquired assurances (maintenance and operation, freedom from liability) which are subsequently passed on to a local entity.

In addition to participation in the federal program, the board is also responsible for the control of encroachments on completed projects or in the area of an adopted plan; for the supervision of local maintenance and operation of completed project works; and for the management of acquired property.

In 1974–75, the staff work of acquisition, relocations, maintenance and planning will be accomplished by the Department of Water Resources. State operations and capital outlay funding requirements for this program implementation have been developed by the department, following the guidance of the Reclamation Board. These implementation funds are contained in the budget of the Department of Water Resources.

The work of the board and its direct staff (funded by this item) consists of statutory decision making, basic policy establishment and overall program control and guidance.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Flood Control Program	7.2	7.5	7.5	$240,437	$272,950	$277,264

Highlights of Program Changes

The implementation program for 1974–75 is based on the currently estimated advertising dates for federal flood control projects. These dates are subject to change, depending on the federal budget level and subsequent legislative actions. The implementation program will require capital outlay and support funding at about the same level as in 1973–74. Further detail is contained in the budget for the Department of Water Resources.

The activities of the board and its direct staff are expected to remain at about the current year's level. The implementation of legislation involving the delta and the maintenance of project levees will increase the board's workload somewhat.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	7.2	7.5	7.5	$119,121	$134,408	$134,872
Staff benefits	–	–	–	11,637	11,885	15,362
Totals, Personal Services	7.2	7.5	7.5	$130,758	$146,293	$150,234
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$109,679	$126.657	$127,030
Total Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$240,437	$272,950	$277,264

APPROPRIATION

Item 281 *(General Fund)*	$277,264

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$564,907	$530,000	$530,000

SAN FRANCISCO BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission was created by the Legislature in 1965 to provide a regional approach to the recognized need of protecting the public interest in San Francisco Bay; to insure its beneficial use as the most valuable single natural resource of the entire region; and to provide a democratic and politically responsive process by which the bay and its shoreline can be analyzed, planned, and regulated as a single unit. The commission became a permanent state agency in 1969 (by amendment to the McAteer-Petris Act of 1965) with added responsibilities and enlarged jurisdiction—to include a narrow shoreline band, salt ponds, and diked wetlands.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Bay Conservation and Development	8.4	13.5	12.5	$254,726	$374,569	$393,855
II. Administration — distributed to other programs	5	5	5	(78,262)	(89,803)	(95,500)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	13.4	18.5	17.5	$254,726	$374,569	$393,855
Reimbursements—other	–	–	–	*–6,517*	*–25,000*	*–25,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	13.4	18.5	17.5	$248,209	$349,569	$368,855

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

In fiscal year 1973–74 the commission's staff has been augmented by two positions—a coastal conservation and development analyst and a stenographer at a cost of $18,408. This augmentation has been necessitated by an increased workload in permit processing and environmental impact report preparation and review. These positions are proposed as new positions in fiscal year 1974–75.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	13.4	18.5	17.5	$188,240	$249,904	$247,018
Staff benefits	–	–	–	23,041	33,464	36,557
Totals, Personal Services	13.4	18.5	17.5	$211,281	$283,368	$283,575
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				43,445	91,201	110,280
Totals, Expenditures				$254,726	$374,569	$393,855
Reimbursements—other				*–6,517*	*–25,000*	*–25,000*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$248,209	$349,569	$368,855

APPROPRIATION

Item 282 *(General Fund)*	$368,855

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$408	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

The department provides leadership and assistance to effectively conserve, develop, and manage the water resources of California in order to improve the quality of life of its citizens. Action to protect and enhance our State's environment and to prevent loss of life and property are inherent in this mission, as is planning to meet California's future hydroelectric power needs. Included is collection of basic resources data, projection of future water demands, investigation of new techniques involving additional sources of water supply such as saline water conversion, waste water reclamation, and ground water management, study to more effectively use presently developed water supplies; and completion and operation of the State Water Project. The department's mission is fulfilled in relation to current public desires, economic limitations, and legislative directive.

To provide this overall direction and assistance, the department undertakes studies and aids local and federal agencies in collecting data and evaluating California's water resources, determines changing needs for water and water-related services, and holds public hearings or otherwise assesses public attitudes on water resource use and its effect on the environment. The department periodically updates the California Water Plan and prepares related plans to guide the development of California's water resources for beneficial uses. It designs, constructs and operates the State Water Project. It makes loans and grants to public agencies for local projects and cooperates in local investigations when requested. It investigates new techniques and studies ways to use presently developed water resources in a more effective manner. It administers flood control programs, supervises safety of dams, reviews federal reports, cooperates in western states water planning, and provides technical service and advice to many government agencies, State Legislators, foreign governments, and others.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Continuing formulation of the California Water Plan	$6,812,191	$7,583,150	$7,444,509
II. Implementation of the State Water Resources development system	201,815,680	186,291,334	167,759,635
III. Public safety and prevention of damage	6,473,852	10,343,112	10,271,208
IV. Services	2,488,035	2,559,569	3,119,992
V. Management and administration	−1,093	−	−
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$217,588,665	$206,777,165	$188,595,344
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*−283,637*	*−226,222*	−
Other	*−4,330,241*	*−7,288,090*	*−3,793,285*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *	$212,974,787	$199,262,853	$184,802,059
General Fund	*12,704,180*	*19,043,792*	*19,072,102*
State operations	*11,822,820*	*15,231,974*	*15,524,102*
Capital outlay	*881,360*	*3,811,818*	*3,548,000*
California Water Fund	*29,162,166*	*25,000,000*	*25,000,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*116,274,695*	*95,933,400*	*110,534,779*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*37,820,535*	*39,249,462*	*5,996,724*
Central Valley Water Project Revenue Fund	*17,013,211*	*20,036,199*	*24,198,454*
Personnel man-years	2,808.2	2,727.2	2,447.2

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

CONTINUING FORMULATION OF THE CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN

In the last three years the Department of Water Resources has significantly redirected its programs toward studies of: alternative sources of supplemental water supplies, enhancement of natural environmental resources through water management, development of criteria for assessing the impact of water projects on the environment, and the improvement of the quality of the water of the state. These new emphases will be continued in the 1974–75 budget proposal.

The extent to which the department has redirected its work in water resources assessment and investigation is shown on Charts I and II, which compare the percentage each major activity is of the total program for the years 1966–67 and 1974–75 respectively. The major increase in effort has been in new made sources of water studies, while local assistance investigations and quality and protection studies were increased slightly. These increases were effected within an essentially level or reduced budget by identifying priorities and making reduction in other activities. The major reduction has been in resources inventories and in statewide investigations. Surface water development planning, only 7 percent of the department's planning effort in 1966–67, has since been reduced to 5 percent.

The enactment of the Environmental Quality Act of 1971 and subsequent amendments, has substantially enlarged the workload of the department, both in the review of environmental impact reports which will now be required from private as well as public entities and by the preparation of environmental documents and impact reports by the department on its own work. Provisions for funding this new work without a budget increase have been made by a reduction in ongoing planning activities.

* For the local assistance budget see page L-38.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

CONTINUING FORMULATION OF THE CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN—Continued

Since presentation of the California Water Plan to the Legislature in the mid-1950s, the department reviewed the water supply and demand outlook of the state in 1966 and 1970 as it is influenced by changes in population and economic projections. In November 1974 the department will publish Bulletin 160-74, the third edition of this series. It is anticipated that the report will highlight the significant issues relating to future water development and management and provide guidance for all future plans which will be influenced by water resources.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

Decision D-1379 by the State Water Resources Control Board has required additional study of means to fulfill its water quality requirements. The department has worked closely with the board to develop a Water Quality Monitoring Program, which started in 1972–73.

The studies in the delta are interlocked by contract with those of other state and federal agencies, such as the State Departments of Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation, to assure maximum return and a balanced representation of viewpoints.

A new study was started in 1972–73 to develop a plan for a canal across the southern San Joaquin Valley from the San Luis Division of the California aqueduct to serve water users on the east side of the valley where the annual ground water overdraft exceeds one million acre-feet. A cross valley canal would utilize capacity of existing state and federal facilities and probably involve water exchanges among local agencies.

To assure a continuing supply of electrical energy for operation of the State Water Project and to adequately reflect likely powerplant cooling water demands in overall water planning since coastal sites may be precluded, the department started a new study of water for power in 1973–74.

The general direction and scope of work for planning of the Middle Fork Eel River development has been revised substantially. In late 1972, SB 107 established the California Wild and Scenic Rivers system with a moratorium on construction of dams on the Eel River system for at least 12 years. The Legislature called for a report by not later than 12 years to set forth the need for the Eel River in meeting California's water needs. Necessary studies were authorized. The continuing study program will be directed primarily toward environmental issues.

All construction for the 1973 facilities of the State Water Project is scheduled to complete in 1973. These facilities are those required for initial water deliveries from the Feather River area on down the aqueduct to Lake Perris on the east branch and Castaic Lake on the west branch. With the exception of Lake Perris, all necessary facilities are now operational, and Lake Perris will be in operation by December 1973.

In 1974–75, all contracts necessary to bring the east branch up to full capacity by December 31, 1975, will be in progress. Included in these contracts are the two remaining pump units at Pearblossom pumping plant, together with the second discharge line; the second barrel of the Antelope siphon; the remaining generating unit at Devil Canyon powerplant; and completion contracts at both of the above plants. Design activity on the delta facilities will continue so as to start construction in August of 1975.

In 1974–75, the upward trend in project water deliveries will continue with greatest increases in the metropolitan Los Angeles area and points south for agricultural, municipal, and industrial use. Lake Perris, Castaic, and Pyramid Lakes will be filled to new levels. Larger amounts of water will also be delivered in the lower San Joaquin Valley and deliveries will continue in the Feather River and San Francisco Bay areas. Power generation will continue at the Oroville-Thermalito complex, at San Luis pumping and generating plant, at the department's Devil Canyon powerplant, and at the Castaic powerplant operated by the City of Los Angeles.

A large increase in use of project recreational facilities at Castaic, Silverwood, Perris, and Pyramid is anticipated as recreation facilities at these southern lakes such as boat ramps, beaches, picnic areas, and parking spaces are developed in addition to the many facilities in northern California. Additional fishing access sites, which are funded by the Wildlife Conservation Board, will be developed. Nine sites are currently in operation, two sites are under construction, and four sites are being studied. The sites are located in Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Kings, Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties. Two new access sites, Avenal Gap Road and Kettleman City, were opened in 1973. Fishing activity should also increase along the aqueduct with greater public access.

To more efficiently control the ever-increasing number of visitors to project facilities, a "visitor guide" program was introduced at the start of fiscal year 1973–74 and will continue through 1974–75. The guides are specially trained Department personnel and are stationed at each of the project visitor centers.

An important aspect of the State Water Resources development system is the state financial assistance for local water projects under the Davis-Grunsky Act. Under the provisions of this act, a sum of $130,000,000 of project funds was earmarked specifically to assist in the funding of local projects for certain purposes. To date, about $101,000,000 has been expended or obligated, enabling 37 local agencies to construct or improve their water supply facilities and 28 provide recreation facilities and enhance fish and

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

wildlife habitat. Current requests for assistance exceed the authorized $130 million by nearly $15 million. Work will be continued on reviewing applicants and administering existing contracts.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE

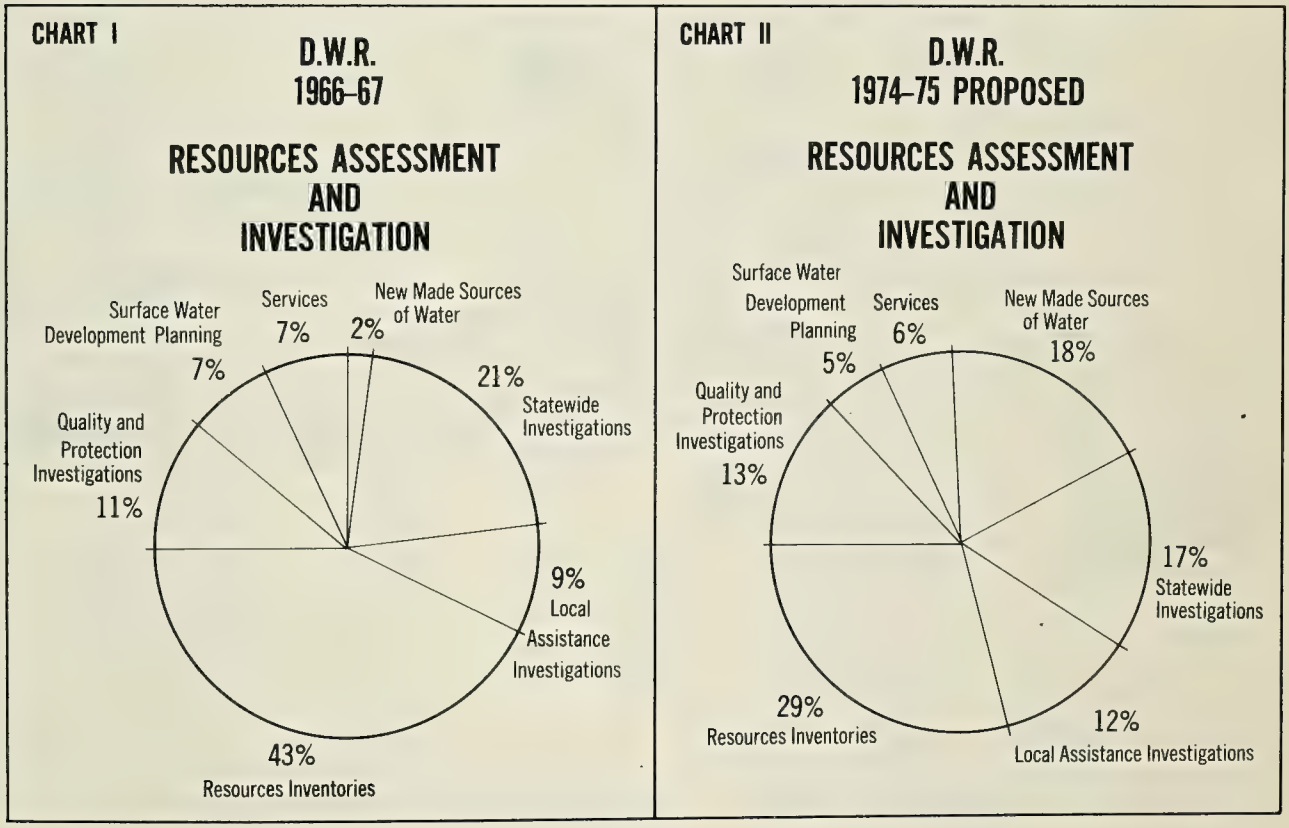
The department, through cooperative sponsorship of projects constructed by the federal government, will afford the people of the State of California in the order of $20 million in flood control benefits during fiscal year 1973–74. This is an approximation of the proportionate amount of total expected benefits from projects already built or to be built during this year that can be ascribed to the state's investments. It is also estimated that nearly $1 million in damage is prevented annually as a result of interagency flood forecast and advance warnings disseminated to the public and private sectors. Flood control benefits averaging $15 million per year are realized as a result of the Sacramento River flood control project. Approximately 20 percent of these benefits can be attributed to the contributions made by the Department through its operation and maintenance of this project.

The department is proposing a new three-year program component to evaluate the effectiveness and benefits of flood control facilities and floodplain management activities in California and to report on future needs. The budget amount for 1974–75 is $135,000.

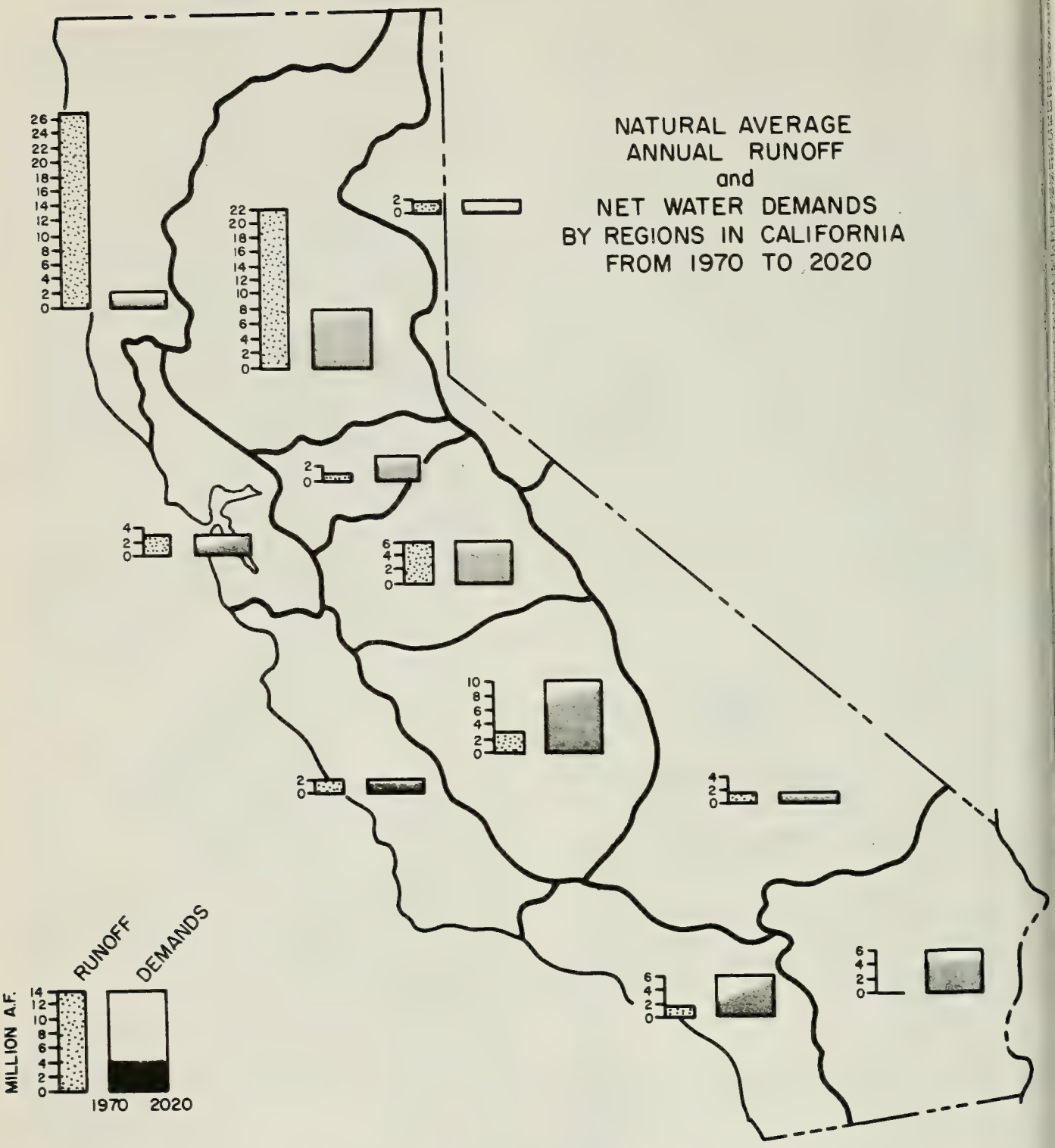
The department will continue to meet its statutory responsibilities for the safety of dams within the state. It is continuing work started in 1972–73 to reevaluate older dams for structural and spillway adequacy, including consideration of all hydraulic fill dams. Reevaluation of about 70 dams with suspected loose soils in the embankment or foundation will continue. Dynamic analysis of newer dams started in 1973–74 will continue, with a decreasing priority as the more critical dams are completed.

The department will implement the 2 delta levee bills passed in 1973. Chapter 717, 1973 requires the department to develop for the Reclamation Board criteria for the maintenance and improvement of nonproject levees. The bill also authorized reimbursements to the locals for maintenance costs as determined by a prescribed formula. Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) is appropriated in 1973–74 for this purpose.

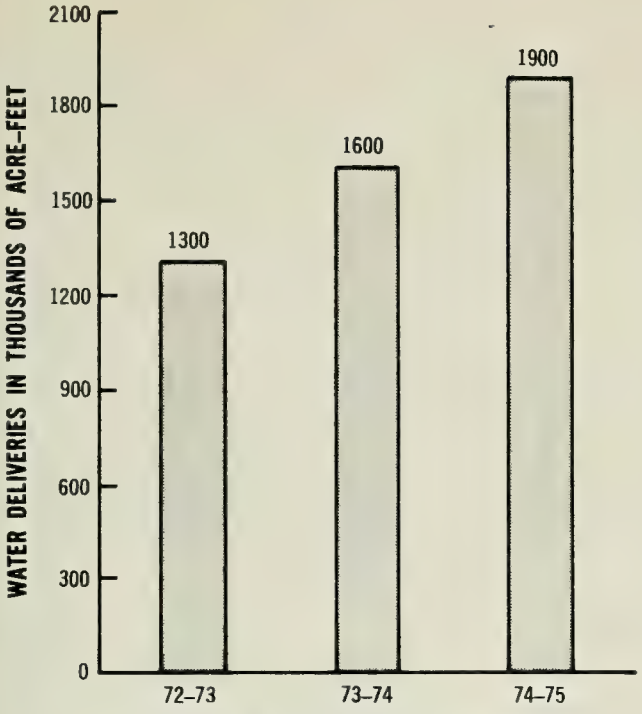
Chapter 995, 1973 authorizes local agencies to be reimbursed 50 percent of the costs associated with planting or retention of vegetative cover on project levees. The department will institute the specific procedures for reimbursement. Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) is appropriated for this purpose.



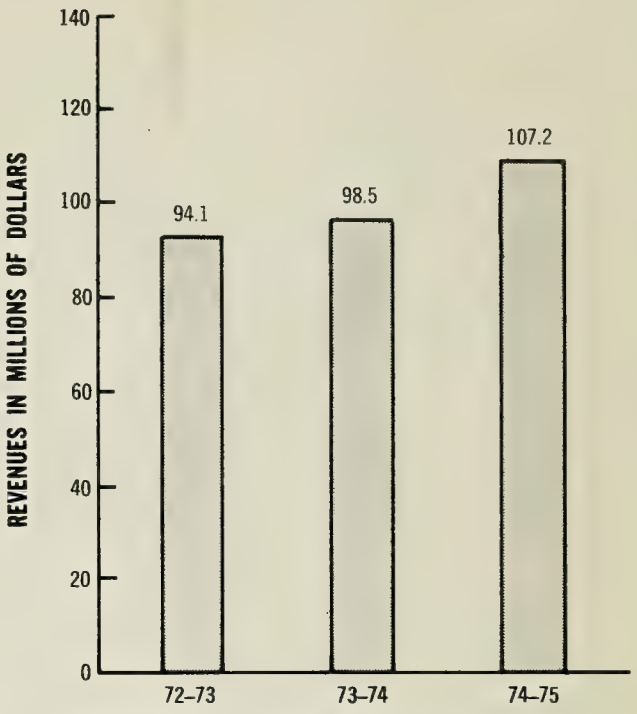
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued



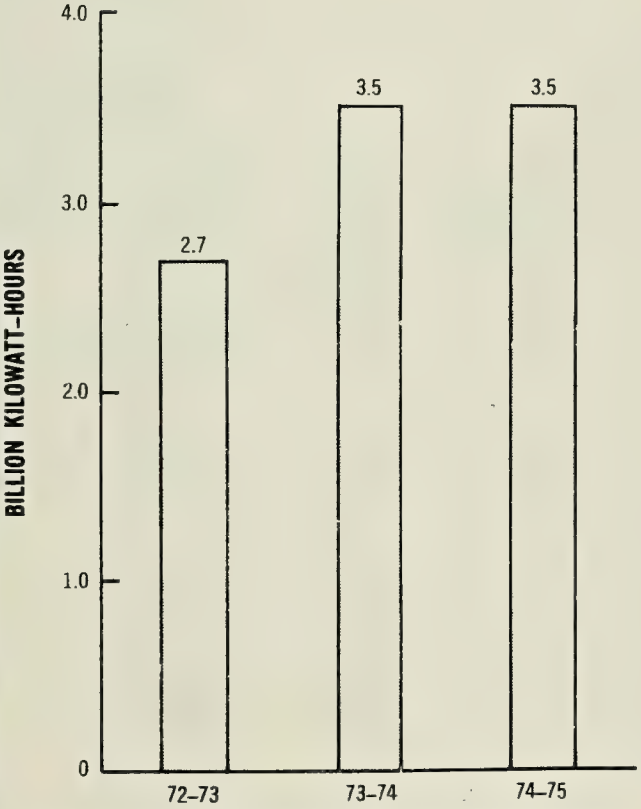
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued



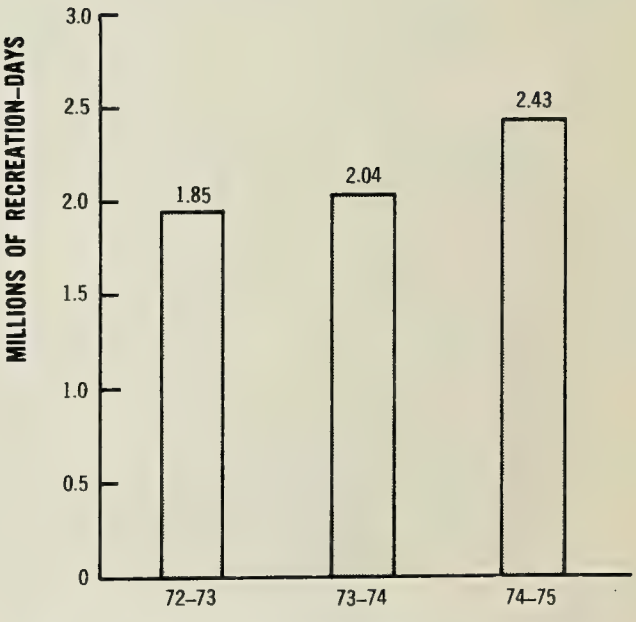
DELIVERIES TO STATE WATER PROJECT CUSTOMERS, STATEWIDE



REVENUES RECEIVED FROM WATER AND POWER CUSTOMERS, STATEWIDE

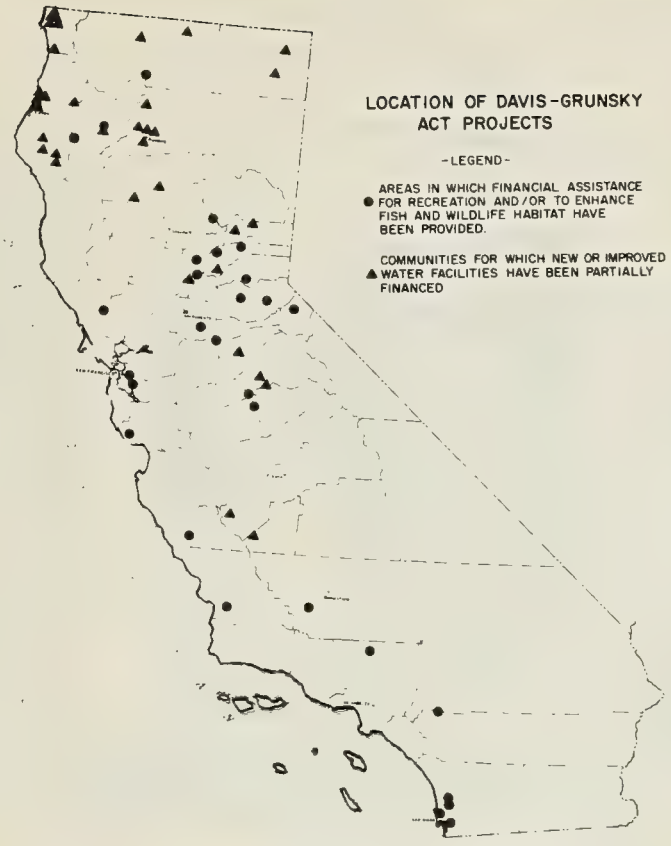


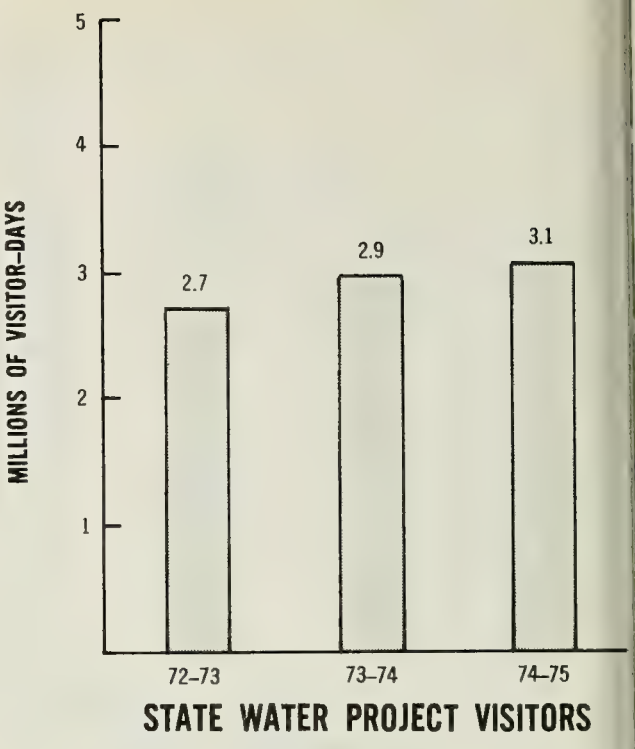
GROSS HYDROELECTRIC POWER GENERATED



STATE WATER PROJECT RECREATION USE

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued





RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	2,808.2	2,727.2	2,447.2	$36,580,888	$37,616,480	$34,945,780
Staff benefits	–	–	–	4,045,019	4,196,084	4,182,618
Totals, Personal Services	2,808.2	2,727.2	2,447.2	$40,625,907	$41,812,564	$39,128,398
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				15,980,741	15,425,820	14,223,132
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				31,000	–	–
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				104,523	649,936	525,844
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations				$56,742,171	$57,888,320	$53,877,374
Reserve change				–738,886	–94,473	–169,384
GRAND TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$56,003,285	$57,793,847	$53,707,990
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–283,637*	*–226,222*	–
Other				*–3,178,286*	*–3,413,090*	*–3,275,285*
Net Totals, Expenditures				$52,541,362	$54,154,535	$50,432,705
General Fund				*11,822,820*	*15,231,974*	*15,524,102*
General Fund—Capital Outlay [a]				*17,814*	–	*81,646*
General Fund—Local Assistance [a]				*320,578*	–	–
California Water Fund				*7,986,204*	*9,470,500*	*7,643,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund				*20,135,105*	*23,280,164*	*20,084,198*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund				*9,885,335*	*4,370,522*	*4,996,724*
Central Valley Water Project Revenue Fund				*2,373,506*	*1,801,375*	*2,103,035*

[a] Totals included in Capital Outlay and Local Assistance Budgets.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

RECAPUTILATION BY OBJECT

APPROPRIATIONS

	1974–75
Item 283 *(General Fund)*	$15,524,102
Chapter 1762, Statutes of 1959	34,826,957
California Water Fund	*7,643,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*20,084,198*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*4,996,724*
Central Valley Water Project Revenue Fund	*2,103,035*

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$133,142	$336,000	$336,000

Department of Water Resources—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects, expenditures	$193,623,942	$184,030,879	$169,277,957
General Fund	*881,360*	*3,811,818*	*3,548,000*
California Water Fund	*29,162,166*	*25,000,000*	*25,000,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund [a]	*93,821,118*	*95,933,400*	*110,534,779*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund [a]	*53,979,462*	*39,249,462*	*5,996,724*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund [a]	*15,779,836*	*20,036,199*	*24,198,454*

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The department receives and administers the appropriation for cooperation in federal flood control projects approved by and under the jurisdiction of the Reclamation Board.

Capital outlay funds for these Reclamation Board projects are utilized for the following flood control project purposes:

a. The acquisition of lands, easements, and rights-of-way for federal projects;

b. The accomplishment of relocations required by a federal project;

c. Where required, the payment of a cash contribution to construction of a federal project;

d. Land acquisition and construction of necessary modifications to completed project works;

e. Acquisition of hazardous encroachments in those rare cases where the board's police powers are inadequate to force removal.

Major general construction under the State Building Program is required from time to time to support the department's general activities. Projects are formulated to serve several of the department's programs and may consist of new construction or substantial alterations, procurement of equipment, and acquisition of land related to those projects. Not included are features of the State Water Resources Development System.

Major capital outlay for 1974–75 includes $205,000 for the Sutter Bypass Bridge south of State Route 20 in Sutter County, and $180,000 for replacing the Sutter maintenance building near Sutter, Sutter County.

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 384 *(General Fund)* (Reclamation Board)	$3,163,000
Item 385 *(General Fund)*	385,000

[a] Expenditures not included in overall budget totals.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

The objectives and responsibilities of the State Water Resources Control Board and the nine regional water quality control boards are to preserve and enhance the quality and to provide for the conservation and effective utilization of state water resources. These objectives are achieved through two action programs: water quality and water rights.

With population growth continuing and with industry and agriculture expanding, California faces serious challenges in water management, pollution control and water quality enhancement. The state cannot develop logically and soundly without continuing protection of the quality of state waters.

The State Water Resources Control Board formulates and adopts policy for state water quality control, and water rights determinations. The regional boards develop policies for specific areas or pollution problems, establish and enforce waste discharge requirements and maintain monitoring and surveillance programs to assure compliance. The state and regional boards participate in a combined state-federal financial assistance program for construction of waste treatment and disposal facilities, classify plants to determine operator qualifications, and establish operator training programs. The state and regional boards are responsible for review of federal and private construction projects which require federal licenses or permits in order to assure that such works will not impair water quality. The boards are also responsible for inspection and certification of private treatment facilities for federal tax purposes.

The generally arid conditions prevailing in California make water essential for the existence and expansion of agriculture and industry. It is also needed for the health, safety, recreation, and well-being of the people. Because of its limited supply, it is necessary to control the appropriation of water so that it will be administered in a uniform and equitable manner and used to the greatest benefit of the people of this state.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Water quality	291.2	351	414.7	$9,519,683	$10,017,047	$10,707,511
II. Water rights	59.1	61.7	62.3	1,083,582	1,339,185	1,283,635
III. General Support—distributed to other programs	(57.2)	(71.3)	(75.4)	(1,145,241)	(2,017,870)	(1,952,906)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	350.3	412.7	477	$10,603,265	$11,356,232	$11,991,146
Reimbursements				*–473,115*	*–253,000*	*–294,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *				$10,130,150	$11,103,232	$11,697,146
General Fund				*4,558,780*	*5,632,757*	*6,554,327*
State Clean Water Bond Fund [a]				*4,076,088*	*3,157,516*	*2,829,860*
Federal funds [a]				*1,495,282*	*2,312,959*	*2,312,959*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Subsequent to consideration of the 1973 budget, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency approved substantial augmentations to the budgeted program grant. This augmentation of $1,088,000 allowed for the establishment of 51 additional positions during late 1972–73 and in 1973–74. These additional funds and manpower have greatly assisted the board in carrying out its program objectives. A continuation of this augmentation is projected into the 1974–75 fiscal year.

Additional manpower will be required in 1974–75 to meet a minimum of the workload generated by recent state and federal water quality legislation. Enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act has placed additional responsibilities and requirements on the state in the areas of permits, enforcement, monitoring, planning, and grants. Congress has also approved considerable additional sums of money for facility construction purposes. This increased dollar flow generates a higher number of construction grant projects to be reviewed and administered by the board. New work is required by AB 1691 (Statutes of 1972) which established a program for testing and certifying waste treatment plant operators. This certification and the related training activity requires a manpower increase. Review of environmental impact reports, in accordance with the Environmental Quality Act, is another area with expanding workload.

In order to accommodate rapidly expanding workload requirements, 52 additional man-years are proposed in 1974–75. The Clean Water Bond Fund will finance 22 of the new positions, while it is proposed that the General Fund finance the remaining 30 positions. However, due to a statutory ceiling on administrative costs funded by the bond fund, the establishment of 6 of the bond fund positions is contingent upon legislation which will be introduced in 1974 to allow the levying of a service charge on local agencies who receive State Clean Water Bond Fund grants.

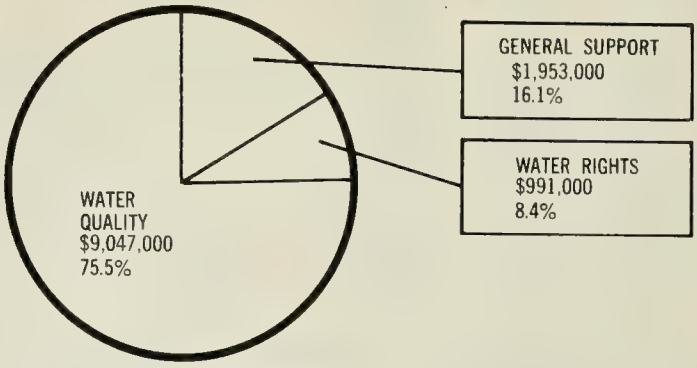
Included in the budget for the Water Quality Program is a proposed General Fund allocation of $96,000 to continue operation of the San Marcos Training Center which is currently funded by federal grant which expires June 30, 1974.

[a] Not included in overall budget totals.

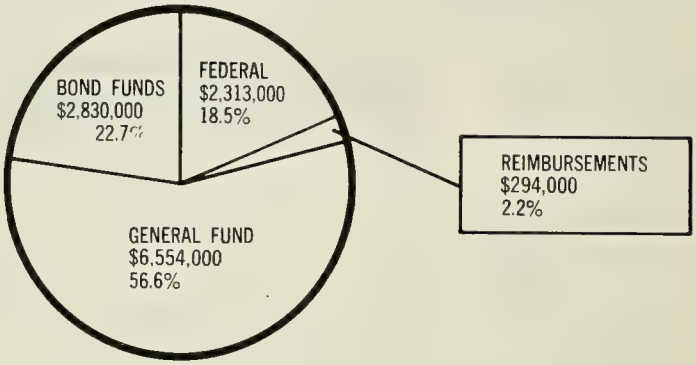
* For the local assistance budget see page L-39.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

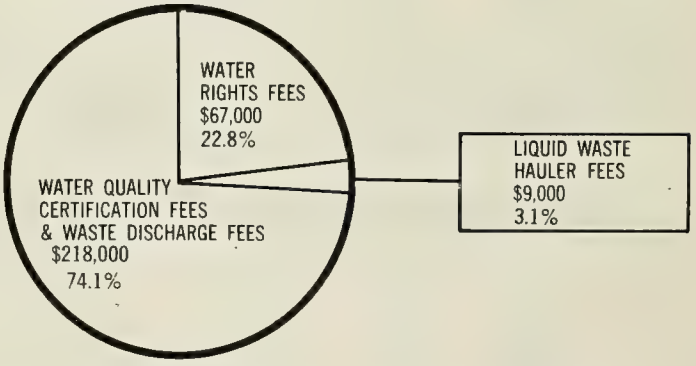
1974–75 PROPOSED EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM



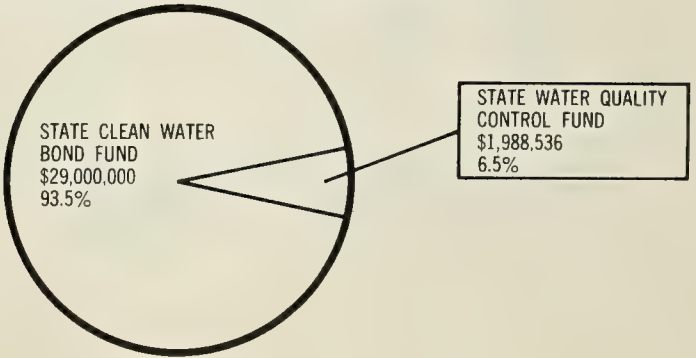
SOURCES OF FUNDS



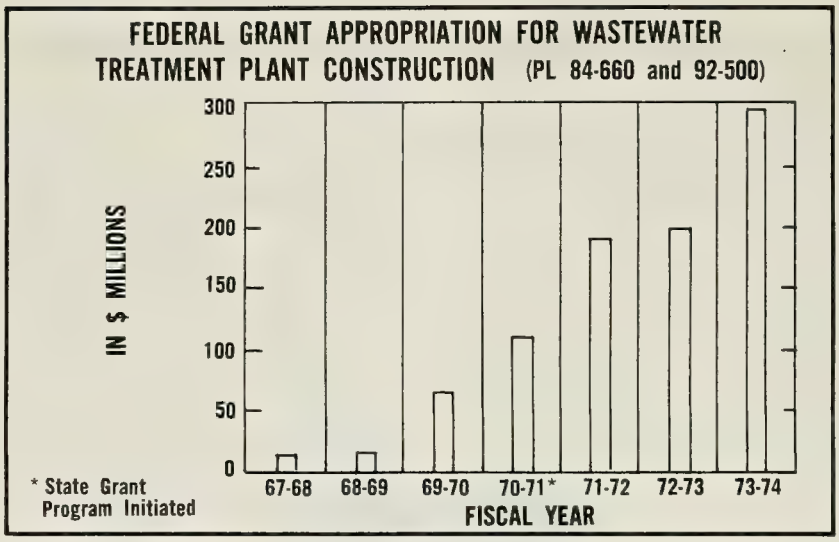
REIMBURSEMENTS

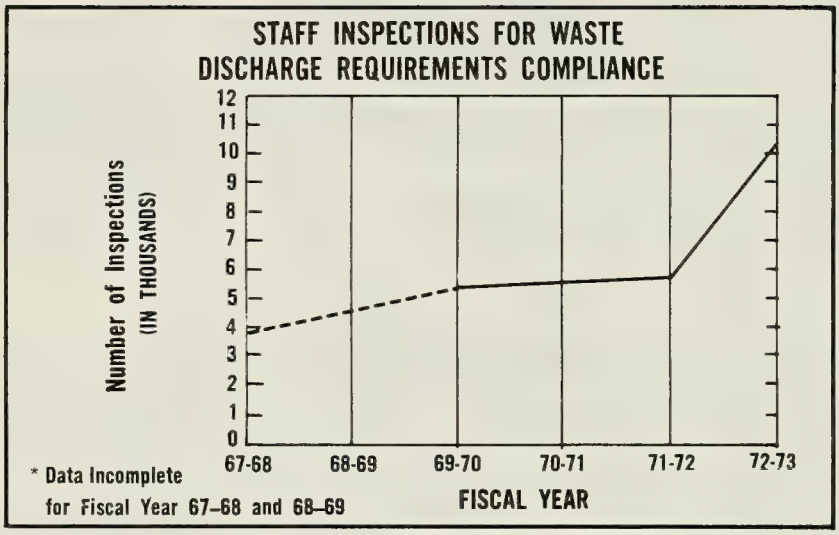


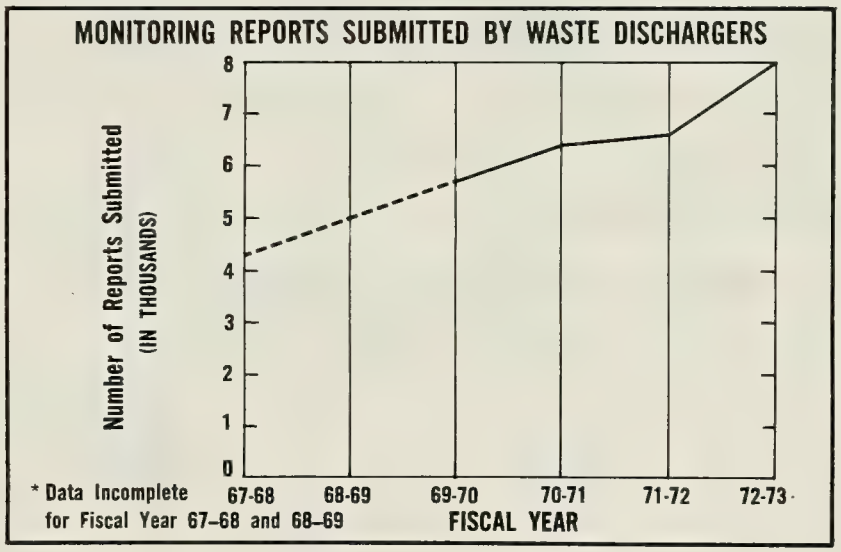
1974–75 PROPOSED LOCAL ASSISTANCE



STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued







STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	350.3	412.7	477	$4,678,807	$5,974,778	$6,918,916
Staff benefits	–	–	–	506,589	791,083	933,796
Totals, Personal Services	350.3	412.7	477	$5,185,396	$6,765,861	$7,852,712
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$5,417,869	$4,569,371	$4,098,434
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	21,000	40,000
Totals, Expenditures				$10,603,265	$11,356,232	$11,991,146
Reimbursements—other				*–473,115*	*–253,000*	*–294,000*
Net Expenditures				$10,130,150	$11,103,232	$11,697,146
General Fund				*4,558,780*	*5,632,757*	*6,554,327*
State Clean Water Bond Fund [a]				*4,076,088*	*3,157,516*	*2,829,860*
Federal funds [a]				*1,495,282*	*2,312,959*	*2,312,959*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 285 *(General Fund)*	$6,554,327
Grants *(Federal funds)*	2,312,959

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$8,887	$5,000	$5,000

[a] Not included in overall budget totals.



HEALTH AND WELFARE

HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

Office of Educational Liaison *

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Office of Educational Liaison within the Health and Welfare Agency was established by the Child Development Act of 1972 (Chapter 670, Statutes of 1972), and is responsible for planning, development, and coordination with departments of state government concerned with child development and other educational activities as appropriate. The primary objectives for 1974–75 will be: to coordinate with departments of state government for the development of effective, comprehensive child development services including, but not limited to, the following programs: preschools, day care for children of migrant families, children's centers, neighborhood family day care, experimental projects in providing child care, and to assist in the development of neighborhood day care systems.

In fulfilling these responsibilities, the Office of Educational Liaison will:

1. Coordinate the transition of administrative responsibilities from the Department of Health to the Department of Education for the effective implementation of the Child Development Act and subsequent child care legislation.

2. Coordinate interagency agreements with the Department of Education, the Department of Health, the Department of Employment Development, and the Department of Benefit Payments, for the delivery of effective child development services.

3. Provide advisory input, representing the Health and Welfare Agency, to the Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst in their respective audits and evaluations of child care and the preschool program.

4. Provide policy development and program support services in agency-related education and training areas, including coordination, consultation, technical assistance, legislative analysis, guidance, and information for development of policy, programs, and procedures.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Coordination of education and child development programs	$48,881	$230,859	$182,623
II. Family practitioner program	–	29,070	35,845
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM (General Fund)	$48,881	$259,929	$218,468
Personnel man-years	2.2	8.3	8.3

Highlights of Program Changes

As a result of the enactment of the Family Physician Training Act of 1973 (Chapter 1176, Statutes of 1973), the Office of Educational Liaison will coordinate the implementation of new family physician and physician assistant training programs in medicine. These programs will be designed to assist accredited medical schools and other health care delivery systems to develop, organize, and expand, in whole or in part, family physician and physician assistant training programs. The enabling legislation contains funds, to be expended through contracts, to develop programs, including residencies in family practice, which will help meet the need in California for more primary care physicians and physician assistants, especially in rural areas and other areas of unmet priority needs.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

Coordination of Education, Family Physician, and Child Development Programs

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	2.2	8.3	8.3	$26,954	$134,167	$142,842
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,740	18,783	19,998
Totals, Personal Services	2.2	8.3	8.3	$29,694	$152,950	$162,840
Operating expenses and equipment				19,187	106,979	55,628
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations *(General Fund)*				$48,881	$259,929	$218,468

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 286 *(General Fund)*	$182,623

* For the local assistance budget, see page L-41.

OFFICE ON AGING

The Health and Welfare Agency, through the Office on Aging, is charged with administering funds allocated to the federal Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, and with further serving the state's aging population now numbering nearly 2.7 million persons 60 years of age and older.

The Office on Aging serves the aging population by acting as a clearinghouse and information center for information on aging; conducting public hearings on all matters relating to the well-being of the elderly; cooperating with federal, state and local bodies to promulgate effective programs for the elderly; acting as the funds administrator for the more than $13 million dollars in federal moneys allocated to California under the Older Americans Act; providing consultative services for development and implementation of Community Grant and Nutrition Programs; stimulating effective use of existing resources and supporting all available services offered to the elderly at state and community levels.

Specific functions of the Office on Aging include providing staff consultation to community and volunteer groups in fields such as nutrition, education, employment, health services, housing and living arrangements, income maintenance, preretirement planning, recreational and social services; providing demographic and other data essential to implementation of Titles III and VII of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended; providing consultation services and informational materials for local committees on councils on aging, universities and colleges, church organizations, industry, labor and federal, state and local government agencies; and coordinating, planning and developing a comprehensive delivery system of services to the elderly, utilizing existing resources to the maximum possible extent.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Coordinated services for aging	15.1	84.4	85.4	$2,855,936	$14,203,584	$19,477,370
General Fund				*98,473*	*783,580*	*794,015*
Federal funds				*2,757,463*	*13,420,004*	*18,683,355*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

In early 1973, the Nutrition Program for the Elderly was implemented under Title VII of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended. Funding for fiscal year 1973–74 is $8,454,413. Funding for fiscal year 1974–75 is anticipated at approximately $12,000,000. Title VII regulations stipulate that the federal government will provide up to 90 percent of the cost of approved nutrition programs and that the local or state share of 10 percent or more may be cash or "inkind" contribution.

As a result of changes in Title III of the Older Americans Act, new directions in community services have been implemented. Funding for fiscal year 1974 is $4,780,795 and $6,500,000 is anticipated for fiscal year 1975. Title III regulations provide that the federal government will provide up to 75 percent of the cost of approved planning grants and community service programs. Up to 15 percent of the federal funds are to be allocated to planning functions in designated priority planning and service areas. A minimum of 65 percent are to be allocated to community service projects within the designated priority planning and service areas. The remaining 20 per cent is to be allocated to planning and other community service functions in nonpriority planning and service areas.

The office will participate in administering funds to approximately 250 projects directly or indirectly meeting the needs of California's more than 2.7 million elderly. Included in output of these projects will be the serving of more than 16,000 meals daily, over 30 Retired Senior Volunteer Program projects, and development of Comprehensive Service Delivery Systems for the Elderly.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net Salaries and Wages	15.1	84.4	85.4	$168,528	$969,239	$1,034,300
Staff Benefits	–	–	–	24,323	139,570	148,939
Totals, Personal Services	15.1	84.4	85.4	$192,851	$1,108,809	$1,183,239
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				149,918	647,572	1,094,131
Special items of expense grants				2,513,167	12,447,203	17,200.000
Totals, Expenditures				$2,855,936	$14,203,584	$19,477,370
General Fund				*98,473*	*783,580*	*794,015*
Federal funds				*2,757,463*	*13,420,004*	*18,683,355*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 288 *(General Fund)*	$794,015
Grants *(Federal funds)*	18,683,355

OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES PROGRAM

The State Office of Developmental Disabilities was formed in 1972 to insure that state services to the developmentally disabled are provided in an efficient, effective and economical manner.

At that time it was operationally responsible for the developmental disabilities program. In 1973, with the creation of the Department of Health, that operational responsibility was shifted to the new department.

The Office of Developmental Disabilities coordinates and advises with regard to programs impacting upon the developmentally disabled and combines into a single operation the various activities of the program including the state hospital programs, protective living services, and the regional center operations.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Public information/prevention	$330,634	–	–
II. Case identification/case management	642,422	–	–
III. Basic living and care	73,052,704	–	–
IV. Specialized services	17,253,653	–	–
V. Research/program evaluation	2,059,128	–	–
VI. Manpower development/training	1,760,885	–	–
VII. Administration and support	3,291,437	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$98,390,863	–	–
Reflected in departmental budgets	(98,390,863)	–	–
Reimbursements—other	*(–2,905,661)*	–	–
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES * *(General Fund)*	($95,485,202)	–[a]	–[a]

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	3.4	–	–	$49,655	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	6,703	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	3.4	–	–	$56,358	–	–
Operating expenses and equipment				$68,624	–	–
Mental hospitals				98,265,881	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$98,390,863	–	–
Reimbursements—other				*–2,905,661*	–	–
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$95,485,202	–[a]	–[a]

OFFICE OF SPECIAL SERVICES

The Office of Special Services was established by Chapter 918 of the Statutes of 1972 to centralize within the Health and Welfare Agency the overall responsibility for statewide programs dealing with alcoholism, developmental disabilities, and narcotics and drug abuse. Funding for the Office of Special Services was denied by legislative action in the 1973 legislative session. Those functions that would have been consolidated under the control of the Office of Special Services can be found in the Governor's budget listed as separate offices. Reported in the presentation are the 1972–73 expenditures for the Consolidated Management Section of the Office of Special Services.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Management planning *(General Fund)*	1.4	–	–	$48,508	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net totals, salaries and wages	1.4	–	–	$33,465	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,712	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	1.4	–	–	$37,177	–	–
Operating expenses and equipment				11,331	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$48,508	–	–

* For the local assistance budget see page L-43.

[a] Expenditures for the current and budget years are reflected in the local assistance portion of the Department of Health budget.

Health and Welfare Agency

OFFICE OF DATA PROCESSING

The overall objective of the Office of Data Processing is to reduce electronic data processing costs and to make more effective use of EDP resources for program control and delivery of services among member departments of the agency. It is proposed to implement the Office of Data Processing under provisions of Section 28 of the Budget Act of 1973. Current year operating costs would be borne through reimbursements from member departments based upon actual usage of EDP facilities. These costs are reflected in departmental budgets.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
EDP planning and administration	4.2	2.5	4	$133,040	$110,649	$200,000
Reimbursements—other				–	–100,000	–
Net Totals, Program *(General Fund)*				$133,040	$10,649	$200,000

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The Office of Data Processing will work toward common use of programs and data bases, review of departmental EDP applications, single source data collection and storage, and agency management information systems. Consolidation of equipment or personnel will not be an objective. Activities during the last half of fiscal year 1973–74 and during 1974–75 will include guiding departmental EDP staffs in effective systems design and efficient equipment utilization, developing common data base and single-source common data collection opportunities, and coordinating the necessary equipment and operations capability required in the most cost effective manner.

Legislative Conference Committee action immediately prior to enactment of the 1973 budget bill eliminated support funds requested for the Consolidated Data Center. Employees who had not found employment were paid from the Emergency Fund during July 1973 until layoff notices took effect in order to comply with State Personnel Board Rule No. 455 and to allow a reasonable period of time for them to secure other employment. The current year represents a complete cessation of the Consolidated Data Center activity and the creation of a new organizational entity with substantially different objectives.

Staff proposed to be established administratively during the 1973–74 fiscal year are: Director, Chief of Plans and System Development, Chief of Operations Review and Assistance, and Senior Steno. These same positions are proposed for continuance in the 1974–75 fiscal year.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

Support

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	4.2	2.5	4	$89,580	$50,044	$81,324
Staff benefits	–	–	–	12,541	6,506	10,572
Totals, Personal Services	4.2	2.5	4	$102,121	$56,550	$91,896
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				30,919	54,099	108,104
Totals, Expenditures				$133,040	$110,649	$200,000
Reimbursements—other				–	*–100,000*	–
Net Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$133,040	$10,649	$200,000

APPROPRIATION

Item 289 *(General Fund)*	$200,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
HEALTH TREATMENT SYSTEMS						
I. Mental disability program	–	6,074.3	4,326.8	–	$27,295,236	$30,350,136
II. Developmental disabilties	–	9,241.1	10,138.5	–	3,247,762	3,798,836
III. Substance abuse	–	969	969	–	313,257	396,239
IV. Hospital operations and support services (distributed)	–	(10)	(10)	–	(171,044)	(174,309)
HEALTH FINANCING SYSTEMS						
V. California medical assistance program	–	1,094.8	812.8	–	20,666,535	16,672,303
VI. Crippled children's services program	–	61.5	61.5	–	258,839	233,625
HEALTH PROTECTION SYSTEMS						
VII. Environmental health services program	–	408.1	416.6	–	8,432,839	8,839,013
VIII. Laboratory services program	–	374.8	381.8	–	7,015,577	7,377,759
IX. Preventive medical services program	–	214.4	217.5	–	2,597,172	2,810,652
X. Social services program	–	154	153	–	2,896,288	3,049,279
HEALTH QUALITY SYSTEMS						
XI. Licensing and certification program	–	494.8	437.2	–	12,385,631	10,516,129
XII. Comprehensive health planning program	–	72.4	91.4	–	1,522,783	1,945,156
XIII. Surveillance program	–	173.2	225.5	–	3,124,437	4,008,338
XIV. Standards evaluation and research program	–	129.1	174.1	–	2,647,987	3,320,900
XV. Disability evaluation program	–	1,067.2	1,067.2	–	16,534,596	23,504,591
HEALTH ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS						
XVI. Health administration (distributed)	–	(905.6)	(924.3)	–	(20,934,877)	(21,813,756)
(undistributed)	–	–	–	–	16,743,808	22,369,786
Totals, Programs	–	20,528.7	19,472.9	–	125,682,747	139,192,742
Reimbursements:						
Federal				–	*–16,117,075*	*–21,931,039*
Other				–	*–10,710,179*	*–14,498,506*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *				–	$98,855,493	$102,763,197
General Fund				–	*47,247,998*	*53,844,180*
Federal funds				–	*23,860,762*	*46,149,366*
Health Care Deposit Fund				–	*25,256,821*	*(23,904,451)*
State Transportation Fund—Motor Vehicle Account				–	*141,450*	*212,941*
Health Facilities Construction Loan Insurance Fund				–	*153,462*	*161,902*
Hospital Building Account, Architectural Public Building Fund				–	*2,100,000*	*2,200,000*
Hazardous Waste Control Account, General Fund				–	*95,000*	*194,808*

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Department of Health was organized to begin operating July 1, 1973. Merged into the single department were the Departments of Mental Hygiene, Public Health and Health Care Services plus health related programs from the Departments of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.

Unification is eliminating duplication of effort, consolidating functions which have been fragmented to achieve more effective management and provide better delivery of health care.

The department's major concern is the physical and mental health of the people of California. To maintain good health for all Californians, the department conducts programs in all the fields of health that affect this state. How well the department succeeds in improving everybody's health will determine the effectiveness of those programs and of the new department's capability for administering them.

* For the local assistance budget, see page L-45.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

GENERAL ANALYSIS—Continued

Consolidation of all the state health programs into a single Department of Health has improved the effectiveness of delivering health services to the people, raised the quality of care, and at the same time, achieved better economy of operation.

The department conducts an ongoing review of all its programs in a continuing effort to improve them, to identify and eliminate duplication of functions, and to further streamline departmental administration.

Futher highlights of the individual programs are listed in the local assistance section of this budget.

Services to Children

Perhaps the most ambitious health program ever undertaken in California is the Child Health Disability program. Mandated by AB 2068 (1973), it is being implemented by a special project team headed by a deputy director.

The legislation calls for a comprehensive program of child health screening and assessment to be established in all 58 counties by July 1, 1974. It requires that beginning July 1, 1975, every child must undergo health screening before enrollment in the first grade.

Other department programs for children and young people include:

Crippled Children Services (CCS) administers programs in 35 counties, develops standards and procedures in the other 23. CCS conducts early case-finding of children with handicapping conditions, and provides them with high quality comprehensive medical and related services.

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) administered by the Family Health Services Section, which distributes federal funds for this special nutrition program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Program will end June 30, 1974.

Adoption Services Section serves as central resource for information about, and control of all California adoptions, supervising and coordinating all public and private adoption agencies.

Developmental Disabilities program administers regional centers for developmentally disabled children and state hospital services for multihandicapped children.

Mental Disabilities program provides services in the communities and in state hospitals for emotionally disturbed children who need 24-hour psychiatric care and other services. Special programs for children are conducted at Napa State Hospital and Camarillo State Hospital.

Medi-Cal program provides total medical care for children of low-income families. Medi-Cal conducts early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment of eligible beneficiaries under age 21, as required by Title XIX of the Social Security Act. In California, this program is called Medi-Screen.

Substance Abuse program administers local drug abuse programs that relate primarily to young people, many under 18, who are addicted to drugs.

Family Health Services Section operates maternal and child health programs in local health agencies to reduce infant mortality and improve the health of children and mothers. This section also manages two programs to meet the particular health needs of children in so-called target groups:

Farmworkers health service.
Indian health.

As part of its maternal and child care service, the Family Health Services Section provides consultation, technical assistance, coordination, and help with health studies to some 40 local projects, ranging from informational services to total comprehensive health services for children in these groups.

Highlights of Program Changes

HEALTH TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Mental Disabilities Program

Patton State Hospital is now a medium security institution for the care of judicially committed mentally ill patients. It will operate as a regional reception station for all judicially committed patients from counties south of the Tehachapis. Those patients requiring more secure facilities will be transferred to Atascadero. Atascadero State Hospital will function as the regional reception station for all judicially committed patients from the northern counties. With the establishment of Patton as a facility for judicially committed, state hospitals at Napa, Stockton and Camarillo will no longer accept such patients.

Developmental Disabilities Program

State hospitals and regional centers have a combined caseload of approximately 25,000 mentally retarded persons. Approximately 21 percent of this

Prevention of Developmental Disabilities

population is visually impaired. Many of these individuals are considered untestable by available methods since intelligent participation is required for accurate vision testing. Through research, an accurate means of testing the vision of mentally retarded persons has been developed. The method will be implemented through a mobile visinal evoked response laboratory and will provide for testing of approximately 4,200 individuals. The results of this analysis will qualify approximately 660 persons for Medi-Cal aid to the blind funds during the 1974–75 fiscal year.

Three new regional centers will be established during 1974–75. Two will be in the County of Los Angeles and the other in the San Joaquin Valley. With addition of the new centers it is anticipated that the client caseload of the centers will increase to a level of 20,000 clients receiving services.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

Highlights of Program Changes—Continued

HEALTH TREATMENT SYSTEMS—Continued

This budget includes $1 million for prevention programs related to deveopmentally disabling diseases. This amount will permit continuation of the department's efforts in screening and counselling for Tay-Sacks disease, prevention and counselling for sickle cell anemia and general genetic screening and councelling. The increase will also permit development of technology in pre-natal detection of Downs Syndrome. There will also be renewed efforts in the prevention of diseases related to malnutrition.

HEALTH FINANCING SYSTEMS

Prepaid Health Plans

When soaring costs of health care delivery threatened to bankrupt the Medi-Cal program, the Medi-Cal Reform Plan of 1971 was enacted into law. These plans (PHP's) are designed to provide public assistance recipients and other low-income Californians with comprehensive, accessible and centralized health care at reduced costs through more efficient and economical health plan administration.

During the past year, the number of plans under contract to Medi-Cal has doubled, to 48 as of December 1, 1973. To manage these plans and process applications for new PHP contracts, 36 additional positions have been added to the Health Systems program during the past year.

Dental Service

The Department of Health has contracted with California Dental Service to administer and furnish dental services to over 2,000,000 eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries on a prepayment basis. The services will be provided by an estimated 12,000 licensed practitioners.

Emphasis of the dental program will be placed on the educational and preventative aspects of dental health. This emphasis will be encouraged by a broadened scope of benefits for children while maintaining essential utilization control. The control will be exercised through peer review mechanisms, limited preauthorization techniques and continual review.

Reduced administrative paper work will permit the individual practitioner more time to devote to his professional function. Such action will in turn make available more of his necessary skills to a wider spectrum of the eligible population.

The unique aspect of this contract is that of sharing the cost risk. The California Dental Service and its participant practitioners will absorb the largest percentage of cost overruns. The state, in turn, will be reimbursed all gains which may be realized through increased efficiencies and administrative cost reductions.

The quality of care provided will be controlled by a combination of self-policing by the professional societies, reviews by peer groups, random sampling reviews by dental audit teams, continual study of patient treatment profiles and ongoing analysis of provider service patterns.

The total cost of this contract is fixed at a maximum of $62,000,000 for the first year.

H.R. No. 1

Public Law 92-603 (HR 1), the 1972 Social Security Amendments, will have a major impact on Medi-Cal, California's Medicaid program. These changes affect all areas of the Medi-Cal program—eligibility, services, and utilization control.

In the area of eligibility, HR 1 expands Medi-Cal eligibility by mandating three-month's retroactive coverage, prior to the month of application, and continued coverage of certain Public Assistance families for four months after termination of their cash grant. HR 1 also requires that the state disregard as income, the 20 percent Social Security increase of September 1972 in determining Medi-Cal eligibility.

HR 1 expands Medi-Cal coverage by allowing federal financial participation in the cost of psychiatric inpatient services to patients under 21, and allows for greater federal financial participation in Family Planning Services. It also mandates a common Medicare/Medi-Cal definition of Skilled Nursing Facility services which means that more rehabilitation services will be available to Skilled Nursing Facility patients under Medi-Cal.

HR 1 requires that the states have effective utilization controls to limit the provision of unnecessary services including 60-day recertification of patients in Skilled Nursing Facilities and Intermediate Care Facilities.

The legislation also mandates an enrollment fee for the Medically Needy program and allows an optional copayment program for Public Assistance recipients.

Because federal regulations under HR 1 relating to Medi-Cal are not complete, this budget does not include any of the adjustments. The budget impact, not anticipated to require any additional money, will be included in the May 1974 revision to the budget request.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

Highlights of Program Changes—Continued

HEALTH PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Occupational Safety and Health Act

The department is participating in implementation in California of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act by providing technical support to the Department of Industrial Relations. The department will help set health standards to protect workers; investigate work places reported or suspected to be unsafe or unhealthy; provide laboratory analysis of possible harmful substances found in places of employment; and train Department of Industrial Relations safety engineers to recognize and control health hazards.

The Department of Health has received eight positions from the Department of Industrial Relations and has added 55 new positions this year. The Department of Industrial Relations reimburses the cost of this program from state and federal matching funds.

Emergency Medical Services

One recent enactment known as "Emergency Medical Services System Act of 1973" will provide funding for projects which include both studying or planning and operating an emergency medical service system. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare Secretary will award funds on the basis of approved grant applications from eligible entities. The state is only one "eligible entity" and the term is defined to include every unit of government plus any other public or nonprofit private entity. Approval of their application must include comment by the CHP region as well as the state but final authority rests with DHEW. Applications circumscribe a geographical area for planning or operation and upon approval will preempt any and all other applications for the same territory. The Department of Health is responsible for state action and coordination of EMS systems. Although specific regulations have not yet been noticed or promulgated by DHEW, the State Health Department is already in communication with the CHP regions, local health departments and local emergency medical care committees and will coordinate state implementations.

Finally, the State Department of Health is cooperating with California Council of Regional Medical Programs in a project which starts January 1, 1974, and will develop data, communications, component inventory and a variety of other measurement which will then be used to prepare a statewide EMS system plan.

HEALTH QUALITY SYSTEMS

Licensing and Certification

Legislation has consolidated licensing regulations into two major functions: health care facilities and community care facilities. Costly specialized services to the public are now subject to standards and regulations designed to ensure the highest quality care possible under governmental program reimbursement. Most program costs will be borne by licensing and special permit fees to reduce general fund expenditures.

The Medi-Cal surveillance detection program has produced savings through detection of fraud and recoverable fees. Disclosure of ownership of more than five percent of a health care facility is now required of persons who make referrals to such facilities as physicians.

Four major bills, SB 413, AB 2262, AB 1600, and AB 1601 were passed by the Legislature during 1973 and will become effective by July 1, 1974. They will affect the quality of care in health and community care facilities. These bills define basic categories of medical and non-medical facilities for licensing; distinguish between general requirements for a license and specialized services for which a special permit is required; and provide for consultation services to assist in up-grading the quality of care in licensed facilities. AB 1600, the Long-Term Health Facilities Act, includes citation provisions for deficiencies in skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities and establishes a system of fines. Implementation of this legislation may require redirection of existing manpower.

Disability Evaluation Program

The Disability Determination Program of the Department of Rehabilitation and the disability review function of the Department of Social Welfare were reorganized and placed in the Department of Health. All functions and personnel became the responsibility of the department on October 1, 1973, per AB 425 (Chapter 1002–73) and operate under a single program titled Disability Evaluation Program. This program has responsibility for evaluating an individual's eligibility for either Social Security Disability Insurance benefits or Supplemental Security Income Program benefits. This transfer effected a total of 1,120 positions.

Prepaid Health Plan Evaluation

The department will take the lead in the development and application of specific quality standards in the 1974–75 fiscal year. We are contracting with the firm InterStudy which is nationally known for developing health quality assessment techniques. InterStudy, in conjunction with medical professional groups in California, will develop specific standards for the outcome and processes for treating selected diagnoses in prepaid plans. InterStudy will also develop a "health status measurement system" which will facilitate comparing the overall health care performance of prepaid plans with that of other delivery modes.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

Highlights of Program Changes—Continued

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

To consolidate all "banking" functions the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1970 has been expanded to include the creation of the Department of Benefit Payments. Consolidating all payment systems into a single department will increase operating efficiency for functions related to collection and disbursement of money, will reduce program cost and improve services. The Department of Health will transfer 164 positions supporting various banking functions to the Department of Benefit Payments effective July 1, 1974.

SOCIAL SERVICES TO THE BLIND

Pursuant to Chapter 1216, Statutes of 1973, the Division for the Blind, consisting of 4.5 positions, is transferred to the Department of Health from the Department of Social Welfare.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	20,528.7	19,472.9	–	$234,188,142	$233,720,583
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	33,635,540	33,496,091
Totals, Personnal Services	–	20,528.7	19,472.9	–	$267,823,682	$267,216,674
Operating expenses and equipment				–	69,039,851	76,049,513
Special projects activities				–	13,144,980	18,747,568
Totals, Expenditures				–	$350,008,513	$362,013,755
Less Expenditures Shown in Local Assistance				–	–197,694,270	–195,222,374
Reimbursements:						
Federal				–	–$16,117,075	–$21,931,039
Other				–	–37,341,675	–42,097,145
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				–	$152,314,243	$166,791,381
NET EXPENDITURES, STATE OPERATIONS				–	$98,855,493	$102,763,197
General Fund				–	*47,247,998*	*53,844,180*
General Fund—Hazardous Waste Control Account				–	*95,000*	*194,808*
Federal funds				–	*23,860,762*	*46,149,366*
Health Care Deposit Fund				–	*25,256,821*	*(23,904,451)*
State Transportation Fund—Motor Vehicle Account				–	*141,450*	*212,941*
Health Facilities Construction Loan Fund				–	*153,462*	*161,902*
Architecture Public Building Fund—Hospital Building Account				–	*2,100,000*	*2,200,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 290 *(General Fund)*	$28,502,800
Item 291 *(General Fund)*	25,100,371
Grants *(Federal funds)*	46,149,366
Item 292 *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	212,941

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	($65,736,379)	$65,679,269	$73,238,730
General Fund, Hazardous Waste Control Account	–	95,000	194,808

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

Department of Health—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects	$5,788	$20,031,900	$4,708,500
Minor projects	174,411	28,789	–
Totals, Expenditures	$180,199	$20,060,689	$4,708,500
General Fund	*184,211*	*19,060,689*	*4,708,500*
State Construction Program Fund	*–4,012*	–	–
Bagley Conservation Fund	–	*1,000,000*	–

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Department of Health operates facilities for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered and the developmentally disabled. The capacity throughout the state on June 30, 1973 was 19,789. These facilities include: two hospitals for the mentally disordered, four hospitals for both the mentally disordered and developmentally disabled, and five hospitals exclusively for the developmentally disabled. Two neuropsychiatric institutes operated in conjunction with the University of California were transferred to the University effective July 1, 1973.

This budget contains $276,100 for improvements to electrical system at Atascadero State Hospital; $360,000 for a sewage interceptor and improvements to electrical distribution system at Napa State Hospital; $883,900 to air-condition wards and improvements to electrical distribution system at Stockton State Hospital; $383,200 to air-condition wards at Agnews State Hospital; $259,000 to remodel office space at Berkeley and $2,546,300 for fire and life safety improvements, statewide.

APPROPRIATION

Item 386 *(General Fund)* $4,708,500

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

The Department of Mental Hygiene is one of three major departments consolidated into the Department of Health pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 1 authorized by Chapter 1593, Statutes of 1971. This plan was implemented on July 1, 1973.

Detailed discussions of the Mental Health programs will be found in the Department of Health support budget presentation. The following summary presents program expenditures for 1972–73.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Mental illness	$51,385,724	–	–
II. Mental retardation	116,431,794	–	–
III. Training (distributed)	(901,583)	–	–
IV. Research (distributed)	(2,494,599)	–	–
V. Administration (distributed)	(18,563,150)	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS *	$167,817,518	–	–
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–8,738,656*	–	–
Other	*–20,207,928*	–	–
Less expenditures included in the developmental disabilities program appropriation	–95,485,202	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	$43,385,732	–	–
General Fund	*42,978,814*	–	–
Federal funds	*406,918*	–	–
Personnel man-years	16,159.4	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net totals, salaries and wages	16,159.4	–	–	$170,405,241	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	23,050,800	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	16,159.4	–	–	$193,456,041	–	–
Operating expenses and equipment				42,846,464	–	–
Special projects activities				5,890,120	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$242,192,625	–	–
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–8,738,656*	–	–
Other				*–20,207,928*	–	–
Net Expenditures				$213,246,041	–	–
Less expenditures included in local assistance appropriation for mental health services				–74,375,107	–	–
Less expenditures in the developmental disabilities program appropriation				–95,485,202	–	–
Net Expenditures				$43,385,732	–	–
General Fund				*42,978,814*	–	–
Federal funds				*406,918*	–	–

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$68,270,392	–	–

* For local assistance budget, see page L-50.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health was one of the three major departments that were consolidated into the Department of Health effective July 1, 1973. The new department was proposed in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1970 submitted to the Legislature March 4, 1970. It was formalized by Chapter 1593, Statutes of 1971. Detailed discussion of the public health programs will be found in the Department of Health budget. Reported in this presentation is the summary information of the department's operations for the 1972–73 fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Environmental health and consumer protection services	275.1	–	–	$8,015,951	–	–
II. Preventive medical services	95.6	–	–	23,323,892	–	–
III. Community health services	94.4	–	–	7,285,040	–	–
IV. Comprehensive health planning	45.2	–	–	1,006,147	–	–
V. Laboratory program	298.2	–	–	6,676,271	–	–
VI. Management and planning:						
(Distributed)	437.1	–	–	(9,050,347)	–	–
(Undistributed)	–	–	–	744,049	–	–
Special Projects	–	–	–	5,740,045	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS †	1,245.6	–	–	$52,791,395	–	–
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–5,740,045*	–	–
Other				*–29,091,150*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$17,960,200	–	–
Support:						
General Fund				*13,071,280*	–	–
Motor Vehicle Account—State Transportation Fund				*76,772*	–	–
Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Fund				*55,792*	–	–
Hospital Building Account—Architecture Public Building Fund				*100,000*	–	–
Federal funds				*4,656,356*	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	1,245.6	–	–	$16,441,457	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,242,017	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	1,245.6	–	–	$18,683,474	–	–
Operating Expenses and Equipment				28,367,876	–	–
Special Projects				5,740,045	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$52,791,395	–	–
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–5,740,045*	–	–
Other				*–29,091,150*	–	–
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations				$17,960,200	–	–
General Fund				*13,071,280*	–	–
Motor Vehicle Account—State Transportation Fund				*76,772*	–	–
Federal funds				*4,656,356*	–	–
Health Facilities Construction Loan Fund				*55,792*	–	–
Hospital Building Account—Architectural Public Building Fund				*100,000*	–	–

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$140	–	–

† For local assistance budget, see page L-50.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT

The Health and Welfare Agency through the Employment Development Department provides comprehensive statewide and local manpower planning, improves the efficiency of and accountability for delivery systems for manpower programs, promptly places job-ready individuals in suitable jobs, provides qualified job applicants to employers, assists potentially employable individuals to become job ready, creates employment opportunities, and pays unemployment and disability insurance benefits.

The department's overall balanced program is designed to achieve its five essential, interrelated and interdependent goals, none of which is less important than the others. The fundamental goals are:

1. Provide job placements.
2. Furnish job placements and related services to low-income clients.
3. Maintain an unemployment insurance and disability insurance benefit payment system.
4. Provide services to employers.
5. Place welfare recipients in jobs.

Employment Development offers a broad spectrum of services to the employables and their potential employers, including current and localized labor market information, instructions in job and employer requirements, seek-work methods, training and education in demand occupations, job development with employers and industries, placement services, and follow-up to improve job retention.

Prior to fiscal year 1974–75 employer and employee contributions to the Unemployment and Disability Insurance Funds were collected and benefits were paid by Employment Development. In addition, Employment Development, acting as agent of the Franchise Tax Board, collected state income taxes. The accounting, tax collection and auditing functions will be performed in fiscal year 1974–75 by the Department of Benefit Payments.

The resources and programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity are integrated into the objectives and programs of the department.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Employment Service Program	4,898.1	4,653.2	4,731.9	$97,670,651	$112,690,046	$115,527,620
II. Unemployment Insurance Program	3,665.1	3,544.2	2,776.1	740,031,499	752,681,071	865,966,566
III. Disability Insurance Program	935.2	1,056.5	915.7	358,373,495	392,010,969	422,386,705
IV. Personal Income Tax Program	336.2	345.5	–	4,876,982	5,288,110	–
V. Migrant Services Program	10	9	9	1,995,104	2,163,788	1,895,803
VI. Office of Economic Opportunity	42.8	59	45	782,885	987,573	873,734
VII. California Job Creation Program	3.3	14.3	14.3	869,064	1,980,299	2,996,187
VIII. Administrative, Staff and Technical Services—Distributed to Other Programs	851.1	911.6	874.4	(11,812,509)	(13,956,325)	(13,730,544)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	10,741.8	10,593.3	9,366.4	$1,204,599,680	$1,267,801,856	$1,409,646,615
Reimbursements—federal	*–201.7*	*–169.6*	*–170.1*	*–2,667,994*	*–2,558,403*	*–2,646,479*
Reimbursements—other	*–369.3*	*–383*	*–8.3*	*–4,937,945*	*–5,404,759*	*–119,403*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	10,170.8	10,040.7	9,188	$1,196,993,741	$1,259,838,694	$1,406,880,733
General Fund				*9,186,200*	*13,459,114*	*15,093,470*
Federal funds				*826,742,324*	*850,010,130*	*964,759,687*
Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund				*358,373,495*	*392,010,969*	*422,386,705*
Employment Development Department Contingent Fund				*1,403,428*	*1,878,886*	*1,980,316*
Unemployment Insurance Reed Act				*9,952*	–	–
Classified School Employees Fund				*1,182,866*	*2,479,595*	*2,660,555*
In-kind Contributions				*95,476*	–	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

The Employment Development Act of 1973 (SB 601) was enacted "to provide for comprehensive statewide and local manpower planning, to improve the efficiency of, and the accountability for, delivery systems for manpower programs, to promptly place job-ready individuals in suitable jobs, to provide qualified job applicants to employers, to assist potentially employable individuals to become job ready, and to create employment opportunities." This act created the Employment Development Department (EDD) and assigned to it the duties and responsibilities of the then Department of Human Resources Development as well as those related to job creation activities formerly a direct responsibility of the Health and Welfare Agency. It also required that a demonstration project be conducted to test the feasibility of consolidating the Rehabilitation and Employment Development Departments.

Another product of this piece of legislation is the California Manpower Planning Council. The chairman is the Secretary of the Health and Welfare Agency and its 10 other members are appointed by the Governor. The council's responsibilities include developing and coordinating comprehensive statewide manpower planning activities.

The accounts and tax collections and auditing functions of the Department of Human Resources Development, including the personal income tax withholding responsibility delegated by the Franchise Tax Board, are transferred to the Department of Benefit Payments, established by Chapter 1212, Statutes 1973 (AB 1950). Responsibility for the programs supported by these functions are retained in the new department.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT—Continued

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES PROGRAM

Despite a reduction in federal funding for fiscal year 1973–74 and the probability of a "standstill" budget for fiscal year 1974–75, the department is concentrating on meeting current placement goals and will attempt to increase these goals for fiscal year 1974–75. To facilitate goal accomplishment field offices were consolidated to provide Unemployment Insurance, Manpower Training, Placement, and Rural Manpower services under one manager and one roof, where possible. In addition there has been a reduction of Central Office overhead, and a concentration of available staff in placement or placement-related activities.

Increased computerization of basic placement functions during fiscal year 1974–75 will improve our ability to place people in jobs. Experience with the Los Angeles Job Bank since January 1973 has demonstrated the potential. Computer-produced job listings, updated daily, provide greatly increased ability to match job-seekers and jobs. The addition of Los Angeles County to the Job Bank network made computer-assisted placements possible in seven of the state's eight largest metropolitan areas comprising approximately two-thirds of California's labor force.

In six of these seven areas, EDD is contracting out for Job Bank services. During fiscal year 1974–75, it is planned to bring Job Bank "in-house" using EDD computer equipment. Each EDD placement interviewer in the Job Bank areas then can research th computer master file of available jobs for suitab openings for applicants.

Savings realized by installation of this "on-line system are estimated to be enough to bring the Sa Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area into the ne work. This will enable the department to serve 8 percent of the workforce with its computer-assiste job placement service.

Improved training of EDD staff, improved opera ing procedures, and our continuing emphasis on fin ing new and better ways to serve workers and em ployers has resulted in EDD placing 265.7 individua per man-year worked during the period October 1972 through September 30, 1973. This surpassed in tial projections of 231 individuals placed per mar year worked. EDD expects to further increase pro duction to 290 individuals placed per ES man-yea in fiscal year 1974–75.

Expected congressional enactment of manpowe legislation based on the revenue-sharing concept wi affect the department's role in manpower trainin programs. Certain activities that were fully or pa tially the responsibility of the department may b diverted to local governmental agencies through fed eral revenue sharing; however, these local agencie may choose to subcontract with the department fo these and other manpower services.

EMPLOYABLES

Under the Employables Program, employable AFDC recipients and their families receive employment and social services from a unit formed of Employment Development and County Welfare staff. The program provides increased coordination between state and county staff and an achievable short-term goal—obtaining a job. The program was initiated in Ventura County in 1971 and gradually expande while experience was obtained in operating this uniqu arrangement. By November 1973, 38 counties wer participating in Employables and the program wa scheduled for statewide implementation in Decembe 1973.

WIN

WIN in California accounted for almost one-fourth of the nation's placements of welfare recipients into unsubsidized employment during fiscal year 1972–73.

The mix of WIN services changed during 1973–74. Program emphasis has altered priorities to first serve welfare recipients who are job ready, second those needing only on-the-job training and finally those needing manpower training. The average duration o institutional and work experience training shall no exceed six months. This change in emphasis will hel the department provide a more efficient and produc tive program and continue as the national leader i the placement of AFDC recipients in jobs. In Califor nia WIN is part of the Employables program.

	Fiscal Year 1971–72	Fiscal Year 1972–73	Fiscal Year 1973–74	Fiscal Year 1974–75
Welfare recipients entering regular jobs	25,448	57,178	84,500	92,500
WIN participants entering regular jobs	10,435	25,005	28,710	31,750
WIN participants remaining in regular jobs for 90 or more days	6,454	7,794	18,662	19,750

COMMUNITY WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAM (CWEP)

CWEP is a demonstation project approved by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a three-year period. Thirty-five California counties are included in this program. Employable welfare recipients in these counties are required, as a condition of their continued eligibility for welfare, to accept CWEP assignments if they are not placed in employment or training. The purpose of these work experience assignments is to help employable welfar recipients to become job ready, learn new skills, de velop a work history and provide useful service to th community. Participation is limited to half time, n more than 80 hours per month. Work assignments ar limited to government and private non-profit orga nizations.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT—Continued

DISABILITY INSURANCE PROGRAM

The Disability Insurance Program could be materially affected during 1974–75 by (1) 1973–74 legislative statutes which increased the maximum disability benefit weekly amount from $105 to $119, and increased the tax base from $8,500 to $9,000 and, (2) a federal district court decision in the Aiello-Armendariz case requires the department pay benefits for disabilities resulting from normal pregnancy. The latter situation, if upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, would add 144,000 pregnancy claims to the annual workload at an increased estimated cost of $131 million during fiscal year 1974–75. If payments for pregnancy are mandated, an increase in the tax base and an increase in the percentage of the tax base contributed for Disability Insurance will be necessary to protect the DI Fund.

CALIFORNIA JOB CREATION PROGRAM

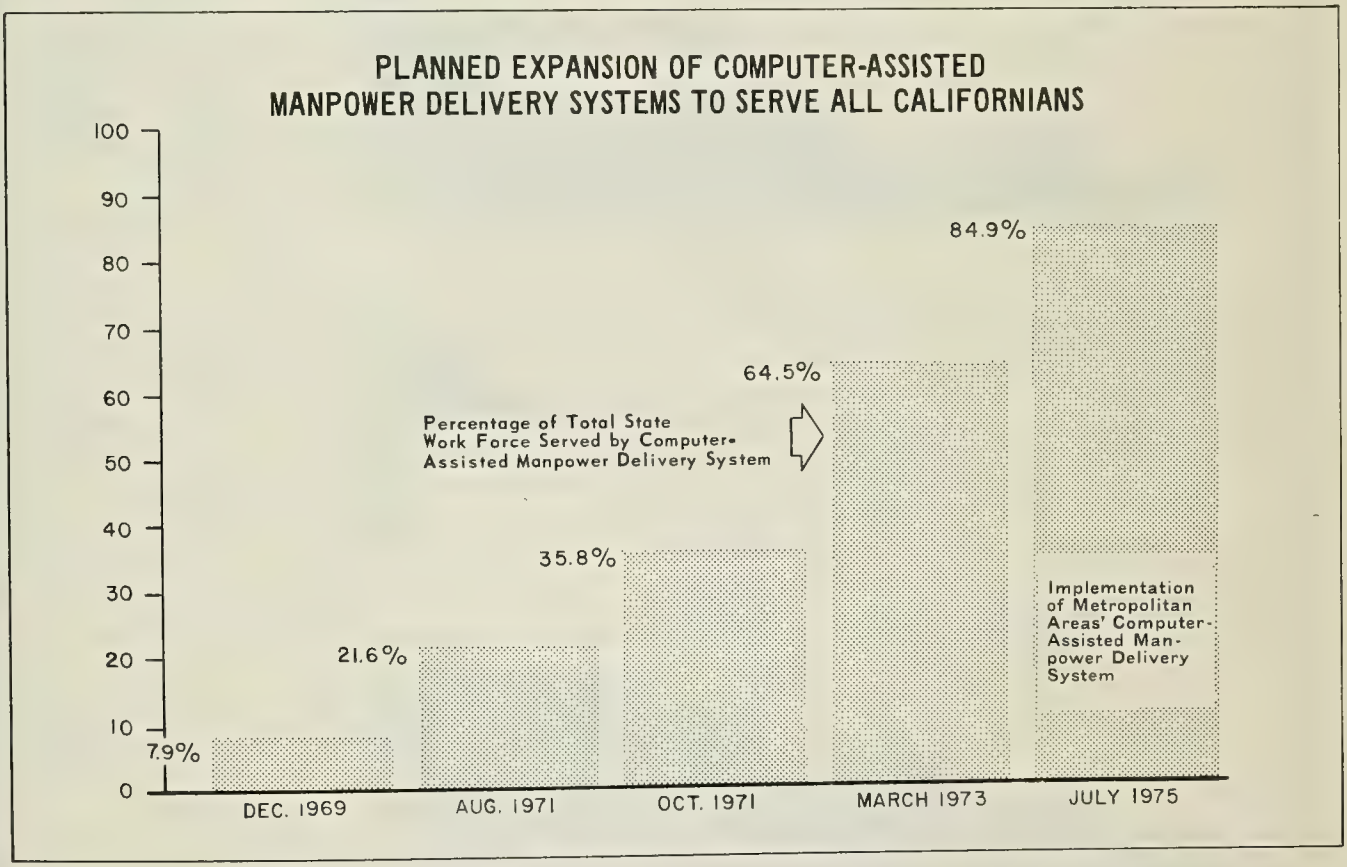
The program creates new jobs by guaranteeing marginal private sector loans and providing technical assistance to small businesses with emphasis on minority enterprises. The Legislature has appropriated funds that will increase the loan guarantee fund. In fiscal year 1974–75 4,360 new jobs will be created. The average cost to the state per new job created through the Cal Job Program is expected to decline from $107.95 to $42.45.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

During fiscal year 1974–75, OEO will continue to fulfill its program review function for the Governor. In accordance with Section 242 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, the Governor must either approve or veto all OEO programs funded for California. Major program changes in fiscal year 1974–75 are the result of:

(1) Increased federal funding for the Housing Intern Program. The program will place minority paraprofessional in Federal Housing Loan Offices for training purposes. The program not only will create job opportunities for the trainees but also increase the number of housing loans for low-income families.

(2) Intensified staff effort directed toward providing improved technical assistance to both local government and Community Action Agencies.



DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT—Continued

ECONOMIC DATA

AVERAGE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

FY 1973	8,928,000
FY 1974	9,124,000
FY 1975	9,314,000

AVERAGE CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

FY 1973	8,445,000
FY 1974	8,638,000
FY 1975	8,790,000

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT COVERED UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT INS.

FY 1973	6,069,000
FY 1974	6,258,000
FY 1975	6,440,000

AVERAGE WEEKLY UNEMPLOYMENT

FY 1973	483,000
FY 1974	486,000
FY 1975	524,000

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
UNADJUSTED % OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

FY 1973	5.41%
FY 1974	5.33%
FY 1975	5.63%

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(INCLUDING THE IMPACT OF EXTENDED DURATION BENEFI

NUMBER OF INITIAL CLAIMS

FY 1973	2,047,366
FY 1974	2,093,607
FY 1975	2,177,800

NUMBER OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS

FY 1973	10,460,000
FY 1974	10,050,000
FY 1975	11,641,500

AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS

FY 1973	$602,946,000
FY 1974	$678,720,000
FY 1975	$785,800,000

FY 1973 – ACTUAL EXPERIENCE
FY 1974 – ESTIMATES
FY 1975 – FORECAST

DISABILITY INSURANCE STATISTICS
AVERAGE STATE PLAN COVERED EMPLOYMENT

FY 1973	5,546,000
FY 1974	5,709,000
FY 1975	5,931,000

AMOUNT OF WORKER CONTRIBUTIONS

FY 1973	$365,815,000
FY 1974	$398,241,000
FY 1975	$415,506,000

NUMBER OF STATE PLAN INITIAL CLAIMS

FY 1973	697,592
FY 1974	730,400
FY 1975	748,000

NUMBER OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS

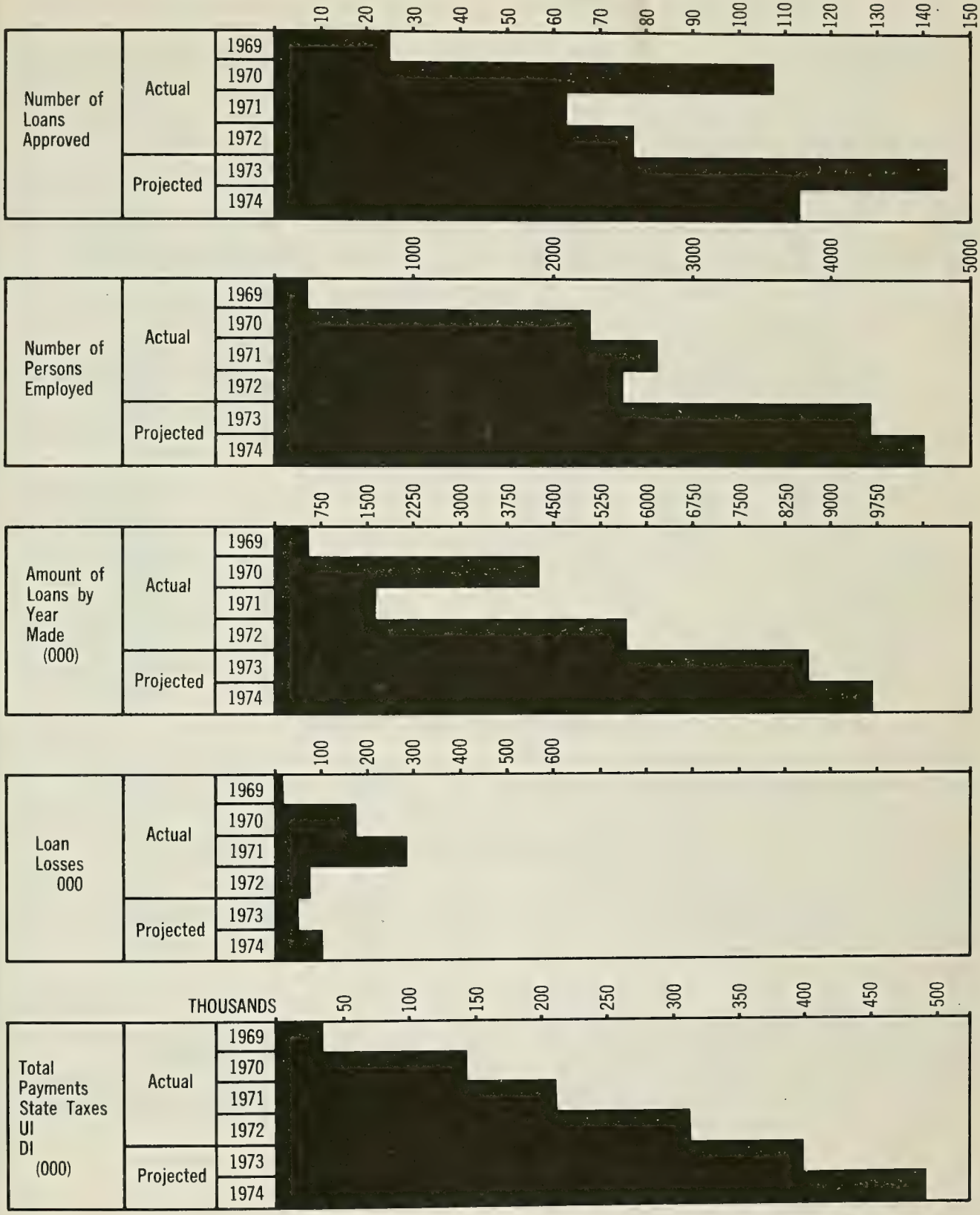
FY 1973	2,634,468
FY 1974	2,921,300
FY 1975	2,990,000

AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS

FY 1973	$358,372,000
FY 1974	$393,892,000
FY 1975	$425,837,000

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT—Continued

CALIFORNIA JOB DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LAW EXECUTIVE BOARD



DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	10,741.8	10,593.3	9,366.4	$106,677,980	$117,568,591	$106,102,282
Staff benefits	–	–	–	13,837,892	16,200,461	14,927,399
Totals, Personal Services	10,741.8	10,593.3	9,366.4	$120,515,872	$133,769,052	$121,029,681
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	–	–	–	59,216,467	75,327,804	92,799,934
Totals, Expenditures	10,741.8	10,593.3	9,366.4	$179,732,339	$209,096,856	$213,829,615
Reimbursements:						
Federal	*–201.7*	*–169.6*	*–170.1*	*–2,667,994*	*–2,558,403*	*–2,646,479*
Other	*–369.3*	*–383*	*–8.3*	*–4,937,945*	*–5,404,759*	*–119,403*
Net Expenditures	10,170.8	10,040.7	9,188	$172,126,400	$201,133,694	$211,063,733
SPECIAL ITEM OF EXPENSE						
Benefit payments				1,024,867,341	1,058,705,000	1,195,817,000
Totals, Expenditures				$1,196,993,741	$1,259,838,694	$1,406,880,733
General Fund				*9,186,200*	*13,459,114*	*15,093,470*
Federal fund				*826,742,324*	*850,010,130*	*964,759,687*
Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund				*358,373,495*	*392,010,969*	*422,386,705*
Employment Development Department—Contingent Fund				*1,403,428*	*1,878,886*	*1,980,316*
Unemployment Fund (Reed Act)				*9,952*	–	–
Classified School Employees Fund				*1,182,866*	*2,479,595*	*2,660,555*
In-kind Contributions				*95,476*	–	–

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 301 *(General Fund)*	$15,093,470
Item 302 *(Classified School Employees Fund)*	316,555
Item 303 *(Employment Development Department Contingent Fund)*	1,980,316
Section 1529, Unemployment Insurance Code *(Unemployment Fund—Federal)*	785,800,000
Item 304 *(Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund)*	17,505,705
Section 3012, Unemployment Insurance Code *(Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund)*	404,881,000
Section 1326 Unemployment Insurance Code *(Classified School Employees Fund)*	2,344,000
Federal grants *(Unemployment Administration Fund—Federal)*	104,951,744
Other Federal Funds:	
Grants for Administration (MDTA Program)	18,323,925
Manpower Development Training Allowances	2,792,000
Grants for WIN Program	50,580,000
Grants for Office of Economic Opportunity (Technical Assistance and Migrant Program)	901,198
Grant for Migrant Master Plan	1,290,820
Grant for California JOB Creation Program	120,000

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Department of Employment Development Contingent Fund	$1,567,553	$1,748,095	$1,866,076

Department of Employment Development—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Recovery of capital expenditures—*(Contingent Fund)*	–$146,523	–$130,791	–$114,240
Recovery of capital expenditures—*(Unemployment Fund Reed Act)*	–850,483	–	–429,517
Totals, Recovery of Capital Expenditures	–$997,006	–$130,791	–$543,757

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Employment Development Department did not include a Capital Outlay proposal in either the 1971–72, 1972–73, or 1973–74 fiscal year budget and no new request is included in the 1974–75 fiscal year.

The department is pursuing the policy of recovering the cost of the construction of buildings and building additions through rental amortization which results in restoring money to the funds from which the capital expenditures were made.

In 1974–75 the Employment Development Department Contingent Fund will recover $114,240 and the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund $429,517 for a total $543,757.

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

Program Objectives

The primary objective of the Health and Welfare Agency, through the Department of Rehabilitation, is to serve effectively and expeditiously the largest possible number of disabled persons in need of rehabilitation services to help them attain or maintain gainful employment. In 1972–73 the department exceeded the projected goal and rehabilitated 15,058 disabled Californians. Departmental production per man-year declined, however, due to the fact that the department expanded its capacity to serve disabled welfare recipients and severely disabled clients on Social Security Disability Benefits. Because of the time required to rehabilitate severely disabled people with complex problems, the result of the expanded capacity does not become evident for almost two years. Expansion for the current year to serve more social security disability insurance recipients and clients who are on aid to the blind or aid to the disabled will postpone any rise in man-year production, although the total number of persons rehabilitated is expected to increase.

Through special funding, special projects, specialized counselor assignments and cooperation with other state and community agencies, the department will continually strive to develop new methods and techniques to serve the disabled. The department cooperates with and supports public and private nonprofit rehabilitation facilities to improve and expand their services to realistically meet the needs of the disabled.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	MAN-YEARS 73–74	MAN-YEARS 74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Rehabilitation of the disabled	1417.3	1804.0	1804.0	$50,583,153	$59,672,068	$64,178,872
II. Nonrehabilitative services	30.9	32.5	32.5	595,119	623,723	636,333
III. Development of private sector rehabilitation resources	24.7	27.5	27.5	3,020,714	2,572,835	2,589,802
IV. Disability determination program	584.4	–	–	10,413,190	3,622,906	–
V. Departmental administration: distributed to other programs	215.4	257.7	257.6	(3,537,474)	(4,684,035)	(4,688,707)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	2272.7	2121.7	2121.6	$64,612,176	$66,491,532	$67,405,007
Reimbursements—other				*–2,178,066*	*–1,998,613*	*–2,538,332*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$62,434,110	$64,492,919	$64,866,675
General Fund				*7,725,602*	*7,739,218*	*7,460,222*
Federal funds				*54,708,508*	*56,753,701*	*57,406,453*
Expenditures for the Department of Rehabilitation Portion of the Following Programs are Included in the Above Departmental Programs:						
Developmental disabilities program	(102.8)	(146.9)	(146.9)	(3,761,113)	(4,905,834)	(5,298,763)
Narcotics and drug abuse program	(32.3)	(31.5)	(31.5)	(1,195,250)	(1,193,620)	(1,241,366)
Service center—rehabilitation element	(113.7)	(114.2)	(114.2)	(2,979,013)	(3,564,662)	(3,689,123)
Job training, development and placement program	(8.4)	(8.4)	(8.4)	(4,452,584)	(4,630,687)	(4,630,687)

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

1. On July 1, 1973 the alcoholism rehabilitation program was transferred to the Office of Alcohol Program Management, Health and Welfare Agency. Under a contractual arrangement with the Office of Alcohol Program Management, vocational rehabilitation counselors in departmental field offices provide vocational rehabilitation services to alcoholics. This program was formerly operated separately from the normal line administration and counselors worked in county clinic settings, providing primarily treatment services to alcoholics. Under the present program vocational rehabilitation counselors will provide service to alcoholics who require vocational counseling and rehabilitation services rather than treatment services.

2. The department's program to serve beneficiaries of social security disability insurance will expand by about 45 percent. This 100 percent federally funded program has been operational since 1966 and has been productive. Although the increased funding is available for fiscal year 1973–74 the full impact will not be realized until fiscal year 1974–75.

3. The new provisions of the Social Security Act also provide for the vocational rehabilitation of the totally disabled and the blind. The Social Security Act, Title XVI, authorizes 100 percent federal funds to the states to rehabilitate the blind and totally disabled. In California this will result in a substantial increase in services to the totally disabled and the blind.

4. Effective October 1, 1973 the disability determination program was transferred to the Department of Health. This reduction in the number of employees will be partially offset by the addition of new staff for the expanded Social Security Trust Fund program and the new program authorized by Title XVI of the Social Security Act.

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

Cost Benefit by Disability Groups for Fiscal Year 1972–73

Disability group	Costs: Clients rehabilitated	Costs: Total program cost	Costs: Cost for average rehabilitation	Benefits to government: Total dollars benefit to government	Benefits to government: Percent of costs returned annually	Benefits to individuals: Earnings after rehabilitation	Benefits to individuals: Earnings before rehabilitation	Benefits to individuals: Net gain in earnings
TOTALS, ALL DISABILITIES	15,058	$49,950,300	$3,317	$16,580,098	33%	$87,510,020	$14,585,792	$72,924,228
Physical	6,188	20,424,928	3,301	8,731,056	43	36,544,144	2,559,180	33,984,964
Psychotic and neurotic	1,619	6,162,041	3,806	2,023,616	33	8,305,752	395,928	7,909,824
Alcoholism	2,467	7,425,248	3,010	1,557,783	21	17,877,236	9,760,452	8,116,784
Mental retardation	997	2,927,913	2,937	571,750	20	3,555,500	77,272	3,478,228
Drug addiction	528	1,988,513	3,766	514,018	26	3,320,200	175,084	3,145,116
Behavioral disorders	1,767	4,596,238	2,601	1,646,808	36	10,449,972	795,184	9,654,788
Legally blind	402	3,245,931	8,074	421,806	13	1,493,076	121,108	1,371,968
Other visual impairments	414	1,145,590	2,767	502,326	44	2,257,840	245,024	2,012,816
Deaf	441	1,509,629	3,423	443,888	29	2,419,144	215,280	2,203,864
Other hearing impairments	235	524,269	2,231	167,047	32	1,287,156	241,280	1,045,876

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	2,272.7	2,121.7	2,121.6	$24,412,700	$25,843,678	$24,706,672
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,120,752	3,491,991	3,339,305
Totals, Personal Services	2,272.7	2,121.7	2,121.6	$27,533,452	$29,335,669	$28,045,977
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$5,785,300	$6,343,681	$5,896,280
Totals, Expenditures				$33,318,752	$35,679,350	$33,942,257
Reimbursements—other				*–2,178,066*	*–1,998,613*	*–2,538,332*
Net Expenditures				$31,140,686	$33,680,737	$31,403,925
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Contracted services for clients				$7,562,840	$3,406,008	$3,541,151
Purchased services for clients				21,206,428	25,406,174	27,921,599
Grants for establishment of rehabilitation facilities				2,524,156	2,000,000	2,000,000
Totals, Expenditures				$62,434,110	$64,492,919	$64,866,675
General Fund				*7,725,602*	*7,739,218*	*7,460,222*
Federal funds				*54,708,508*	*56,753,701*	*57,406,453*

APPROPRIATIONS

	1974–75
Item 306 *(General Fund)*	$7,460,222
Grants *(Federal funds)*	57,406,453

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$2,752	$2,000	$2,000

DEPARTMENT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS

In its 1973 session, the Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 1950 (Chapter 1212) authorizing the establishment of the Department of Benefit Payments effective July 1, 1974. The intent of the legislation in forming the new department was to consolidate the Health and Welfare Agency's fiscal control functions into the Department of Benefit Payments with the Health and Welfare Agency's program control remaining with the program departments. The program departments will concentrate on program planning and execution; the Department of Benefit Payments will give primary attention to financial matters such as collection, accounting and accounting systems, auditing, claims payment, and payment systems evaluation. The goals of the new department are to: Provide faster payments with fewer errors to the unemployed, the disabled, welfare recipients, health care providers and other vendors of benefits under health and welfare programs; improve the economy and efficiency of the state's collection of taxes and recovery of amounts due, owing or collectible as the result of the foregoing payments; improve the state's ability to detect and prevent fraud and administrative error in program benefit payment delivery systems; and improve checks and balances within the payment programs presently administered by the Health and Welfare Agency.

In forming the new department, all the functions, positions and funds associated with the State Department of Social Welfare will serve as the initial base. Combined with this base component will be a Department of Health component and an Employment Development Department, formerly Human Resources Development, component. The audit, collection, and claims payment activities of the three components will be consolidated into unified work units. In addition, the administrative functions that support these activities will be consolidated for greater efficiency and program control.

The major programs of the Department of Benefit Payments are: I. Payment systems evaluation; II. Audit and collections; III. Welfare payment operations; IV. Claims audit and control.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Administration at state level	960.3	780.8	2,359.4	$18,848,157	$19,928,875	$42,795,801
Reimbursements—other				*–2,059,332*	*–1,141,780*	*–23,876,258*
NET TOTALS, ADMINISTRATION *				$16,788,825	$18,787,095	$18,919,543
General Fund				*7,372,928*	*11,050,736*	*12,686,551*
Federal funds				*9,415,897*	*7,736,359*	*6,232,992*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Welfare Payments Program

On January 1, 1974, the statewide welfare payment program experienced two federally-required changes having major impact on California. First, the federal government assumed the administration of the Old Age Security (OAS), Aid to the Blind (AB), and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (ATD) programs in accordance with Title XVI of the Social Security Act. To maintain the assistance grant levels received by California recipients of OAS, AB, and ATD prior to January 1, 1974, a state supplementary payment (SSP) is made by California through the federal government's disbursement process. Recipients will receive one check from the federal government which includes both the federal social security increment (SSI) and the state supplementary payment (SSP). The state monitors the federal payment operation to determine whether under the supplementary program, state moneys are accurately and properly expended and recipients' payments are promptly received.

This change has had only a minor impact on most units within the department; the workload and staffing requirements associated with the State Adult Program will continue to be required in many cases for administering and monitoring the SSP. As a result of this program change, 31 permanent budgeted positions and contract funding equivalent to 78 temporary help positions have been deleted and 22 positions were identified for redirection within the department. These positions were administratively redirected to assist in meeting the requirements in the federal quality control regulations; to advise and assist counties in fiscal matters associated with the federal regulation changes; to evaluate county welfare operations demonstrating high error rates in administrative claims; to strengthen the department's activities in locating absent parents; and finally, to implement the federally mandated Outreach effort to inform low income households of the availability and benefits of the Food Stamp Program.

In addition, AB 134 (Chapter 1216, Statutes of 1973) established a state-administered responsible relative program. Under this program certain relatives of adult recipients who meet specified income standards are required to make payments to the state to offset grants to their relatives. Nineteen new positions are requested to operate and administer this state responsible relative program.

* For local assistance budget, see page L-53.

DEPARTMENT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

The second federal change in the welfare payment program is the federal-state joint effort to reduce error rate in grant and eligibility determinations. Increased attention has focused on the program evaluation components of the county-administered Payment to Children (AFDC) and Food Stamp Program elements and on the "second step" of welfare reform. Emphasis in the AFDC program evaluation component is especially necessary because as of January 1, 1974, federal participation in AFDC aid payments will be reduced if error rates exceed specified statewide tolerance levels.

The second step of welfare reform requires AFDC recipients to file more frequent but simplified reports on income, increases efforts to obtain child support from absent fathers, and deals with food stamp abuses. Four new positions are requested to further implement the second step of welfare reform in the Food Stamp Program. The positions are to be used in food stamp management to respond to the critical need for Food Stamp Program simplification and for a comprehensive review of food stamp county operations.

Department of Benefit Payment Formation

To implement the Department of Benefit Payments, an Employment Development Department, formerly Human Resources Development, component (1,483.3 man-years) will be transferred to the new department along with a Department of Health component (164 man-years; $2,025,764 General Fund). In addition to the Department of Health component, two and a half positions are requested in the house counsel function to supplement this transfer. These positions are necessary to perform legal activities associated with a growing backlog of audit appeals received from Medi-Cal providers.

Transfer of Disability Review

The enactment of AB 425 (Chapter 1002, Statutes of 1973) transferred the SDSW Disability Review Unit to the Department of Health, effective January 1, 1974. Responsibility for the review function along with 64 man-years and $646,391 General Fund to support it were transferred in an effort to consolidate all the disability review functions within the Health and Welfare Agency.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	960.3	780.8	2,359.4	$11,372,527	$9,733,752	$27,453,711
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,400,681	1,338,009	3,799,560
Totals, Personal Services	960.3	780.8	2,359.4	$12,773,208	$11,071,761	$31,253,271
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				4,880,806	7,082,045	9,808,135
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Attorney General's Office				121,858	307,313	320,989
State Controller's Office				445,181	488,972	536,822
Office of Administrative Hearings				627,104	978,784	876,584
Totals, Special Items of Expense				$1,194,143	$1,775,069	$1,734,395
Totals, Expenditures				$18,848,157	$19,928,875	$42,795,801
Reimbursements—other				*–2,059,332*	*–1,141,780*	*–23,876,258*
Net Expenditures				$16,788,825	$18,787,095	$18,919,543
General Fund				*7,372,928*	*11,050,736*	*12,686,551*
Federal funds				*9,415,897*	*7,736,359*	*6,232,992*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 307 *(General Fund)*	$11,611,222
Item 308 *(General Fund)*	1,075,329
Grants *(Federal funds)*	6,232,992

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$196,838	$6,500	$6,500

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

The Department of Corrections is designated by statute as the agency responsible for the management of all state prisons and the care and custody of inmates sentenced to such facilities. Responsibility also extends into the community through the supervision of inmates released under conditions of parole by independent releasing authorities.

The department operates 12 major facilities and 18 conservation camps to provide security, maintenance and corrective treatment for approximately 24,105 felons and civilly committed narcotic addicts under its control. Both the degree of security and the quantity and type of treatment vary between the institutions to accommodate the diverse needs of individuals in the system.

In the communities, five regional offices and 17 district offices are maintained to provide statewide parole supervision for 19,600 parolees. In addition to assistance in employment, housing and other daily living problems provided by parole agents, the department provides other supportive services to the parolees. These consist of psychiatric outpatient clinics for those with the more severe emotional problems; community correctional centers for temporary living accommodations and an anti-narcotic testing center in Los Angeles where the majority of the addict problem is centered.

The characteristics of both groups have changed to a preponderance of hard-core, more difficult to manage individuals with sentences for serious crimes, such as robbery, homicide, assault and rape. The department's programs have been changed correspondingly.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS			ACTUAL	ESTIMATED	PROPOSED
	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Reception and Diagnosis Program	110.3	124	124	$1,428,730	$1,957,258	$1,947,028
II. Institution Program	6,012.7	6,522.3	6,529.3	118,644,403	137,087,401	148,592,167
III. Releasing Authorities	49.2	61	63	1,123,231	1,824,332	1,908,394
IV. Community Correctional Program	952.5	905	939	18,499,730	18,796,851	19,801,710
V. Administration—undistributed	262.2	213	231	5,549,098	5,123,533	5,453,566
VI. Special Items of Expense	–	–	–	1,785,196	1,786,311	–
TOTALS, PROGRAM *	7,386.9	7,825.3	7,886.3	$147,030,388	$166,575,686	$177,702,865
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–202,794*	*–41,063*	*–41,063*
Other				*–6,813,940*	*–2,436,551*	*–2,592,133*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$140,013,654	$164,098,072	$175,069,669
General Fund				*126,918,709*	*147,005,756*	*155,543,326*
Correctional Industries Revolving Fund [b]				*9,422,448*	*12,949,903*	*15,079,900*
Inmate Welfare Fund [b]				*3,672,497*	*4,142,413*	*4,446,443*

INSTITUTION POPULATION TRENDS

INSTITUTION	Average Daily Population				
	70–71	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
California Conservation Center	1,847	1,535	816	695	985
Sierra Conservation Center	1,518	1,348	1,665	2,080	2,060
California Correctional Institution	1,146	1,084	1,077	1,150	1,165
Correctional Training Facility	2,312	1,793	2,213	2,725	2,970
Deuel Vocational Institution	1,770	1,398	1,397	1,490	1,525
Folsom State Prison	2,261	1,561	1,719	1,925	2,100
California Institution for Men	2,786	2,643	2,256	2,230	2,275
California Medical Facility	2,051	1,832	1,896	1,910	1,940
California Men's Colony	3,199	2,559	2,541	2,635	2,650
San Quentin State Prison	3,376	2,282	1,918	2,845	3,375
California Institution for Women [a]	691	607	811	1,030	1,195
California Rehabilitation Center	2,101	1,816	1,736	1,830	1,865
TOTALS, POPULATION	25,058	20,458	20,045	22,545	24,105

After several years of institution and parole population decreases, 1972 marked the reversal of these trends. Increased parole revocations explain in part the faster rate of increase in institution populations than parole populations.

[a] Includes nonfelon addicts in 1973–74 and 1974–75.
[b] Expenditures not included in overall budget totals.
* For local assistance budget, see page L-54.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS—Continued

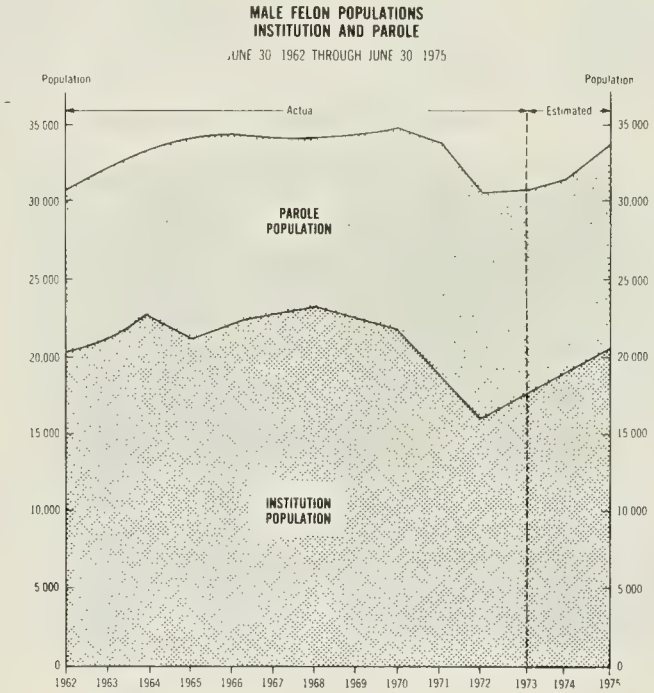
SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE COSTS AND OVERALL INMATE-EMPLOYEE RATIOS [b]

INSTITUTION	1972–73		1973–74		1974–75	
	Inmate employee ratio	Per-capita costs	Inmate employee ratio	Per-capita costs	Inmate employee ratio	Per-capita costs
California Conservation Center [c]	3.6 :1	6,065	2.5 :1	7,536	2.6 :1	8,290
Sierra Conservation Center [c]	4.0 :1	4,467	4.8 :1	4,474	4.6 :1	4,921
California Correctional Institution	3.0 :1	5,688	3.1 :1	5,929	3.1 :1	6,522
Correctional Training Facility [a]	3.7 :1	4,853	3.7 :1	4,803	4.0 :1	5,283
Deuel Vocational Institution [d]	3.0 :1	5,849	3.6 :1	5,821	3.2 :1	6,403
Folsom State Prison	3.6 :1	4,594	4.0 :1	4,599	4.3 :1	5,059
California Institution for Men [d]	3.4 :1	5,109	3.1 :1	5,750	3.1 :1	6,325
California Medical Facility [d]	2.8 :1	5,782	2.8 :1	6,404	2.8 :1	7,044
California Men's Colony [c]	4.4 :1	4,264	4.6 :1	4,333	4.5 :1	4,766
San Quentin State Prison	3.2 :1	5,362	4.0 :1	4,656	4.7 :1	5,122
California Institution for Women [d]	2.4 :1	5,609	2.3 :1	6,971	3.0 :1	7,688
California Rehabilitation Center [c]	4.0 :1	5,307	4.0 :1	4,966	4.0 :1	5,463
Average Per Capita Costs	3.4 :1	5,246	3.5 :1	5,520	3.6 :1	6,074

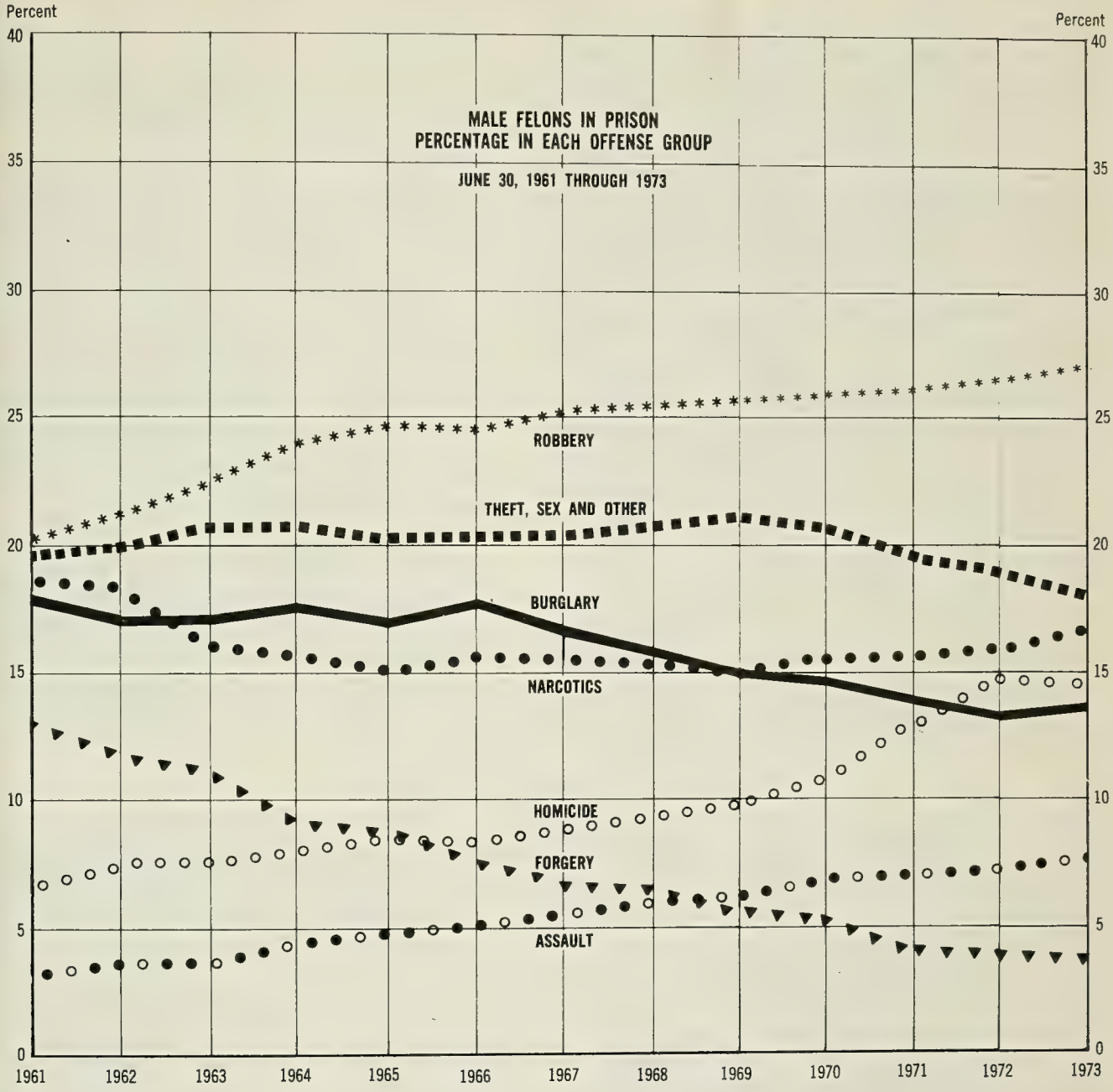
PAROLE AGENT: PAROLEE RATIOS AND DIRECT COSTS [e]

TYPE OF SUPERVISION	1972–73			1973–74			1974–75		
	Average daily pop.	Agent: parolee ratio	Per capita cost	Average daily pop.	Agent: parolee ratio	Per capita cost	Average daily pop.	Agent: parolee ratio	Per capita cost
Conventional	8,760	68 :1	439	7,570	59 :1	518	7,720	59 :1	520
Work unit	5,200	33.3 :1	795	5,200	33.3 :1	848	5,200	33.3 :1	856
Nonfelon	6,074	32 :1	813	6,117	32 :1	869	6,399	32 :1	869
Work furlough	257	35 :1	672	204	35 :1	588	258	35 :1	522
Totals	20,291		645	19,091		721	19,577		724

[a] Excludes federal prisoners.
[b] Excludes employees of Correctional Industries Revolving Fund and Inmate Welfare Fund.
[c] Includes camp operations.
[d] Includes cost of operating Reception Guidance Center.
[e] Direct cost includes case-carrying agents, unit supervisors, district administrators, and supporting clerical staff in field parole units.



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS—Continued



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

II. INSTITUTION PROGRAM

From 1968 through 1972, the department experienced a declining population, the most significant of which occurred in the male felon category. This trend has now reversed and substantial growth has occurred and is projected through 1973.

Conversely, during that 1968–72 period, parole population continued to experience growth. In 1972 parole population experienced a slight decline but has again resumed its upward trend and is expected to continue this pattern through fiscal year 1974–75.

As a result of changes in the composition of the inmate population, the department realigned some of its institutional programs in fiscal year 1973–74. The Chino Reception Guidance Center which was scheduled to open for the processing of presentenced diagnostic evaluation cases is now being used for housing female nonfelon narcotic addicts. A special security unit for female felons is also being established in the former Chino Reception Guidance Center.

Due to overall population increases, the following facilities are being reopened during the 1973–74 fiscal year:

California Training Facility—South with a capacity of 400 medium security beds; one 80-bed dormitory at the California Institution for Men and an additional 128 beds at San Quentin to handle maximum security cases; and four 60-bed dormitories for male nonfelon narcotic addicts at the California Rehabilitation Center.

The remaining half of the California Conservation Center at Susanville will be reopened to accommodate the expanding population during the 1974–75 fiscal year.

To provide the needed bed capacity in 1973–74 the department is proposing special legislation to provide for a budget augmentation of $986,739.

Security

The proportion of inmates with assaultive tendencies and those who are high escape risks is increasing. To reduce the number of escapes and provide for greater inmate and employee safety and security, the resources of the department were redirected in 1973–74 providing additional positions for the more critical areas.

The need to provide maximum security housing for the increasing number of inmates whose behavior, proneness to escape, demonstrated violence potential and/or militancy, poses a genuine threat to staff and other inmates, will be met by the internal adjustments of reopened and existing facilities.

Reception Guidance Centers

Reception Guidance Centers are to develop information for making decisions of inmate program requirements, and to provide comprehensive diagnostic evaluations to the courts on nonsentenced offenders temporarily placed in departmental facilities. The Southern Reception Guidance Center is being expanded into portions of the existing California Institution for Men complex to handle the workload formerly scheduled for the Chino Reception Guidance Center.

III. RELEASING AUTHORITY

The indeterminate sentence law of California provides that the length of time a convicted felon must serve in an institution or on parole will be determined by an independent releasing authority and establishes three separate entities to handle male felons, female felons and civilly committed narcotic addicts.

The Adult Authority makes term setting and parole granting/revoking decisions for male felons. The Women's Board of Terms and Parole handles female felons. The length of combined inpatient and outpatient treatment for civil narcotic addicts is determined by the Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority.

As a result of recent court decisions, the releasing authorities have had a substantial increase in workload. On June 30, 1972 the Supreme Court in the *Morrissey* vs. *Brewer* decision ruled that all parole violators being returned to the institution to serve further sentence time had to be provided with a series of hearings to (1) determine probable cause for return to the institution and (2) allow for the introduction of mitigating circumstances surrounding the alleged violation.

The provisions of the May 14, 1973 Supreme Court decision *Gagnon* vs. *Scarpelli* state that indigent parolees be provided with counsel at state expense if requested. This also significantly increases workload requirements.

Funding the additional cost ($947,308) to meet requirements of *Gagnon* vs. *Scarpelli* in 1973–74 is being proposed through special legislation.

IV. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM

Supervision—Case Services

Today's parole system supervises a more antisocial, violence prone, and emotionally disturbed offender than ever before, prompting the development of expanded treatment in the community. The Adult Authority, by its stated policy, is discharging the most successful parolees after one year in the community. This results in an actual increase in work requirements because the remaining, more difficult, cases are supervised on a ratio of one parole agent to 59 parolees.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	7,386.9	7,825.3	7,886.3	$88,827,058	$98,240,346	$102,205,066
Staff benefits	–	–	–	17,373,522	18,501,502	20,303,832
Totals, Personal Services	7,386.9	7,825.3	7,886.3	$106,200,580	$116,741,848	$122,508,898
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$37,220,773	$45,617,576	$52,662,639
Inmate pay				1,742,075	1,709,094	1,781,328
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				81,764	720,857	750,000
Totals, Expenditures				$145,245,192	$164,789,375	$177,702,865
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–202,794*	*–41,063*	*–41,063*
Other				*–6,813,940*	*–2,436,551*	*–2,592,133*
Net Expenditures, State Operations				$138,228,458	$162,311,761	$175,069,669
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Transportation of prisoners				$171,168	$171,211	–
Returning fugitives				562,376	563,448	–
Court costs and county charges				1,051,652	1,051,652	–
Total Special Items of Expense				$1,785,196	$1,786,311	–
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS				$140,013,654	$164,098,072	$175,069,669
General Fund				*126,918,709*	*147,005,756*	*155,543,326*
Correctional Industries Revolving Fund [a]				*9,422,448*	*12,949,903*	*15,079,900*
Inmate Welfare Fund [a]				*3,672,497*	*4,142,413*	*4,446,443*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 313 *(General Fund)*	$155,543,326
Section 2714, Penal Code *(Correctional Industries Revolving Fund)* [a]	15,079,900
Section 5006, Penal Code *(Inmate Welfare Fund)* [a]	4,446,443

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$258,542	$267,080	$267,080

Department of Corrections—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY BY INSTITUTION

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Correctional Institution—Tehachapi *(General Fund)*	$2,400	$157,600	–
State Prison at Folsom *(General Fund)*	2,500	182,500	125,500
Institution for Men—Chino *(General Fund)*	–	729,160	–
State Prison at San Quentin *(General Fund)*	–	–	2,500,000
California Institution for Women *(General Fund)*	–	–	5,000
Rehabilitation Center *(General Fund)*	–	135,000	–
California Men's Colony *(General Fund)*	–	–	85,000
Departmental Administration (unallocated)	10,000	180,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$14,900	$1,384,260	$2,715,500

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Department of Corrections bases its facility requirements upon providing, within legal constraints and in a manner that is humane, effective, and economic, such controls as are needed for the reasonable protection of society, including prison inmates and personnel, and a range of experience for inmates that will best prepare them for return to the community.

In consideration of these factors, the department plans activation in the current year of 400 beds at the CTF-South Facility, activation of 400 beds for nonfelon female narcotics by opening the CIW-Chino Branch and in the budget year activating 548 beds at the CCC-Susanville. The Division of Highways proposes closing the 65-man highway camp at Clear Creek in the budget year.

Other major projects in the budget year are the reroofing of a cell block at Folsom and improvement of the water system at the CMC, renovation of the south block at San Quentin and preliminary planning for a chapel at the institution for women.

APPROPRIATION

Item 387 *(General Fund)*	$2,715,500

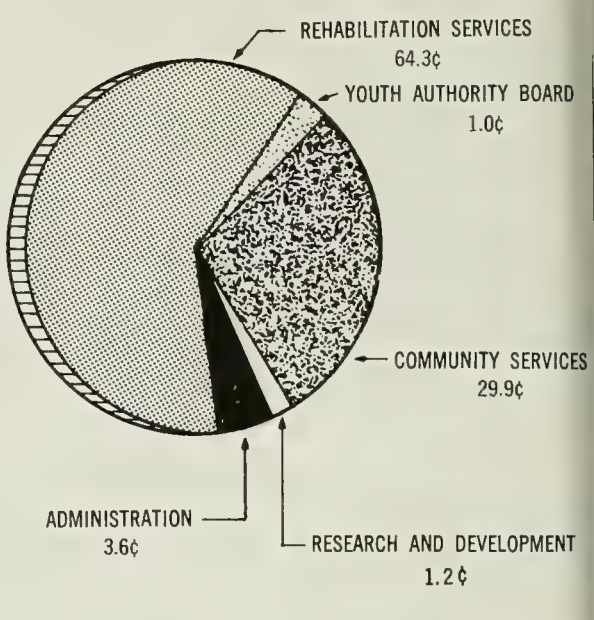
[a] Expenditures not included in overall budget totals.

DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY *

Program Objectives

The Health and Welfare Agency includes among its components the Department of the Youth Authority and the Youth Authority Board, which were created in 1941 by the Youth Authority Act. The intent of the Legislature in creating the Youth Authority was "to protect society more effectively by substituting for retributive punishment, methods of training and treatment directed toward the correction and rehabilitation of young persons found guilty of public offenses." The department carries out this mandate to protect the public by: (1) providing residential and community rehabilitation programs which will help persons committed to the Youth Authority to become useful and productive citizens, and (2) accumulating a body of knowledge relative to the causes of delinquency and the treatment and control of those who engage in illegal behavior.

chart 1



SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Community services	47.7	85.3	89.3	$1,121,122	$2,764,969	$2,213,941
II. Rehabilitation services	3,396	3,327.3	3,316.8	59,842,917	63,070,660	64,720,764
III. Research	69.9	83.2	72.2	1,251,090	1,631,691	1,222,414
IV. Youth Authority Board	18.5	32.4	32.4	473,675	1,036,135	1,043,117
V. Administration—Undistributed	130.7	159.7	157.6	2,654,429	3,545,235	3,566,827
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	3,662.8	3,687.9	3,668.3	$65,343,233	$72,048,690	$72,767,063
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–6,800*	*–186,000*	*–232,500*
Other				*–7,565,652*	*–8,683,408*	*–7,764,784*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$57,770,781	$63,179,282	$64,769,779
General Fund				*57,242,244*	*62,254,774*	*64,142,394*
Federal funds				*528,537*	*924,508*	*627,385*

* For the department's local assistance budget, see page L-55.

DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

chart II

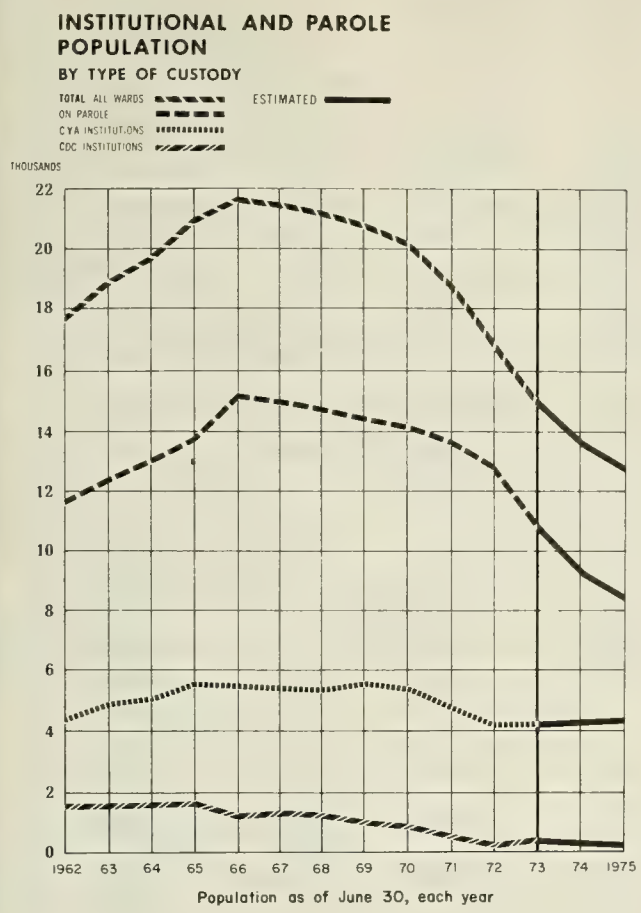
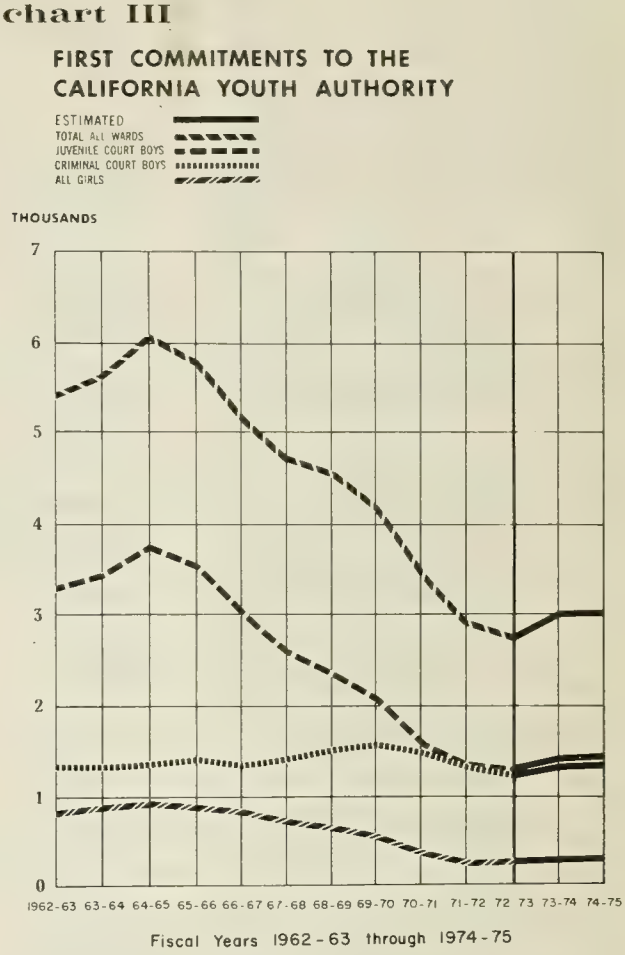


chart III



Population increases over current year projections will require $2,509,832 in additional funding during 1973–74 and Supreme Court decisions providing counsel to parolees for revocation hearings (Gagnon-Scarpelli) will require $525,556. Together with $325,000 for a legislatively authorized community service program (Sugar Ray Foundation) and $100,132 for maintenance at Paso Robles these deficiencies total $3,460,520. This additional funding will be included in urgency legislation to be introduced early in the 1974 session.

The median age of wards committed to the Youth Authority has increased from 16.3 years in 1966 to 17.4 years in 1972, reflecting the effect of the state probation subsidy program on the commitment age range. Most younger juvenile court wards are retained by the counties for inclusion in both regular and special probation supervision programs, thus resulting in a higher median age for those finally committed to the Youth Authority.

The department, as a result of increased institutional population, opened a living unit at the youth training school and Fred C. Nelles School during the 1972–73 fiscal year, and a living unit at the Ventura School in November, 1973. Due to the continued population increase, the department plans to open a unit at the DeWitt Nelson Training Center in July, 1974.

In May, 1973, Los Angeles County contracted with the department to provide an intensive treatment program for 40 emotionally disturbed wards.

In June, 1973, Los Angeles County contracted with the department to provide 50 beds at the youth training school for juveniles awaiting disposition by the court. This action was taken to relieve overcrowding occurring in Los Angeles County's juvenile hall facilities.

The department, with the assistance of a federal grant through the California Council on Criminal Justice, has embarked on a comprehensive dangerous drug and narcotic treatment program. The program is designed to identify the younger person using drugs at the point of reception by the department, and to provide specialized services during institutional and parole treatment and care.

DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY—Continued

STATEMENT OF POPULATION—INSTITUTION AND PAROLE

Facility and Parole	Population at End of Fiscal Year			Average Daily Population for Fiscal Year		
	Actual June 30, 1973	Estimated June 30, 1974	Estimated June 30, 1975	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
RECEPTION CENTERS						
Northern Reception Center—Clinic	232	270	270	242	270	270
Southern Reception Center—Clinic	276	325	325	312	325	325
Ventura Reception Center—Clinic	42	55	55	48	55	55
Totals, Reception Centers and Clinics	550	650	650	602	650	650
FACILITIES FOR MALES						
Youth Authority Conservation Camps	343	380	380	320	380	380
Institutions:						
Fred C. Nelles	384	376	376	361 [a]	376 [a]	376
Northern California Youth Center:						
O. H. Close	342	345	345	337	345	345
Karl Holton	391	390	390	364	390	390
DeWitt Nelson	335	341	389	300	341	383
Paso Robles	–	–	–	–	–	–
Preston	374	429	429	356	429	429
Southern California Youth Center:						
Youth Training School	1,047	1,150	1,150	983	1,150 [b]	1,150 [b]
Los Guilucos—Males	–	–	–	45	–	–
Ventura School—Males	135	194	194	144	185 [a]	194 [c]
SCDC	21	40	40	10	40	40
SPACE [d]	–	25	25	–	15	25
Totals, Facilities for Males	3,372	3,670	3,718	3,220	3,651	3,712
Change from preceding year	+5.2%	+8.8%	+1.3%	-7.6%	+13.4%	+1.7%
FACILITIES FOR GIRLS						
Los Guilucos	–	–	–	52	–	–
Ventura	207	225	225	186	225	225
SCDC	2	–	–	1	–	–
Totals, Facilities for Girls	209	225	225	239	225	225
Change from preceding year	-25.1%	+7.7%	–	-30.5%	-5.9%	–
TOTALS, ALL FACILITIES	4,131	4,545	4,593	4,061	4,526	4,587
Change from preceding year	+0.9%	+10%	+1.1%	-8.9%	+11.5%	+1.4%
Wards in Department of Corrections Facilities	54	25	25	50	35	25
PAROLE CASELOADS						
Regular caseload supervision	9,924	8,160	7,332	10,815	8,914	7,794
Community treatment	86	53	–	94	68	12
Guided group interaction	69	75	75	72	75	75
Community residential center	48	69	75	47	56	73
Community parole centers	705	725	725	779	725	725
Totals, Parole Caseloads	10,832	9,082	8,207	11,807	9,838	8,679
Change from preceding year	-15%	-16.2%	-9.6%	-10.6%	-16.7%	-11.8%

[a] Includes 24 beds for TD.
[b] Includes 49 beds for LA Co. Prob. cases.
[c] Includes 48 beds for federal cases.
[d] Includes female ADP.

DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY—Continued

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE PER CAPITA COST AND OVERALL WARD-EMPLOYEE RATIOS

	Actual 1972–73		Estimated 1973–74		Proposed 1974–75	
	Ratio ward employee	Per capita	Ratio ward employee	Per capita	Ratio ward employee	Per capita
Northern California Reception Center and Clinic	1.4:1	$11,675	1.5:1	$11,785	1.5:1	$11,960
Southern California Reception Center and Clinic	1.4:1	10,666	1.3:1	12,648	1.3:1	13,084
Youth Authority Conservation Camps	2.9:1	6,063	3.3:1	5,948	3.4:1	6,097
Oak Glen Youth Conservation Camp	3.9:1	5,355	3.2:1	6,590	3.2:1	6,770
Fred C. Nelles School	1.3:1	11,511	1.3:1	12,747	1.3:1	13,172
Northern California Youth Center	1.6:1	9,773	1.7:1	10,204	1.8:1	10,365
Preston School of Industry	1.2:1	12,218	1.5:1	11,249	1.5:1	11,560
Southern California Youth Center	2.1:1	7,631	2.2:1	8,016	2.2:1	8,382
Los Guilucos School	0.3:1	44,799	–	–	Closed 6/30/73	
Ventura School	1.4:1	11,466	1.6:1	10,923	1.6:1	11,051
Average Population Per Capita Costs	–	$10,032	–	$10,240	–	$10,436

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	3,662.8	3,687.9	3,668.3	$43,691,249	$46,898,549	$47,271,730
Staff benefits	–	–	–	7,540,571	7,937,220	8,254,540
Totals, Personal Services	3,662.8	3,687.9	3,668.3	$51,231,820	$54,835,769	$55,526,270
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$13,926,881	$16,561,971	$16,874,843
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				32,999	83,000	198,000
WARD PAYWORK				71,731	167,950	167,950
Totals, Expenditures				$65,263,431	$71,648,690	$72,767,063
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–6,800*	*–186,000*	*–186,000*
Other				*–7,565,652*	*–8,683,408*	*–7,811,284*
Net Expenditures				$57,690,979	$62,779,282	$64,769,779
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Transportation of inmates and parole violators				29,802	–	–
Correctional services to wards and parolees				–	100,000	–
Staff training				50,000	300,000	–
Totals, Expenditures				$57,770,781	$63,179,282	$64,769,779
General Fund				*57,242,244*	*62,254,774*	*64,142,394*
Federal funds				*528,537*	*924,508*	*627,385*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 317 *(General Fund)*	$64,142,394
Grants *(Federal funds)*	627,385

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Grants *(Federal funds)*	$7,349	$1,700	$1,700

Department of the Youth Authority—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects—*Totals, Expenditures (General Fund)*	$128,471	$123,729	$150,000
SUMMARY BY INSTITUTION			
Major projects—Preston School of Industry	$128,471	$123,729	$150,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES—MAJOR CAPITAL OUTLAY *(General Fund)*	$128,471	$123,729	$150,000

GENERAL ANALYSIS

This department is responsible for the custody and rehabilitation of delinquent youths committed by the juvenile and criminal courts. The department operates 15 institutions. These facilities include one reception center in northern California for both males and females, one reception center in southern California for males only; five youth conservation camps, six training schools for males and one coeducational training school. A reception center-clinic for females in southern California is operated as part of the Ventura School.

These facilities will house an average population of 4,587 wards during the 1974–75 fiscal year, with a year-end population of 4,593. In addition, an average of 25 of the older and more dangerous Youth Authority wards will be housed in the Department of Corrections' institutions during the budget year.

Consistent with accepted national practices, the department has developed institutions based upon the philosophy of working with homogenous groups. In accordance with this principle, the department prefers to develop small institutions of 150–200 capacity for the youngest wards and 300–400 capacity for the older wards. In order to achieve the economies of larger institutions together with the benefits derived from smaller institutions, the department embarked upon a program of constructing the Northern California Youth Center. These are clusters of institutions with each unit providing a 400-ward capacity. Each cluster is developed around a central administration and services core.

APPROPRIATION

Item 388 *(General Fund)*	$150,000

CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL COMMISSION

The goals of the California Hospital Commission are to (1) encourage economy and efficiency in the provisions of hospital services, (2) enable public agencies to make informed decisions in purchasing and administering publicly financed health care, (3) encourage organizations which provide hospital insurance to take into account financial information provided to the commission in establishing reimbursement rates, (4) assist in planning and designing improved means of providing health care, (5) stabilize hospital costs through the effects of public scrutiny of cost factors, (6) eliminate or reduce budget crises in public programs by providing accurate information to improve budgetary planning, (7) identify and disseminate information regarding areas of economy in the provision of health care consistent with quality of care, and (8) create a large body of reliable information for research into the economics of health care.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Uniform hospital accounting and reporting	5.5	10.5	12.5	$244,883	$629,972	$619,821
II. Review of exception requests to federal price increase limitations	0.9	2	2	39,045	54,283	56,342
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	6.4	12.5	14.5	$283,928	$684,255	$676,163
General Fund				*10,000*	*10,000*	*25,000*
California Hospital Commission Fund				*273,928*	*674,255*	*651,163*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The California Hospital Commission was created by the Legislature in 1971 to establish rules and regulations for establishment of a uniform accounting and reporting system for all hospitals, except federal, within the State of California. The California Hospital Commission adopted in March 1973, rules and regulations which prescribed the basic hospital accounting and reporting system. The hospitals are allowed 15 months to implement the adopted system. This means that all hospitals will begin using the new system on or after July 1, 1974. The actual date will depend on the beginning date of each hospital's fiscal year.

With the enactment of Assembly Bill 2123, the hospital assessment date was changed from January 1 to July 1. This means that no hospital fees will be collected in January 1974 and hence no revenue for the commission during the current fiscal year (1973–74). However, this is not a problem as the California Hospital Commission Fund has an adequate balance for the current fiscal year operations. This resulted when a full assessment was made late in the 1971–72 fiscal year (the first year of the commission's existence), but less than $17,000 was expended. The estimated fund balance at the end of the current fiscal year ($190,000) will provide adequate working cash at the start of the 1974–75 fiscal year until the hospital assessment fees are collected in late July and early August 1974.

The commission established a senior data processing systems analyst position during the current year to begin development of a system for processing the hospital reports which will be submitted to the commission, as required by the commission regulations, starting in the fall of 1975.

For the budget year, two additional positions, an associate research analyst and a senior health economist are being proposed. The associate research analyst will work primarily with and under the direction of a senior research analyst in completing research projects and special studies. The number of research projects and special studies envisioned requires the additional position. The economist will be needed to provide required technical assistance to the commission in developing a Hospital Economic Stabilization Program proposal for presentation to the Legislature prior to July 1975, as required by AB 2123, enacted during the 1973 session.

The commission has also been charged with the responsibility to act as the State Advisory Board to make recommendation to the Federal Cost of Living Council on requests from hospitals for exception to federal price increase limitations. No additional staff is needed to continue this function.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	6.4	12.5	14.5	$105,317	$187,608	$235,823
Staff benefits	–	–	–	10,873	20,747	27,140
Totals, Personal Services	6.4	12.5	14.5	$116,190	$208,355	$262,963
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				167,738	475,900	413,200
Total Expenditures				$283,928	$684,255	$676,163
General Fund				*10,000*	*10,000*	*25,000*
California Hospital Commission Fund				*273,928*	*674,255*	*651,163*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 325 *(California Hospital Commission Fund)*	$651,163
Item 326 *(General Fund)*	25,000



EDUCATION

13—85240

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Although the education of its people is basically a state responsibility, California law gives maximum freedom to school districts in the design and execution of educational programs. However, in the past several years, federal and state legislatures, noting that various types of pupils were not benefiting to the degree expected, have created a variety of specially financed programs to help such pupils. These efforts were fragmented, often resulting in educational programs that were neither more efficient nor more effective.

The need is for the Department of Education to have school districts design programs that merge available funds with student needs; that is, to have programs for children rather than programs for funding sources. However, the Department of Education recognizes the unreality of asking school districts to integrate the various funds it receives into a unified school program if the regulations, guidelines, and administration of the department itself lack coordination. It is in response to this problem that the department has reorganized itself to give primary attention to its real clients: the schools that serve every type of child.

With the completion of major departmental reorganization in 1972–73 and its formal implementation in 1973–74, the department is prepared to act more boldly and effectively to bring about needed changes in the educational system. Focus in 1974–75 will be on comprehensive planning and the delivery of services to meet the needs of children according to the three age spans of the Education Program Matrix (illustrated in Figure 1), which is the most dominant feature of the new organization in the state agency. The age spans are *early childhood*, *intermediate*, and *secondary/adult*, each of which is directed by an age-span manager.

Working within the new matrix structure, which emphasizes coordination of efforts, the Department will in 1974–75 emphasize 16 priority programs that have been identified by the Superintendent and the California State Board of Education. The programs, which are unranked, follow:

- Early Childhood Education
- Intermediate Education
- Drug Abuse Preventive Education
- Career Education
- Mathematics
- Reading
- Conservation Education
- Curriculum Development and Textbook Selection Procedures
- Bilingual-Crosscultural Education
- Improvement of Guidance and Counseling Services
- School District Management Review and Assistance
- School Finance and Efficiency
- California Master Plan for Special Education
- Programs to Prevent Conflicts on Junior High and High School Campuses
- Analysis and Applicability of Testing Procedures
- Departmental Reorganization

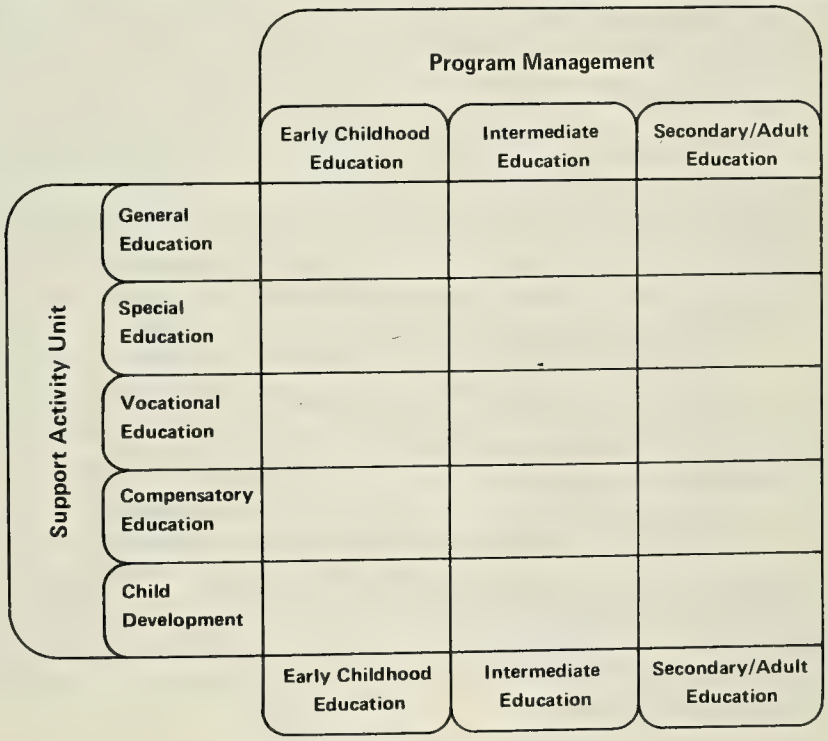


Fig. 1. Education Program Matrix

* For local assistance budget, see page L-56.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Instruction	1,309.5	1,539.7	1,557.7	$27,771,576	$37,265,841	$38,172,064
II. Instructional support	295.4	332	326.9	6,450,361	10,038,087	10,426,980
III. School administration support	45	46.5	44	1,331,437	1,421,459	912,502
IV. School finance and state aid	30.4	35.5	35.5	775,345	816,442	870,235
V. Library services	185	219.4	215.6	4,314,513	9,119,806	9,293,254
VI. Departmental management and special services	268.1	367.9	352.3	3,169,556	4,855,812	4,940,186
TOTALS, PROGRAMS *	2,133.4	2,541	2,532	$43,812,788	$63,517,447	$64,615,221
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–591,388*	*–2,277,940*	*–1,365,189*
Other				*–3,327,903*	*–3,242,655*	*–4,633,999*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$39,893,497	$57,996,852	$58,616,033
General Fund				*18,261,862*	*24,873,457*	*26,017,196*
School Building Aid Fund				*275,521*	*327,722*	*319,498*
Surplus Educational Property Revolving Fund				*3,855,912*	*6,778,242*	*6,922,618*
Federal funds				*17,500,202*	*26,017,431*	*25,356,721*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

I. INSTRUCTION

During 1973–74 the reorganization of the instructional program units of the department into the Education Program Matrix was formalized and completed.

Delivery System by Age Spans. To the clients of the department—the schools, districts, and intermediate agencies throughout the state—reorganization is most dramatically evidenced by the new delivery system, a statewide thrust at consolidated grants management. The system is implemented through comprehensive planning and consolidated application procedures for every local educational agency in California.

The delivery system will ensure comprehensive planning by local districts to meet the needs of all children according to age spans. This planning will be followed by consolidated applications for the categorical funds needed to support the program generated in the planning process. The Education Program Matrix represents the Department of Education's management and program organization which will support and facilitate this improved planning and application system.

The various units which compose the matrix have state administrative responsibility for over 30 categorical programs, representing about $600 million. As sources and amounts of categorical program funds increased during recent years, school districts were faced with generating a variety of applications which had to conform to increasing numbers of regulations and with submitting separate reports for each program.

The new delivery system process represents an effort to focus departmental and district efforts on the creation and implementation of comprehensive programs, supported by necessary funds, to meet educational needs of California's children. The department, crossing internal unit lines, will provide coordinated leadership and assistance to local educational agencies, toward: (1) comprehensive planning for educational programs; (2) a simplified consolidated application process, and (3) consolidation of the monitoring and review function.

A major move toward general improvement of educational programs offered to children in California schools is the separation of the planning process from application preparation. The preparation of a consolidated application requesting funds for 1974–75 will have been preceded by a comprehensive planning process in each district and participating school.

Comprehensive planning will be conducted by local educational agencies before categorical funds are requested. School staff members, parents, and others from the community will participate at both district and school levels in the process of identifying educational needs, setting goals, and developing objectives to meet those needs. For this comprehensive planning the department will provide technical assistance and direction to the local educational agencies.

The consolidated application process will be implemented through six regional departmental teams. With the help of county superintendents, the teams will work with local educational agencies to ensure that applications are received by May 1, 1974, so that approval may be granted prior to the beginning of the 1974–75 school year. Approximately 90 percent of the applications for 1973–74 funding were received by the May 1 deadline.

Additionally, a common set of concepts, objectives, and procedures for monitoring and review are being developed in 1973–74, and this process will be integrated into the delivery system in 1974–75.

General Education Programs. To promote the efficient operation of all categorical and mandated educational programs, the state must continue to provide leadership and service for its 1,054 public school dis-

* For the local assistance budget, see page L-56.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

I. INSTRUCTION—Continued

tricts. That help is provided through general education, one of the five program support units within the Education Program Matrix. The new General Education Management (GEM) organization went into effect July 1, 1973. In its assignment of consultants by geographical area, it reflects the department's emphasis on comprehensive planning and delivery of services to local educational agencies.

There are six GEM "cores" through which instructional programs are coordinated. These "cores" are: (1) federal; (2) health; (3) curriculum; (4) physical education and safety; (5) high visibility programs which provides a means by which special programs can be developed and implemented on a trial basis or for a specified time period; and (6) adult education.

Instruction for Educationally Disadvantaged Students. This instructional element is one of the program support activities in the Education Program Matrix. Its purpose is to reduce or eliminate the educational disadvantages of as many students as possible. An estimated 1.2 million children attending California public and nonpublic institutions, preschool through grade 12, are educationally disadvantaged and, in order to compensate, it is necessary to modify or augment these children's regular educational programs. Two components have been established to help achieve the objective: (1) socioeconomically disadvantaged children; and (2) programs for the education of migrant children.

Instruction for Special Education Students. The special education element of the instructional program is one of the program support activities in the matrix organization. Special education has the responsibility of ensuring that California's handicapped children and mentally gifted minors are served by programs designed to meet their needs. The state's six special schools for the handicapped also are the responsibility of this program element.

Occupational Preparation (Vocational Education). Assistance is being provided to local educational agencies in developing a comprehensive occupational preparation program that promotes the opportunities of every youth and adult to gain employment. Vocational education operates within the department's new matrix management system as one of five support activity units.

Child Development. Approximately 1,000 schools in over 800 school districts throughout the state are participating in the early childhood education program during its initial year of implementation, 1973–74. These schools have presented plans to the department for restructuring their programs in kindergarten and grades one through three and have been approved for funding under Chapter 1147/72. The early childhood education management team was activated during 1973–74, partially from SB 1302 funds, to provide state administrative and assistance services to local educational agencies.

During 1974–75 the early childhood education program will be expanded to include approximately 250 additional schools. Additional grants will flow to local educational agencies which have succeeded in implementing early childhood education according to plan, and in raising students' achievement levels. This program rewards district successes through increased program funding.

Other components within the child development element are (1) child care services, which has responsibility for a variety of preschool and child care programs (many of which were transferred to the Department of Education on January 1, 1973); and (2) the state preschool program, which provides compensatory preschool educational experience for children from low-income families.

New Statewide Testing Program. The enactment of Chapter 930, Statutes of 1972 (AB 665) resulted in major changes in the state public school testing program. All existing state testing requirements are replaced with new tests, especially designed for comparability with the educational objectives and instructional materials of California's schools. The new state testing program will: (1) produce a wide range of discrete measurements of educational accomplishments for use at the state, district, and school levels; (2) reduce the time students and teachers must devote to the state tests, and (3) lessen district cost of the state's testing program.

A primary entry level test, developed to test all grade one pupils early each fall, will provide base line information regarding the educational status and needs of beginning schoolchildren. (By law, entry level test results may not be entered in the pupil's cumulative record.) This test, first administered in October, 1973, will be followed each spring in grades two, three, six, and 12 with special subject matter tests administered on a "sampling" basis which will not require all students to take all test items.

Results of Statewide Testing Program. Test results for the 1972–73 school year indicate modest improvements in reading test scores in grades one, two, and three, with California pupils scoring slightly above the publisher's norms. Grade six pupils' scholastic aptitude scores and achievement in spelling scores continued to decline somewhat, but achievement in reading, language, and mathematics improved slightly, reversing a three-year downward trend. Grade 12 pupil scores on scholastic aptitude tests and achievement tests were all below publishers' norms and continued to decrease slightly in all skill areas.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

II. INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT

The instructional support program includes those elements which contribute to the educational environment and enhance the child's learning, but which lie outside the basic teacher-child instructional relationship. This program utilizes three elements to accomplish the task of providing an effective educational environment: (1) priority programs; (2) direct instructional services; and (3) pupil services.

Three program components within the instructional support program represent educational priorities for 1974–75:

1. The task force to prevent school conflict seeks to identify means for decreasing school tension, which can be recommended to school districts facing conflict. The task force reported its findings in 1973. Additional research on gangs and school vandalism will be conducted and reported in 1974–75, and it is expected that the work of the task force will be incorporated into the Intergroup Relations Unit.

2. The teacher evaluation project was organized in 1972 to provide statewide leadership in implementing the Stull Act, assist the Joint Legislative Committee on Educational Goals and Evaluation, and respond to other concerns of teacher evaluation and teacher competency as they relate to the progress of individual students. As the major Stull Act implementation efforts were finished at the end of the 1972–73 fiscal year, the department's role became less dominant, and the operational phase of the teacher evaluation project was transferred to the management services unit.

3. The guidance task force is responsible for recommending improvement in guidance and counseling services. Its plan and report are being completed in 1973–74. Improvement of guidance and counseling services continues to be a departmental priority for the third consecutive year. Results of a 1972–73 statewide survey indicated widespread dissatisfaction with traditional guidance programs. The new plan will be implemented in 1974–75, with departmental staff assisting schools in introducing the recommended guidance and counseling practices. The task force will terminate at the end of 1973–74; its responsibilities will be incorporated into the general education management program structure in 1974–75.

Other components within the instructional support program which provide important ongoing services for pupils and teachers are intergroup relations, textbook distribution, and food and nutrition services.

III. SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT

Local school administrators need to keep abreast of current requirements, desirable business practices, and techniques of planning for change, and the Department of Education must assume a leadership role in providing direct assistance to school districts to ensure the adoption and use of the best possible management practices. That is the responsibility of the school administration support program. It has established two elements to carry out the many tasks involved: (1) priority programs; and (2) administrative services to local educational agencies. The school district management assistance team, a special project created in 1971, continues to be a departmental priority program for 1974–75. The team assists school districts to improve their management skills and conducts management studies, often including recommendations for change.

The two other program components within the school administration support program—school facilities planning assistance and management services—have important new functions. A major responsibility of the school facilities planning assistance component consists of assisting school districts to develop and document long-range comprehensive master plans, which are required by 1971 and 1972 legislation. The role of the management services component has been expanded to include responsibilities in pupil transportation, school bus driver training, and teacher evaluation. This program component also has the responsibility for introducing the *California School Accounting Manual,* which presents completely new accounting requirements for all school districts for 1974–75.

IV. SCHOOL FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESEARCH

The school finance and administrative research program has been established to ensure that proper apportionments of state moneys are made to the schools. Three elements have been organized to carry out the program's responsibilities: (1) a priority program, school finance and efficiency; (2) administration and apportionment of state aid; and (3) administrative research.

The importance of school finance and efficiency was recognized by the State Board of Education in identifying it as a priority program for 1974–75. The State School Fund, the vehicle for the state's financial support to public education, has increased markedly as a result of Chapter 1406/72 and Chapter 209/73.

The second program element, administration and apportionment of state aid, has responsibility for

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

IV. SCHOOL FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESEARCH—Continued

making certain that proper documentation is made prior to the distribution of state aid and provides the machinery through which monies are actually apportioned to local and county educational agencies in accordance with California law. In addition to the principal apportionment, made in three separate payments, this component is responsible for several special apportionments.

The administrative research program element responds to the needs of the Legislature, the State Board of Education, school districts, and others for accurate and current data on public schools. It regularly collects and disseminates data pertaining to district ratios of teaching to nonteaching personnel, school district bond and tax elections, school tax rates, teachers' salaries, demand for teachers, and percentage of handicapped children, as well as special reports on topics such as food services and textbook distribution.

V. LIBRARY SERVICES

The department's library services program, which is the responsibility of the California State Library, has been established to help the public libraries in the state provide timely, excellent, free library service for all residents of the state. This program is based on statutory requirements; the program elements are (1) reference and research services for the Legislature and state agencies; (2) statewide library support and development; (3) special clientele services; and (4) State Library support services.

The appointment of a new State Librarian during the early part of the 1972–73 fiscal year resulted in significant organizational changes, most of which took effect in January 1973. Three major changes were: (1) establishment of three bureaus—state library services, technical services, and consultant services—each headed by a chief of library services; (2) reclassification of the position of assistant state librarian to the position of executive assistant to the State Librarian; and (3) establishment of an executive cabinet, composed of the above positions, as a policy and planning unit.

The State Library continues to serve as a special library for state government. It is the legal responsibility of the State Library to provide research assistance and materials to all state officers, agencies, commissions, and departments, and to the Legislature.

Finally, this budget contemplates combining the Clearinghouse Depository services to blind and handicapped school children with the Blind and Physically Handicapped unit in the State Library to provide a more efficient delivery system of services to this special clientele group. A program review of this combined service is in progress with a reporting deadline of March 1, 1974.

VI. DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SPECIAL SERVICES

The departmental management and special services program provides leadership, policy direction, and necessary supporting services for the Department of Education. With a staff of approximately 2,500 employees, the department is responsible for managing a budget of approximately $2.6 billion.

The Department of Education's reorganization went into effect on July 1, 1973. The reorganization is designed to accommodate (1) the rapid changes which education is undergoing in response to fast-changing needs, and; (2) the increasing complexities with which the department must deal in its relations with the large numbers of school districts and students it serves.

The following offices report directly to the superintendent, who also serves as director of education: legal, governmental affairs, program planning, and evaluation. The deputy director for congressional relations in Washington, D.C., and the assistant superintendent in charge of the Los Angeles office also report directly to the superintendent.

The matrix management system, the most unique feature of the reorganization plan, welds the five support activities of the instruction program—general education, special education, compensatory education, vocational education, and child development—with the three age spans—early childhood, intermediate, and secondary/adult. This matrix management system provides an internal balance of effort to ensure that categorical aid programs are not emphasized at the expense of general education and that specific students' needs are not disregarded. The plan emphasizes accountability for each employee and for each program, with resources budgeted to meet specific objectives.

The administrative and fiscal management support for the matrix system went into effect on November 1, 1972, when the deputy superintendent for administration, under the departmental reorganization plan, consolidated all internal adminstrative and fiscal functions of the department, as well as apportionment, distribution, and management services to local educational agencies.

Support activities of the department's management and special services program include budgeting, fiscal reporting, accounting, internal auditing, business services, personnel, training and development, publications, and management analysis. In addition, staff services are provided for the State Board of Education and a number of commissions and committees.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	2,133.4	2,541	2,532	$25,138,567	$31,322,226	$31,740,142
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,767,070	4,197,427	4,192,322
Totals, Personal Services	2,133.4	2,541	2,532	$27,905,637	$35,519,653	$35,932,464
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$15,068,521	$26,823,407	$28,230,257
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				263,301	122,415	102,500
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				575,329	1,051,972	350,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$43,812,788	$63,517,447	$64,615,221
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–591,388*	*–2,277,940*	*–1,365,189*
Other				*–3,327,903*	*–3,242,655*	*–4,633,999*
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, STATE OPERATIONS				$39,893,497	$57,996,852	$58,616,033
General Fund				*18,261,862*	*24,873,457*	*26,017,196*
School Building Aid Fund				*275,521*	*327,722*	*319,498*
Surplus Educational Property Revolving Fund				*3,855,912*	*6,778,242*	*6,922,618*
Federal funds				*17,500,202*	*26,017,431*	*25,356,721*

APPROPRIATIONS

State Operations, Item 327 *(General Fund)*	24,000
State Operations, Item 328 *(General Fund)*	9,382,938
State Operations, Item 329 *(State School Building Aid Fund)*	319,498
State Operations, Item 330 *(General Fund)*	193,572
State Operations, Item 331 *(General Fund)*	12,032,347
State Operations, Item 332 *(Surplus Education Property Revolving Fund)*	6,922,618
State Operations, Item 333 *(General Fund)*	2,660,346
Section 17305(a), Education Code, Driver Training Administration *(General Fund)*	174,099
Chapter 1406/72, Educationally Handicapped Youth Administration	820,000
Item 344, Transfer from local assistance, Pilot Career Guidance Center	11,024
Section 18104(b), Education Code, Special Education Research	259,685
Transfer from local assistance, Item 309.6(b), Budget Act of 1973, as amended by Chapter 1005/73, Preschool Administration	552,369
Grants *(Federal funds)*	25,356,721

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$193,543	–	–
State school fund	2,854,090	$2,300,000	$2,300,000

Department of Education—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major Projects:			
Schools for the Blind, Deaf and Multihandicapped	–	$3,100,000	$19,942,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	$19,942,000
Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education	–	*$3,100,000*	*19,942,000*

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Capital Outlay—Continued

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Department of Education administers five special schools for handicapped children, including one for the education of the blind, two for the education of the deaf, and two for the diagnosis and educational evaluation of the neurologically handicapped child.

In 1972, funds were appropriated to study the feasibility of relocating the Schools for the Deaf and Blind located at Berkeley. The State Fire Marshal and the Office of Architecture and Construction have strongly recommended that the present facilities for the California School for the Blind and the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley be rehabilitated or relocated in order to ensure the safety of the children enrolled in those schools. Recognizing the need to replace the existing facilities located in Berkeley, the 1973 Legislature appropriated $3,100,000 for site acquisition, planning, construction and equipment for a new permanent facility. The 1974–75 capital outlay program appropriates the necessary funds required to finance the additional planning, construction, and equipment for the residential, educational and support facilities to replace those currently employed by the schools.

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 389 *(Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education)* $19,942,000

COMMISSION FOR TEACHER PREPARATION AND LICENSING

(Located in Sacramento)

The Commission for Teacher Preparation and Licensing was established by the Teacher Preparation and Licensing Law of 1970. The commission held its first meeting on March 17, 1971, and on August 1, 1971, assumed administrative direction of the licensing functions previously performed by the Bureau of Teacher Education and Certification of the State Department of Education.

The powers and duties of the commission are:

1. To develop standards and procedures for the certification of primary and secondary school educational personnel;
2. To promulgate appropriate rules and regulations;
3. To issue credentials upon certification to the State Board of Education;
4. To provide leadership and to coordinate resources for the improvement of teacher education;
5. To establish advisory committees consisting of representatives from various elements of the teaching profession related to each subject specialization which will help formulate performance standards for general teaching and other educational specialities;
6. To develop and recommend to the Legislature for its approval alternative ways in which to demonstrate qualifications for licensing which are adapted to individual differences in candidates, preparing institutions, and performance requirements, while at the same time protecting against incompetence;
7. To develop objective, independently verifiable standards of measurement and evaluation of teaching competence as it relates to teacher licensing;
8. To develop new or employ existing objective examinations as a measure of subject matter knowledge for the purpose of certifying educational personnel;
9. To develop objective standards for the identification of specialist teachers;
10. To monitor and evaluate the results of its action as it relates to the performance of teachers licenses under this article; and,
11. To develop and recommend to the Legislature for its consideration any necessary or desirable legislation to require the continuing education of certified personnel and the issuance of life credentials.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Approved programs	8.8	10	10	$234,858	$274,957	$281,336
II. Examinations	5	13	7	143,012	774,931	237,798
III. Licensing	65	62	52	1,102,767	1,080,172	1,080,437
IV. Teacher standards	3.7	4	5.5	356,184	284,159	329,248
V. Beginning teacher evaluation study	–	3	6	–	342,000	1,200,000
VI. Administration	16.8	17	17	(469,053)	(477,699)	(495,032)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	99.3	109	97.5	$1,836,821	$2,756,219	$3,128,819
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–48,540*	*–342,000*	*–1,200,000*
Other				*–32,426*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$1,755,855	$2,414,219	$1,928,819
General Fund				–	*20,000*	–
Teacher Credentials Fund				*1,755,855*	*2,394,219*	*1,928,819*

COMMISSION FOR TEACHER PREPARATION AND LICENSING—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

In August 1971, the commission assumed responsibility for the teacher credentialing function from the Department of Education. In 1972–73 new application and credential forms resulted in additional work simplification, improved controls and management reports. The conversion of the licensing process was a prelude to the issuance of Ryan Act credentials commencing in 1973–74.

Major emphasis was placed on the development of examinations during 1973–74. The commission was authorized a loan from the General Fund of $350,000 to implement the development of examinations; however, an unanticipated surplus in the Teaching Credentials Fund has eliminated the need for a General Fund loan.

The commission received a grant from the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity for the purpose of studying the relationship of teacher behavior to student achievement. This study comprises three phases: Phase I, $48,540, was the design phase initiated during 1972–73; Phase II, $342,000, invloves the development of measurement instruments during 1973–74; and Phase III, $1,200,000, the concluding year of testing and observation, is scheduled to occur in 1974–75. Following Phase III, a final evaluation will be made.

Information from the project will be useful in developing baseline data on elementary teacher competencies which would be useful in improving licensure practices, the development and approval of teacher education programs, and the potential restructuring of an array of paraprofessional positions. Details of the evaluation will include close attention to those competencies which vary within a sample of beginning teachers. Those teacher competencies used by carefully identified experienced teachers will then be isolated in order to form a comparison sample. The study will also identify matches and mismatches that exist between goals developed by the community school district and the objectives held by teacher preparation institutions for the teacher candidate.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	99.3	109	97.5	$1,116,809	$1,287,117	$1,222,819
Staff benefits	–	–	–	117,955	143,677	174,414
Totals, Personal Services	99.3	109	97.5	$1,234,764	$1,430,794	$1,397,233
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				602,057	1,305,425	1,731,586
Special Item of Expense:						
Bilingual Career Ladder Program				–	20,000	–
Totals, Expenditures				$1,836,821	$2,756,219	$3,128,819
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–48,540*	*–342,000*	*–1,200,000*
Other				*–32,426*	–	–
NET EXPENDITURES				$1,755,855	$2,414,219	$1,928,819
General Fund				–	*20,000*	–
Teacher Credentials Fund				*1,755,855*	*2,394,219*	*1,928,819*

APPROPRIATIONS

	1974–75
Item 346 *(Teacher Credentials Fund)*	$1,928,819

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Teacher Credentials Fund	$2,217,179	$2,072,908	$1,824,000

CALIFORNIA EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

The issuance of revenue bonds by the California Educational Facilities Authority to provide private institutions of higher education within the state an additional means by which to expand, enlarge, and establish dormitory, academic, and related facilities was authorized by the Legislature in 1972 (Chapter 1432). The California Educational Facilities Act, effective March 7, 1973, is contained in Chapter 7 of Division 21, of the Education Code (commencing with Section 30301).

A total of $150,000,000 of bonds is authorized, of which not more than $50,000,000 shall be issued and sold within the first two years.

Many types of facilities are eligible, including a hospital or clinic for teaching at a school of medicine. Facilities used for sectarian instruction or as a place of religious worship are not eligible.

The law specifically provided that bonds issued shall not be a debt or liability or a pledge of the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the state or any of its political subdivisions. The full faith and credit of the participating institution will be pledged to the payment of bonds. All expenses must be paid from revenues and other moneys available to the authority.

This is a trust activity and involves no state revenues or expenditures.

COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Located in Sacramento

The Coordinating Council, which first convened in 1960, will terminate on March 31, 1973. It will be replaced by the California Postsecondary Education Commission. Throughout the period since its founding, the council served the institutions of higher education, the Governor and the Legislature as a policy advisory body. It helped to maintain the differentiation among the segments of public higher education mandated by the Master Plan for Higher Education; reviewed the budgetary and capital outlay plans of the public segments; and planned for the orderly growth of higher education. The nearly 200 studies published under council auspices provided a foundation for public policy in a wide variety of areas and contributed significantly to the excellence of the state's public postsecondary education systems.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74 *	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. State Coordination Program	20.2	22	–	$490,296	$433,181	–
II. Higher Education Facilities and Equipment Program	6.2	7	–	98,645	80,000	–
III. Community services and continuing education	2.4	3	–	446,971	846,567	–
IV. Higher Education facilities and comprehensive planning	5.1	0.5	–	159,859	14,400	–
V. Student flow study	0.5	3	–	17,777	40,000	–
VI. Community education advisement	–	–	–	–	34,429	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	34.4	35.5 [a]	–	$1,213,548	$1,448,577	–
General Fund				*527,753*	*487,291*	–
Federal funds				*685,795*	*961,286*	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	34.4	35.5	–	$520,349	$416,703	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	57,783	48,724	–
Totals, Personal Services	34.4	35.5 [a]	–	$578,132	$465,427	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				237,759	193,935	–
Special item of expense—federal funds				397,657	789,215	–
Totals, Expenditures				$1,213,548	$1,448,577	–
General Fund				*527,753*	*487,291*	–
Federal funds				*685,795*	*961,286*	–

* Totals are for nine months. The Coordinating Council expires by law on March 31, 1974.

[a] These totals (35.5) represent authorized positions which will terminate on March 31, 1974.

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION[a]

Program Objectives

The California Postsecondary Education Commission was established under Chapter 1187, Statutes of 1973. The commission is the successor to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education and will assume its duties as of April 1, 1974. The commission has further responsibilities for monitoring the development of academic plans for the segments of public postsecondary education and for integrating the segmental plans into a statewide academic plan. While not intended to serve as a regulatory agency, the California Postsecondary Education Commission is empowered with authority to provide coordinated planning of California's postsecondary education segments. In addition to academic planning, the commission attends to issues in vocational and technical training, adult education, new facilities and student financial assistance.

The commission is designated to act as the state's clearinghouse for postsecondary education information and to develop a comprehensive data base insuring comparability of data from diverse sources. As the statewide postsecondary education planning and coordinating agency, the commission is responsible for establishing criteria for state support of new and existing programs in consultation with the public segments, the Department of Finance and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

Members of the commission will include: two representatives each of the Regents of the University of California, Trustees of the California State University and Colleges and the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges; two representatives of independent colleges and universities, appointed by the Governor; the chairmen of the California Advisory Council on Vocational Education and Technical Training and the Council for Private Postsecondary Educational Institutions; the President of the State Board of Education or his designee; and 12 representatives of the general public. These 12 will be appointed as follows: four by the Governor, four by the Senate Rules Committee, and four by the Speaker of the Assembly. The commission is to select as its chairman a person from the public sector group.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	MAN-YEARS 73–74	MAN-YEARS 74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
TOTALS, PROGRAM	–	35	35	–	$525,751	$2,209,253
Reimbursements—other				–	*–15,227*	*–58,625*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				–	$510,524	$2,150,628
General Fund				–	*215,227*	*858,625*
Federal funds				–	*295,297*	*1,292,003*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The Legislature established the commission ". . . to assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs through planning and coordination." The commission has been established at a time when the public segments are shifting attention from expansion to reflection upon overall purpose, coordinated development, and plans for long-range service to the citizens of the state. The establishment of the commission will enable the public segments to focus their attention more effectively upon changes in student demand, new audiences and the transition from growth to maturation.

The commission will be advisory to the Governor, the Legislature, and appropriate governmental officials, and institutions of postsecondary education. Examples of the principal duties assigned to it by statute include: (1) the preparation and maintenance of a 5-year state plan for postsecondary education; (2) advise to the executive and legislative branches as to whether segmental budget requests are compatible with the plan; (3) advice concerning the need for and location of new institutions and campuses; (4) reviews of and recommendations concerning proposals from the public segments for new programs; (5) program evaluations and reviews; (6) the identification of societal and educational needs; (7) the encouragement of adaption to change; (8) the conduct of various studies, the preparation of criteria, and the dissemination of information concerning higher education in California.

The commission will assume its duties on April 1, 1974. In order to provide it with time to plan its programs and activities, and to develop and recommend the allocation of resources to these, this budget proposes allocation by totals for salaries and wages and operating expenses, without further breakdown, which will allow the new commission maximum flexibility to choose between using authorized staff or contract services, as it deems appropriate. It is anticipated that proposed budget revisions will be forthcoming during the current and budget year to refine this request further.

[a] The California Postsecondary Education Commission was established by Chapter 1187, Statutes of 1973, and begins operations on April 1, 1974.

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION—Continued

Highlights of Program on Workload Changes—Continued

Meeting California's postsecondary education needs in the years ahead will be a challenging endeavor. Rising costs coupled with the need to preserve and improve postsecondary education will require both the strengthening and appropriate modification of existing programs, and the development of new approaches which reflect emerging needs and changing conditions.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	–	35	35	–	$99,889	$417,371
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	14,936	50,484
Totals, Personal Services	–	35*	35*	–	$114,825	$467,855
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				–	145,699	643,558
Special Items of Expense:						
Student flow study				–	15,227	58,625
Grants				–	250,000	1,039,215
Totals, Expenditures				–	$525,751	$2,209,253
Reimbursements—other				–	*–15,227*	*–58,625*
Net Totals, Expenditures				–	$510,524	$2,150,628
General Fund				–	*215,227*	*858,625*
Federal funds				–	*295,297*	*1,292,003*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 347 *(General Fund)*	$800,000
Grants *(Federal funds)*	1,292,003

* This represents an authorization for 35 positions not detailed by level and class.

WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) is a public, nonprofit agency composed of 13 western states, originally established in 1951 through an interstate compact ratified by five states. California became a member state in 1953. The purpose of this compact is to encourage the participating states to cooperate in providing acceptable and efficient educational facilities to meet their higher educational needs. WICHE is composed of 39 commissioners, three from each state, appointed for four-year terms by their Governors.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education Program (basic support assessment) *(General Fund)*	$15,000	$28,000	$28,000
II. Mental Health Program [a]	(7,500)	(7,500)	(7,500)

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

In February of 1972 the executive director of the commission notified the Governor of the commission's action to raise the states' assessments from $15,000 to $28,000 commencing July 1, 1973. The increased rate is continued in this budget for 1974–75.

In addition to giving a basic support grant to the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, the State of California through the Department of Health contributes $7,500 a year for support of WICHE's mental health program. This amount appears in the budget of the Department of Health.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education *(General Fund)*	$15,000	$28,000	$28,000

APPROPRIATION

General Fund

Item 348 *(General Fund)* $28,000

[a] Funds for this program are included in the appropriation for the Department of Health.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The University of California is the State University and the land-grant institution of the State of California. It was established by the Organic Act of 1868, and was written into the State Constitution of 1879 as a public trust, to be administered under the authority of an independent governing board—the Regents of the University of California. The board of regents includes 24 members; 8 ex officio and 16 appointed by the Governor for staggered 16-year terms.

The administrative structure of the university is headed by a president who is responsible for overall policy development, planning, and resource allocations. Chancellors have primary responsibility for the management of campus resource allocations as well as campus administrative activities.

The regents have delegated authority to the academic senate to determine conditions for admission (subject to constraints of the Master Plan for Higher Education), degree requirements, and approval of courses and curricula. Special faculty committees serve in an advisory capacity to the regents, the president, and the chancellors in a variety of matters.

There are nine university campuses. Eight of them offer undergraduate and graduate instruction and professional education; the ninth is a health sciences campus. As a departure from the traditional academic organization of the older campuses, the developing San Diego and Santa Cruz campuses have been planned on the "cluster college" principle. The Irvine campus is being developed on broad interdisciplinary lines. In addition, the extended university program, which is entering the third and final year of a three-year pilot program, will continue in 1974–75 to experiment with degree programs for part-time students at both on-campus and off-campus locations.

A master plan for the development of higher education in California was passed by the Legislature in 1960 and is referred to as the "Donahoe Higher Education Act." This act defines responsibilities of the three segments of public higher education, the University of California, the California State University and Colleges, and the Community Colleges. The Donahoe Act recommends that freshman admissions to the university be limited to the top 12½ percent of California high school graduates. It also states that the University of California will be the primary state-supported academic agency for research and that the university has exclusive jurisdiction in public higher education over instruction in the professions of law, medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. Sole authority is also vested in the university to award doctoral degrees in all fields, except that joint doctoral degrees with the California State University and Colleges may be awarded.

The university is charged with conducting higher education programs in four major areas:

1. Instruction of able young people, by transmitting to them knowledge and skills and by helping them to experience with their teachers the processes of developing and testing new hypotheses and fresh interpretations of knowledge. Instruction is basic to all of the university's activities. The university especially emphasizes advanced undergraduate, graduate, and professional instruction, in accordance with master plan agreements. It offers lower division, upper division, graduate, and postdoctoral programs on each of its general campuses.

2. Research directed toward advancing the understanding of arts and sciences and the interpretation of human history. The university provides faculty time and the essential libraries, laboratories, and other resources necessary to further faculty research which is intimately connected with teaching in the university —especially at the advanced graduate level.

The University of California has long been a major center of advanced research. The development of new knowledge has undergirded the industrial growth of California and indirectly provided employment for the state's expanding population. Emphasis in research efforts is now being directed increasingly toward finding solutions to the problems which have resulted from California's rapid growth.

3. Education for professional careers—education grounded in the understanding of relevant sciences and literature, and enlightened by experience in the methods by which the boundaries of knowledge are pushed back. Education for the professions—those public service occupations that require substantial intellectual or artistic achievement—is a traditional role of the university. It is a role that assumes added significance as each Californian depends more on the expert knowledge and personal integrity of professionals for a variety of specialized services.

In 1960, the master plan recognized the university's sole responsibility among California public institutions for advanced education in a number of professions, including architecture, dentistry, law, medicine, and veterinary medicine, and its shared responsibility for others including the teaching profession. The master plan recommended that the university periodically study the state's needs and resources in professional fields and plan the steps necessary to help avoid critical shortages of professional personnel.

4. Public service contributing to the fulfillment of the university's obligation to disseminate knowledge and bringing to faculty and students the stimulation of applying their knowledge and special skills to the problems of modern life. Because of rapid sociological and technological change, increasingly greater numbers of people return to the university to keep themselves abreast of such change.

The cooperative extension service applies the university's capabilities to the solution of specific problems in agriculture, nutrition, and related problems in California. University Extension exists to offer opportunities for lifelong learning to the citizens of California through programs to encourage professional upgrading, cultural enrichment, citizen responsibility, and a knowledge of urban affairs. Campus public service programs provide a wide variety of cultural and educational programs which are designed to enrich the lives of students, faculty, staff, and members of the surrounding communities.

In order to maximize its productivity within limited resources, the university is engaged in a comprehensive new initiative in university academic plan-

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—Continued

ning and policymaking. The Academic Planning and Program Review Board is the center of the university's academic planning activity. Composed of faculty, students, and staff from the office of the president, the board is charged with developing the University Academic Plan and the corresponding resource requirements.

The university is developing planning mechanisms which will result in improved program planning and responsiveness to changing conditions, and in the presentation of its requests for support accepts the obligation to present meaningful and timely information justifying requested resources, and how such resources will be used.

In 1973–74, the Legislature and the Governor recognized the need to replace with state funds a number of program reductions proposed in the federal budget, with the provision that such funds would be returned to the state if federal funds subsequently were provided. A substantial part of the state funds has been returned to the state under this legislation.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS			ACTUAL	ESTIMATED	PROPOSED
BUDGETED PROGRAMS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Instruction	14,588.08	15,051.18	15,726.37	$242,512,529	$274,791,467	$286,441,004
II. Organized research	2,932.17	2,466.93	2,466.93	50,129,378	52,107,330	52,041,645
III. Public service	2,195.45	2,461.42	2,574.67	40,873,813	43,222,174	45,210,904
IV. Academic support	11,289.7	13,082.25	13,160.93	141,883,751	207,270,387	213,892,030
V. Student support	4,284.69	4,253.21	4,401.29	78,914,086	98,203,761	102,916,370
VI. Institutional support[1]	7,534.91	8,321.75	8,563.06	109,867,965	139,574,869	160,235,288
TOTALS, BUDGETED PROGRAMS	42,825	45,636.74	46,893.25	$664,181,522	$815,169,988	$860,737,241
Salary Increases				–	–	(18,775,000)
Totals, Including 1974–75 Salary Increases				$661,181,522	$815,169,998	($879,512,241)
EXTRAMURAL PROGRAMS						
VII. Sponsored and Other Restricted Activities				$274,759,596	$264,663,482	$269,462,305
VIII. Major Atomic Energy Commission Supported Laboratories				292,367,511	295,000,000	295,000,000
TOTALS, BUDGETED AND EXTRAMURAL PROGRAMS				$1,231,308,629	$1,374,833,470	$1,425,199,546
SOURCE OF FUNDS:						
University of California—General Purpose Resources:						
General Fund				*384,705,421*	*454,305,363*	*474,390,015*
State funds including 1974–75 salary increases				–	–	*(493,165,015)*
University funds				*28,888,635*	*31,992,638*	*39,017,314*
Restricted Funds:						
Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund				*168,436*	*172,000*	*172,000*
California Water Fund				*92,325*	*100,000*	*100,000*
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account				*219,341*	*68,118*	–
University funds				*250,107,364*	*328,531,869*	*347,057,912*
Extramural:						
State of California				*7,811,060*	*7,539,250*	*7,398,500*
U.S. government				*209,111,663*	*207,995,405*	*211,521,275*
Endowment, gifts and grants				*24,136,992*	*28,167,400*	*29,190,900*
Other university funds				*33,699,881*	*20,961,427*	*21,351,630*
Major Atomic Energy Commission supported laboratories				*292,367,511*	*295,000,000*	*295,000,000*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The budget for the 1974–75 fiscal year proposes a net increase of $38.9 million over the current year including $18.8 million for salary increases. Enrollment increases represent the next largest factor of this increase with some $10.6 million to handle the 4.2 percent anticipated enrollment increase over the level budgeted for 1973–74. Fixed cost increases of some $7 million are provided to meet the anticipated price increases for operating expenses, utilities, and library acquisition. Merit salary adjustments ($5.2 million) and faculty promotions ($1 million) constitute the next highest increases for the budget year.

Required budgetary savings are proposed to be reduced by $1.6 million. Needed improvement in the management data processing program is proposed at a cost of nearly $1 million. The correction of building maintenance and janitorial service deficiencies will require an increase of some $1.4 million. Contract administration increases of $0.6 million are proposed and systems development for increased emphasis on regional intra- and intersegmental utilization of the university library resources is proposed at a cost of $0.5 million. Increased federal overhead and balances will result in a reduction in state cost of some $7.2 million.

Many programs are proposed for continuance at generally the same level as 1973–74. Included is the Drew Medical Program at $1.2 million as authorized by Chapter 1140, Statutes of 1973; the extended university pilot program at $1.3 million; the undergraduate teaching excellence program at $1 million; the neuropsychiatric institutes which were transferred to the university in 1973–74; various research programs dealing with traffic and transportation engineering,

[1] Includes Special Regents' Program.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

dermatology, conversion of sea water and aquaculture.

An additional increase of $18.8 million is appropriated elsewhere in the budget to provide salary increases for university employees. No provision is made for employee fringe benefit increases as further study is required to determine the appropriate level of their benefit needs. Such a study is proposed to be conducted by a team composed of representatives of the Department of Finance, the Legislative Analyst, the State Personnel Board, the Postsecondary Education Commission and the University of California, to review the salary and benefits of nonfaculty classes at the University of California in relationship to comparable state civil service classes. Consideration will be given to the findings reported by this study group.

The entire $32.2 million increase appropriation for the 1973–74 fiscal year is included in the expenditure detail although $8.1 million of the amount is still dependent upon Federal Pay Board action. The 1974–75 expenditures continue the full amount although the $8.1 million uncertified portion is reflected as a separate appropriation in order to treat it the same as civil service uncertified amounts have been treated in the salary increase portion of the budget.

Table I, below, summarizes these program additions and reductions and the major continuations of special programs conducted in the 1973–74 fiscal year.

Table I (in thousands)

Changes from 1973–74:	
Salary increases	($18,775)
Enrollment related	10,590
Fixed costs	7,000
Merit salary adjustments	5,200
Faculty promotions	1,000
Budgetary savings	1,600
Management data processing	980
Improved maintenance	-1,350
Contract administration	550
Regional utilization of libraries	560
Increased federal overhead and balances	-7,200
Major Continuations:	
Drew Medical Program	-1,200
Extended university	1,262
Undergraduate teaching excellence	1,000
Traffic and transportation engineering	461
Research in dermatology	92
Research in conversion of sea water	308
Research in aquaculture	334

Personnel positions funded from all fund sources will increase by 1,257 including 340 faculty. Faculty increases consist of 239 for the general campuses and 101 for the health sciences. Other changes are: general campus and health science instruction programs, 340 nonfaculty positions; summer sessions, –5 positions; extension and public service, 114 positions; libraries, 59 positions; organized activities, 20 positions; student services, 114 positions; auxiliary enterprises, 34 positions; administration, 146 positions; and, maintenance and operation of plant, 95 positions.

Instruction Programs

General Campuses: The eight general campuses expect an enrollment of 103,782 FTE students, an increase of 4,145 full-time students over the budgeted enrollment for the current fiscal year. Revised 1973–74 enrollments based upon fall 1973 registrations, total 102,039, an increase of 2,402 FTE over budgeted enrollments. Two hundred and thirty-nine faculty positions are added in this budget to those faculty budgeted for 1973–74, a number which continues the current universitywide student-factulty ratio of 17.41 students per faculty position.

The Extended University Pilot Program and the Undergraduate Teaching Improvement Program will continue operations for one more year at the 1973–74 state-funded levels of $1.3 million and $1 million respectively. The University of California's Extended University Program offers part-time degree programs for those students qualified to engage in university studies, but who are now effectively denied access because of university requirements with respect to part-time study, work obligations, finances, location, home responsibilities and/or other personal impediments to full-time, residential study. This program represents a significant experiment with unconventional forms and modes of university instruction with profound implications for the time, space and age characteristics which presently form the pattern of postsecondary educational systems.

The pilot phase of development includes a program of research and evaluation. The components of this research include: (1) market research to determine the extent of demand for such programs among the California population and the kind of programs which would best serve those needs, and (2) evaluation research intended to illuminate, for policymakers and practitioners, the problems and processes emanating from the pilot programs.

The Undergraduate Teaching Excellence Program was established in 1973–74 to increase interest in and give recognition to excellence in undergraduate instruction. In May, 1973, the regents adopted a plan to implement this allocation:

(1) Evaluation of the quality and effectiveness of teaching, and related programs for improvement of teaching based on the results of the evaluation projects;

(2) Summer instructional grants for the improvement of courses, curricula, and instruction; and

(3) Services or other types of special courses for entering students, both freshmen and transfers in advanced standing.

Health Sciences: Additional state funds of $3.2 million are provided for an enrollment increase of 601 (6.7 percent) headcount students. An increase of $1.3 million is provided for support of stipend costs for interns and residents. A $105,000 reduction in state funds, deletes fund, that replaced NIH Hill-Rhodes Federal funds for public health in 1973–74. Subsequent to allocation of these state funds, the federal government provided funds for most of the programs for which reductions were expected.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

Support Programs

Academic Support: An increase of $846,000 is included for enrollment-related library needs ($346,000) and for intercampus and intersegmental cooperation with respect to library resources ($500,000). An increase of $865,000 in neuropsychiatric institute patient income is also reflected.

Institutional Support: Administration and services are increased to provide for administrative data processing systems development and workload ($980,000) and for uniform replacement allowances and police protection equipment ($49,000) provided by AB 42, Chapter 908, Statutes of 1972.

An increase is provided for maintenance and operation of plant, new building opening costs ($561,000), janitorial services related to workload increases ($450,000), refuse disposal ($84,000), and building maintenance ($900,000). An increase of $550,000 is provided from federal contract and grant overhead for workload increases in contract and grant administration.

Fixed cost increases include $3.3 million for utilities price and services increases, $3 million for general nonsalary price increases, $697,000 for library book price increases, and $5.2 million for merit salary adjustments.

This budget also contains a $1 million provision for academic promotions.

State funds for unemployment insurance are reduced $800,000, reflecting anticipated reduced claims costs for this program in 1974–75. The sum of $900,000 is withdrawn from unexpended prior-year appropriations, as reserves are estimated to be adequate to cover claims and administrative costs in 1974–75.

A reduction of $1.6 million in salary savings is also included, making it more comparable to other state agencies.

Other funding changes included a $4.2 million increase of federal contract and grant overhead representing the state's share of increased overhead; $2.2 million increase in university income and prior year General Fund balances; and, $250,000 replacement of a one-time 1973–74 reduction in the UC press resources. The $1.2 million appropriated by the Legislature for the Charles Drew Medical Program will be continued in 1974–75. The 1974–75 budget will continue $334,000 for research in aquaculture and $92,000 for research in dermatology.

TABLE II

	General Purpose Expenditures			Restricted Purpose Expenditures		
	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75
I. Instruction	$219,019,656	$245,686,808	$256,970,636	$23,492,873	$29,104,659	$29,470,368
II. Organized research	41,618,386	45,342,933	45,342,933	8,510,992	6,764,397	6,698,712
III. Public service	9,792,720	10,895,781	10,830,281	31,081,093	32,326,393	34,380,623
IV. Academic support	50,810,468	70,659,092	70,640,092	91,073,283	136,611,295	143,251,938
V. Student support	8,530,403	8,602,833	8,602,833	70,383,683	89,600,928	94,313,537
VI. Institutional support	83,822,423	105,110,554	121,020,554	26,045,542	34,464,315	39,214,734
TOTALS, BUDGETED PROGRAMS	$413,594,056	$486,298,001	$513,407,329	$250,587,466	$328,871,987	$347,329,912
General Purpose Funds:						
State funds	*$384,705,421*	*$454,305,363*	*$474,390,015*	–	–	–
University funds	*28,888,635*	*31,992,638*	*39,017,314*	–	–	–
Restricted Funds:						
State funds	–	–	–	*$480,102*	*$340,118*	*$272,000*
University funds	–	–	–	*250,107,364*	*328,531,869*	*347,057,912*

TABLE III

EXPENDITURES NOT INCLUDED IN GOVERNOR'S BUDGET TOTAL

Expenditures by Program:	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Instruction	$28,554,925	$23,858,600	$23,510,700
II. Organized research	179,396,550	188,785,175	198,232,700
III. Public service	20,244,692	19,144,100	17,588,100
IV. Academic support	8,903,775	8,272,875	8,110,875
V. Student support	32,659,530	21,953,077	19,335,630
VI. Institutional support	5,000,124	2,649,655	2,684,300
Totals	$274,759,596	$264,663,482	$269,462,305
Major AEC—supported laboratories	292,367,511	295,000,000	295,000,000
TOTALS	$567,127,107	$559,663,482	$564,462,305
State funds	*7,811,060*	*7,539,250*	*7,398,500*
Federal funds	*209,111,663*	*207,995,405*	*211,521,275*
Gifts and private grants	*24,136,992*	*28,167,400*	*29,190,900*
University funds	*33,699,881*	*20,961,427*	*21,351,630*
Atomic Energy Commission	*292,367,511*	*295,000,000*	*295,000,000*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—Continued

TABLE IV

Enrollment—FTE

	Actual 1972–73	Budgeted 1973–74	Revised 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75
General Campus:				
Lower Division	30,909	31,594	32,127	31,685
Upper division	43,224	44,788	46,796	48,758
1st stage graduate	13,917	14,318	14,266	14,515
2nd stage graduate	8,963	8,937	8,850	8,824
Totals, General Campus	97,013	99,637	102,039	103,782
Extended university	128	772	772	772
Health sciences	8,559	9,005	9,073	9,606
Totals	105,700	109,414	111,884	114,160

TABLE V

SUMMARY OF FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Undergraduates:				
Business administration	493	463	494	692
Criminology	118	140	125	198
Education	164	60	16	–
Engineering	3,705	3,866	3,569	3,716
Environmental design	813	803	721	747
Forestry and conservation	60	92	97	131
Dentistry	50	47	47	48
Medicine	64	58	61	52
Nursing	345	362	338	413
Optometry	100	111	112	120
Pharmacy	3	2	4	4
Public health	41	29	3	43
Veterinary medicine	12	7	–	–
Agriculture	201	388	547	650
Agric and environmental sciences	1,633	2,107	2,537	3,301
Biological and agric sciences	582	741	899	906
Biological sciences	702	1,017	1,306	1,471
Chemistry	333	391	404	358
Comparative cultures	56	76	–	148
College V (Santa Cruz)	391	720	910	821
College VII (Santa Cruz)	–	–	–	248
College VIII (Santa Cruz)	–	–	–	144
Cowell College (Santa Cruz)	676	688	774	752
Creative studies	76	93	106	95
Crown College (Santa Cruz)	613	638	626	656
Fine arts	2,356	2,082	1,918	2,211
Humanities	851	2,300	2,288	2,084
Infor and computer sciences	49	109	–	–
Interschool Council (Irvine)	–	–	375	–
Kresge (Santa Cruz)	–	–	290	431
Letters and science	52,333	48,626	47,635	48,720
Merrill College (Santa Cruz)	574	675	665	669
Muir College (San Diego)	1,293	1,895	2,215	2,392
Physical sciences	531	1,262	1,163	1,105
Revelle College (San Diego)	2,181	2,245	2,325	2,400
Social sciences	603	2,350	2,409	2,609
Stevenson College (Santa Cruz)	753	774	819	787
Third College (San Diego)	–	170	341	556
Undergraduate studies	–	856	737	648
Unclassified	467	276	262	152
Total Undergraduates	73,222	76,519	77,138	80,478
Graduates:				
Professional:				
Administration	48	71	57	133
Architecture and urban planning	52	111	165	228
Business administration	1,482	1,398	1,331	1,381
Criminology	122	94	74	55
Education	2,677	2,470	2,062	2,271
Engineering	2,461	2,531	2,640	2,448
Environmental design	328	358	385	423
Forestry and conservation	71	78	78	85
Law	1,878	2,173	2,294	2,312
Librarianship	247	203	256	367
Library service	102	115	–	–
Public affairs	49	29	116	–
Social welfare	523	469	444	413
Dentistry	700	716	754	795
Medicine	3,693	4,017	3,870	4,783
Nursing	374	368	377	413
Optometry	88	95	109	112
Pharmacy	392	403	407	425
Public health	574	544	627	598
Veterinary medicine	446	447	467	480
Subtotal	16,307	16,690	16,513	17,722
Academic disciplines	16,506	15,824	15,478	15,070
Total Graduates	32,813	32,514	31,991	32,792
TOTAL UNIVERSITY	106,035	109,033	109,129	113,270

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL REGENTS' PROGRAMS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Student aid	$10,165,870	$11,765,660	$13,226,660
Educational enrichment	3,661,053	2,554,500	2,625,500
Faculty study	399,455	396,800	1,917,800 *
Other regents' programs	4,981,983	1,290,000	3,171,432
Totals	$19,208,361	$16,006,960	$20,941,392

* Reflects interfund transfer of expenditures.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—Continued

INCOME AND FUNDS AVAILABLE

STATE APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73 Actual	1973–74 Estimated	1974–75 Proposed	Proposed Increase
General Fund	$384,705,421	$454,305,363	$474,390,015	$20,084,652
General Fund including 1974–75 salary increase	(384,705,421)	(454,305,363)	(493,165,015)	–
Special funds	480,102	340,118	272,000	–68,118
Totals, State Appropriations	$385,185,523	$454,645,481	$474,662,015	$20,016,534
Totals, State Appropriations, Including Salary Increase	($385,185,523)	($454,645,481)	($493,437,015)	–
UNIVERSITY SOURCES				
General Fund Income:				
Student Fees:				
Nonresident tuition	10,699,343	8,787,607	9,447,070	659,463
All other	4,159,382	3,720,156	3,778,162	58,006
Sales and services—educational departments	176,961	148,062	169,040	20,978
Other sources	1,115,728	1,055,322	1,040,164	–15,158
Totals, General Fund Income	$16,151,414	$13,711,147	$14,434,436	$723,289
General Funds Available:				
Contract and Grant Overhead:				
Current	15,079,444	15,901,254	19,043,000	3,141,746
Prior year	–	1,216,597	2,258,820	1,042,223
Prior year balances	–	834,640	2,761,984	1,927,344
Other	373,000	329,000	519,074	190,074
Totals, General Funds Balance Available	$15,452,444	$18,281,491	$24,582,878	$6,301,387
Adjustment for liens	*–2,715,223*	–	–	–
Totals, General Fund Income and Funds Available	$28,888,635	$31,992,638	$39,017,314	$7,024,676
Special Funds Income:				
United States appropriations	7,530,166	7,145,098	7,145,098	–
United States grants	5,212,702	6,509,844	6,509,844	–
Student Fees:				
Educational fee	5,075,537	19,182,000	21,704,000	2,522,000
Registration fee	29,809,812	33,055,408	34,362,376	1,306,968
University extension	20,559,784	23,525,769	25,260,843	1,735,074
Summer session	4,438,503	5,123,416	5,050,625	–72,791
Other	335,262	172,190	172,190	–
Sales and service—educational departments	8,779,838	12,604,295	12,818,781	214,486
Organized Activities—Educational:				
Teaching hospitals	81,399,036	127,008,865	132,713,320	5,704,455
Other	7,569,653	7,960,919	8,711,559	750,640
Gifts and private grants	21,457	34,000	34,000	–
Other sources	4,950,232	6,830,844	7,272,359	441,515
Endowments	9,811,073	9,436,326	9,643,813	207,487
Auxiliary enterprises	37,475,397	48,594,620	49,503,005	908,385
TOTALS, SPECIAL INCOME	$222,968,452	$307,183,594	$320,901,813	$13,718,219
Special Funds Balance Available:				
Contract and grant overhead	3,229,740	3,395,203	4,495,203	1,100,000
Prior year fund balances	4,700,811	1,946,112	719,504	–1,226,608
Special regents' programs	19,208,361	16,006,960	20,941,392	4,934,432
TOTALS, UNIVERSITY SOURCES	$278,995,999	$360,524,507	$386,075,226	$25,550,719
TOTALS, INCOME AND FUNDS AVAILABLE	$664,181,522	$815,169,988	$860,737,241	$45,567,253

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

Budgeted Programs

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	40,876.14	43,748.84	44,971.27	$444,715,963	$553,137,437	$573,246,223
Staff benefits	–	–	–	43,760,392	54,613,240	56,265,664
Totals, Personal Services	40,876.14	43,748.84	44,921.27	$488,476,355	$607,750,677	$629,511,887
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				237,582,434	279,077,687	307,675,801
Totals, Expenditures				$726,058,789	$886,828,364	$937,187,688
Reimbursements—other				*–127,378,279*	*–150,221,352*	*–163,140,388*
Estimated savings from nonsalary sources				–	*–940,000*	*–780,000*
Net Expenditures				$598,680,510	$735,667,012	$773,267,300
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE:						
Auxiliary enterprises	1,948.86	1,887.90	1,921.98	37,364,272	49,419,543	50,252,928
Student aid	–	–	–	8,928,379	14,076,473	16,275,621
Special regents' programs	–	–	–	19,208,361	16,006,960	20,941,392
Totals, Budgeted Programs	42,825.00	45,636.74	46,893.25	$664,181,522	$815,169,988	$860,737,241
State Funds:						
General Fund				*384,705,421*	*454,305,363*	*474,390,015*
California Water Fund				*92,325*	*100,000*	*100,000*
Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund				*168,436*	*172,000*	*172,000*
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account				*219,341*	*68,118*	–
University Resources:						
Federal appropriations				*7,530,166*	*7,145,098*	*7,145,098*
Federal grants				*5,212,702*	*6,509,844*	*6,509,844*
University funds				*266,253,131*	*346,869,565*	*372,420,284*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 204, Allocation *(Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund)*	$172,000
Item 349, Support *(General Fund)*	461,775,815
Item 350 *(General Fund)*	600,000
Item 351, Uncertified salary increase *(General Fund)*	8,052,200
Item 352, Salary increase *(General Fund)*	(18,775,000)
Item 353, Extended University *(General Fund)*	1,262,000
Item 354, Drew Medical Program *(General Fund)*	1,200,000
Item 355, Undergraduate teaching excellence *(General Fund)*	1,000,000
Item 356, Deferred maintenance *(General Fund)*	500,000
Item 357, Support *(California Water Fund)*	100,000
University funds	372,420,284
Federal appropriations	7,145,098
Federal grants	6,509,844
Extramural federal funds	506,521,275
Nonfederal extramural funds	57,941,030

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$9	–	–

University of California—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
General Campus and Health Sciences:	$57,505,809	$146,576,691	$132,447,000
Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education	*1,893,000*	*7,331,000*	*12,000,000*
Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session	*4,785,009*	*12,743,991*	*16,197,000*
Nonstate funds	*10,038,000*	*31,405,000*	*34,048,000*
University overhead funds	*2,295,500*	*3,820,000*	*10,393,000*
Educational fee funds	*32,140,000*	*12,922,000*	*15,690,000*
Health Sciences Facilities Construction Bond Act Program funds	*220,800*	*73,548,200*	*40,918,000*
General Fund	3,093,500	4,806,500	–
Federal funds	3,040,000	–	3,201,000

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The University of California is a statewide institution of higher education with the following major functions:

1. *Instruction*

a. Broadly based instruction leading to the baccalaureate degrees,

b. Graduate programs leading to master's degrees and doctoral degrees, and programs of postdoctoral instruction,

c. Instruction in professional fields,

d. Programs for the preparation of teachers, and

e. Joint doctoral programs with the state colleges.

2. *Research*

The University is designated by the Master Plan for Higher Education in California as the primary state-supported academic agency for research, both basic and applied, and as the primary public repository for scarce documents and other unique library resources needed for the doctor's degree and for research programs.

3. *Public Service*

Provide public service in areas related to the university's programs of instruction and research.

The University of California has nine campuses, including eight general campuses with wide ranges of academic programs and a specialized campus at San Francisco with schools of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and nursing.

In addition to its general campuses, the University of California owns and maintains outlying areas under the control of individual campuses, agricultural field stations and research stations, extension centers, storage facilities, and affiliated institutions.

Capital Outlay Summary—1974–75

	Amount	*Percent*
Planning	$6,356,000	4.8
Equipment	5,514,000	4.2
Construction	104,155,000	78.6
Correction of Life Safety Deficiencies	14,624,000	11.0
Land Acquisition	1,798,000	1.4
Totals	$132,447,000	100.0

Fund Sources

The 1974–75 fiscal year program is to be funded from six principal sources: (1) the educational fee initially established by the regents to be effective in the 1970–71 fiscal year, (2) Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education, (3) Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971 (First Extraordinary Session), (4) Health Science Bond Issue of 1972, (5) federal funds, and (6) nonstate funds.

Projects whose nonstate sources are federal funds require some state funds because of fund-matching provisions of nearly all grant programs, but several types of projects are scheduled to be financed entirely from nonstate funds other than federal. Some are to be funded by loans, to be repaid by revenues from the users. Some are appropriately dependent upon gifts. Others, such as student health facilities, are scheduled for funding by students' registration fees, possibly supplemented by gifts. Following are types of projects currently scheduled to be funded completely from nonstate sources:

Residence halls and apartments.
Parking—surface and structures.
Student and faculty centers.
Athletic facilities beyond requirements for organized instruction.
Student health facilities.

As appropriate, a detailed schedule of projects reflecting the proposed use of any additional capital outlay funds will be submitted to the Legislature.

University of California—Capital Outlay—Continued

HEALTH SCIENCE FACILITIES

Proposed appropriations for 1974–75 from the Health Sciences Bond Issue of 1972 total $48,882,000. The five-year Capital Outlay Program for Health Sciences totals $127,191,000, including non-state funds, and is based on the following assumptions:

1. This program is built on the assumption that no federal grants will be received for any of the projects.
2. Although no project will be dependent for any of its funding on federal support, construction grants will continue to be sought for each eligible project.
3. Provision will be made for enrollment expansions as well as the alleviation of existing deficiencies for each of the health sciences programs, although it is recognized that no program can expand to the enrollment targets established for the original bond program without federal support.
4. Austere space allocation standards will be used for programming the facilities for each of the health sciences disciplines, reflecting basic requirements for the educational programs undertaken.
5. Design concepts used in the revised program will maximize the opportunity to reduce construction costs by employing low-rise structures wherever feasible.

FEDERAL FUNDING

The federal government continues to contribute to the capital financing of the University of California's total construction program. In particular, federal funding in the amount of $3,201,000 is expected in the 1974–75 budget year.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Major projects), Item 390 *(Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education)*	$12,000,000
(Major projects), Items 391 and 393 *(Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education) (Chapter 1 Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session)*	11,197,000
(Minor projects), Item 392 *(Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education) (Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session)*	5,000,000
(Major projects), Item 394 *(Educational fee funds)*	15,690,000
(Major projects), Item 409 *(Health Science Bond Issue 1972)*	48,882,000
Other:	
Nonstate funds	34,048,000
University overhead funds	10,393,000
Federal funds	3,201,000

University of California

HASTINGS COLLEGE OF LAW

The law school was founded in 1878 by Serranus Clinton Hastings, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California. On March 26, 1878, the Legislature provided for affiliation with the University of California. The college board of directors has the primary responsibility through its executive officers for the administration of all affairs of the institution. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California is president of the board of directors, which is composed of eight members. Vacancies in the board of directors are filled by the board.

To accomplish the objective of providing a top quality legal education the college has adopted a faculty recruitment policy which has resulted in the acquiring of a distinguished group of senior professors known as the "Sixty-five Club." Since 1940 the college has deliberately sought out members of other prestigious law school faculties who, after achieving national reputation as legal scholars and teachers, have reached the customary retirement age. These men have brought the advantage of a broad perspective of experience in their chosen field, and the instructional skills unmatched by any law school in the nation. In addition, adjunct faculty (comprised of outstanding legal specialists in specific fields of practice in the San Francisco Bay area), administrative faculty (dean, associate dean and registrar, assistant dean, coordinator of clinical programs, and law librarian), and other regular faculty under age 65 provide instruction to Hastings students.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	MAN-YEARS 73–74	MAN-YEARS 74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Instruction Program	62.9	74.6	77.6	$1,373,045	$1,442,092	$1,506,446
II. Instructional Support Program	13.9	16.5	19	350,505	386,134	435,999
III. Student Service Program	5	5	6	502,960	743,498	1,001,061
IV. Institutional Support Program—undistributed	50.7	57.3	61.3	879,845	1,178,738	1,325,286
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	132.5	153.4	163.9	$3,106,355	$3,750,462	$4,268,792 [b]
Reimbursements:						
Other				*–1,180,609*	*–1,152,268*	*–1,186,046*
Federal funds				*–180,000*	*–381,830*	*–606,830*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM				$1,745,746	$2,216,364	$2,475,916
General Fund				*1,700,539*	*2,216,364*	*2,475,916*
Federal funds [a]				*45,207*	–	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

In 1974–75 Hastings' normal enrollment level of 1,500 students will continue. The budget includes a proposal to provide training in specialized areas of law for trial lawyers, legal educators and judges from throughout the nation at no additional cost to the General Fund. This training will be carried out through the Center for Trial and Appellate Advocacy in the Instruction Program and will also provide educational benefits to 50 participating students.

In the library element of the Instructional Support Program there is an increase of 2.5 man-years including one professional librarian to handle the increased workload primarily due to increasing number of serials and continuations in the collection of instructional resource materials.

In the student financial aid element of the Student Service Program, the National Direct Student Loan activity is authorized for 1973–74 at a resource level of $350,000 including $35,000 from the General Fund and $315,000 in federal funds. In 1974–75 proposed increases of $25,000 from the General Fund and $225,000 in federal funds will bring the resource level to $600,000 which is expected to benefit 500 students at an average loan of $1,200. This is an increase of 210 students receiving this kind of assistance over the 290 planned for 1973–74. Also an adjustment is made to provide necessary clerical staff in this element.

In the executive management element of the Institutional Support Program, a new assistant dean and related clerical assistance is included to handle increased requirements in the top management responsibilities needed for the total operations of the college and is primarily the result of the student enrollment growth of 325 since the last additional dean level position was authorized.

Adjustments are made in the Institutional Support Program to provide necessary clerical and maintenance staff.

[a] Neither receipts nor expenditures are included in overall totals.
[b] This amount does not include proposed salary increase for 1974–75.

HASTINGS COLLEGE OF LAW—Continued

University of California—Continued

GENERAL BUDGETARY INFORMATION	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Regular student enrollment	1,504	1,540	1,500
Summer session student enrollment	203	150	150
Gross cost per student [b]	$1,894	$2,172	$2,418
Net General Fund cost per student	$1,131	$1,439	$1,651
Number of graduates	400	546	440

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	132.5	152.4	162.9	$2,007,332	$2,269,388	$2,401,256
Staff benefits	–	–	–	122,173	179,164	192,086
Student pay—work-study	–	–	–	60,816	64,830	64,830
Totals, Personal Services	132.5	152.4	162.9	$2,190,321	$2,513,382	$2,658,172
Operating expenses and equipment				916,034	1,237,080	1,610,620
Totals, Expenditures				$3,106,355	$3,750,462	$4,268,792
Reimbursements:						
Other				*–1,180,609*	*–1,152,268*	*–1,186,046*
Federal				*–180,000*	*–381,830*	*–606,830*
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations				$1,745,746	$2,216,364	$2,475,916
General Fund				*1,700,539*	*2,216,364*	*2,475,916*
Federal funds [a]				*45,207*	–	–

APPROPRIATION

Item 358 *(General Fund)* $2,475,916

[a] Neither receipts nor expenditures of federal funds are included in the overall budget totals.
[b] After deduction of expenditures for summer and federal funds.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

The California State University and Colleges (CSUC) system provides instruction on 19 campuses.

It is anticipated that in the 1974–75 fiscal year 232,795 full-time equivalent students (FTE) will be enrolled in the system.

The program objectives of the California State University and Colleges are:

1. To provide instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, the professions, applied fields which require more than two years of college education, and teacher education—both for undergraduate students and graduate students through the master's degree.

2. To conduct research to the extent that it is consistent with the primary function of the California State University and Colleges.

3. To provide public services to the people of the State of California.

4. To provide services to students enrolled in the California State University and Colleges.

5. To provide institutional services to support the primary functions of instruction, research, public services, and student services in the California State University and Colleges and to ensure that legal obligations related to executive and business affairs are met.

The locations of the 19 campuses show the statewide coverage of this, the largest baccalaureate degree higher education system in the nation.



LEGEND

Chronological Order and Name of Institution	Date Established
1. San Jose State University	1857
2. California State University, Chico	1887
3. San Diego State University	1897
4. San Francisco State University	1899
5. California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	1901
6. California State University, Fresno	1910
7. Humboldt State University	1913
8. California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	1938
9. California State University, Los Angeles	1947
10. California State University, Sacramento	1947
11. California State University, Long Beach	1949
12. California State University, Fullerton	1957
13. California State University, Hayward	1957
14. California State University, Northridge	1958
15. California State College, Stanislaus	1959
16. California State College, Sonoma	1960
17. California State College, Dominguez Hills	1960
18. California State College, San Bernardino	1960
19. California State College, Bakersfield	1965

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES—Continued

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS [1]	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Instruction	17,142.9	17,435	18,197.1	$264,437,827	$308,916,856	$316,466,218
II. Research	7.5	18.7	18.7	6,272,856	5,628,313	5,640,134
III. Public service	534.5	502.6	447.8	25,028,627	25,691,779	24,260,237
IV. Academic support	3,116.9	3,389.1	2,704.8	45,095,891	51,222,153	54,366,948
V. Student service	1,873.2	2,115.7	2,088.1	100,456,787	104,389,678	113,146,882
VI. Institutional support	6,719.7	7,297.6	7,404.9	102,467,918	117,395,734	123,308,630
VII. Independent operations	507.5	427.7	446	9,668,439	8,156,165	8,363,612
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	29,902.2	31,186.4	31,307.4	$553,428,345	$621,400,678	$645,552,661
Salary increases, 1973–74 unallocated				–	5,894,324	5,894,324
Salary increases, 1974–75				–	–	(20,516,000)
Employee benefits increase, 1974–75				–	–	(5,114,000)
Totals				$553,428,345	$627,295,002	$651,446,985
Totals, Including 74–75 Salary and Employee Benefits Increase				–	–	($677,076,985)
Reimbursements:						
Federal	–	–	–	*–26,874,868*	*–28,164,051*	*–31,781,855*
Other	*–1,046.4*	*–946*	*–909.6*	*–53,316,959*	*–52,950,286*	*–63,802,218*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	28,855.8	30,240.4	30,397.8	$473,236,518	$546,180,665	$555,862,912
General Fund				*373,180,600*	*444,860,573*	*454,583,504*
General Fund, including 74–75 salary and employee benefit increase				–	–	*(480,213,504)*
Continuing Education Revenue Fund				*11,549,871*	*13,757,311*	*12,508,761*
Dormitory Revenue Fund				*5,602,004*	*6,772,373*	*6,736,431*
Auxiliary Enterprise Fund				*246,886*	*262,663*	*241,683*
Parking Revenue Fund				*1,795,462*	*2,123,745*	*2,302,533*
Foundations—federal				*21,446,079*	*20,109,000*	*20,109,000*
Foundations—other				*4,072,329*	*3,791,000*	*3,791,000*
Auxiliary organizations				*55,343,287*	*54,504,000*	*55,590,000*

Highlights of General Fund Program or Workload Changes

GENERAL

This budget provides for 232,795 full-time equivalent (FTE) students. This is an increase of 2.4 percent over 1972–73 enrollments, but approximately 500 less than the 1973–74 budgeted level of 233,290. Faculty FTE will be reduced from 13,068.1 budgeted for 1973–74 to 13 050.9 based on the decrease in FTE enrollment. Faculty productivity, measured in terms of average student credit units generated per faculty FTE is continued in this budget at the 1973–74 level of 267 units per faculty. This is equivalent to a student faculty ratio of 17.8 to 1.

The prevailing enrollment trend is growth, but at a significantly lower rate than that previously anticipated. The major change has not been so much in the numbers of students but rather a reduction in the average workload units taken by students in an academic year.

Overall General Fund increases in 1974–75 total $35.4 million and are directed toward program improvements and maintenance in the six state-supported CSUC programs. These augmentations include the impact of a materials and service fee adjustment of more than $7 million, necessitated by anticipated deficits in functions supported through student fees.

The most significant 1974–75 item of increase is $25.6 million for salary and employee benefits. In addition, the entire $34.7 million salary increase expenditure for the 1973–74 fiscal year is included in the expenditure detail, although $5.9 million of the amount is still dependent on Federal Pay Board action. The 1974–75 expenditures continue this full amount although the $5.9 million uncertified portion is reflected as a separate appropriation in order to treat it the same as civil service uncertified amounts have been treated in the salary increase portion of the budget.

The following table identifies major budgetary changes included in the 1974–75 Governor's Budget. The most significant proposals are then described in detail.

Highlights of the 1974–75 Governor's Budget Proposal for the California State University and Colleges

	1974–75 Proposal (in 000's)
Salary increases	($20,516)
Employees benefit increases	(5,114)
Enrollment reduction	–443
Library development	1,490
Computing support	1,341
Credit by examination	134
Innovation	100
External degrees	175
Disabled students pilot program	32
Department chairman, clerical staff	997
Faculty class I elimination	1,400
Faculty promotions	1,027
Instructional equipment replacement	(3,000)*
Materials and service fee increase	–7,600
Security on campus	162
Trustee audit staff	132
Presidential housing	52
Salary savings reduction	956
Merit salary adjustments	3,903
Full year position funding	2,930
Price increases	3,842
Other routine and workload related changes	–907

* Continuation in 1974–75 of a reappropriation in 1973–74 for instructional equipment replacement.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CSUC, in response to Department of Finance recommendations, is fostering the development of systems to improve library usage through inter-library cooperation and automation.

For 1973–74, $250,000 was provided to plan the Library Development Project, to computerize certain

[1] This summary includes expenditures, but not personnel man-years for auxiliary operations and foundations—special projects.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES—Continued

Highlights of General Fund Program or Workload Changes—Continued

library activities and to improve the administration of library programs and resources. A four-year, phased program of library development has been developed. $1,490,038 is proposed in the 1974–75 budget to fund the first major phase. All expenditures will relate directly to the objectives of effecting greater sharing of library resources among campuses, regulating the acquisition of highly specialized and expensive materials and improving library operations on the individual campuses and systemwide, especially through automation.

COMPUTING SUPPORT

In addition to specific workload and price increases required to continue to provide computer services to students, faculty and administrators, the 1974–75 budget includes an augmentation of $1.34 million for continued expansion of computing capabilities for the 19 campuses and the State University Data Center. This expansion seeks to accommodate a significant increase in demand for instructional and administrative use of computers.

Increased instructional usage is supported by a proposed $650,000 for expansion of existing timesharing capability. Changing technology has required increased student access to computers. Timesharing provides the opportunity to employ distant computers as an instructional tool. By the end of 1974–75, this "step-up" in timesharing capability will permit students, whose academic program requires computer usage, an increase in access from an average of 4 minutes to 20 minutes per week. This access level is consistent with that provided at comparable universities and colleges.

Also, 10 positions will be assigned to certain campuses by the Division of Information Systems to provide more systematic and efficient utilization of the computer. In addition, computer-assisted registration will be extended to several more campuses by continuing the 1973–74 provision of $105,000.

CREDIT BY EXAMINATION

In view of the potential of the Credit By Examination program borne out by the innovative pilot project, $134,250 is provided to support these activities on a continuing basis. The funds will provide for overall coordination, special consultation and administration of exams, and preliminary activities related to the development of one or more tests. Through support of credit by examination, the integrity of the instructional process at the California State University and Colleges will be maintained and eventually resources will be released for other uses.

PROGRAM FOR INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT

The Fund for Innovation and Improvement provided in the 1972–73 budget and continued in 1973–74, supported 51 pilot projects the first year and 45 in the current year, including continued funding for 23 for a second year. Projects have covered many areas of innovation in instruction and some have included several new approaches in combination. They hav stressed credit by examination, comprehensive meas ures of achievement in the upper division, self-pace and self-reliant instruction, new types of independen study, time-shortened degree programs, increased ex perimentation with use of media in instruction an faculty training in the use of new instructional tech niques.

The Program for Innovation and Improvement pro vides encouragement and support to faculty and ad ministrators in maintaining dynamic institutions, and for the first time in the history of the system, has en abled faculty from several campuses to work togethe on projects of common interest.

A total of $1,401,248 is proposed in 1974–75. This i the same level appropriated in 1973–74 adjuste for merit salary and inflationary price increases. I 1974–75, multicampus projects will receive particula emphasis. Also, as recommended by the Joint Legisla tive Committee on the Master Plan, small campu based programs will be emphasized.

EXTERNAL DEGREES

The Consortium of the California State Universit and Colleges has been formed in response to the need of that clientele not presently served by the traditiona higher education institutions in terms of programs methodology or location. In order to provide bot basic and continuing higher education to these specia groups, development of tailored academic programs i required. In 1973–74, partial funding of $46,820 fo overall planning, initiation and coordination of "Ex ternal Degree" programs was provided. In addition $76,500 was provided for low-income student tuitio fee waivers. The balance of the instructional and ad ministrative cost of these programs is financed by stu dent fees. Through this program, beginning in Feb ruary 1974, the California State University an Colleges will offer its first two statewide baccalaureat programs leading to degrees in humanities and libera arts.

In 1974–75, an additional $175,458 is proposed fo continuation and expansion of the External Degre program. Of the total $298,778 available in 1974–75 $178,178 is provided for planning and administration and $120,000 for tuition waivers.

DISABLED STUDENTS

At present CSUC enrolls approximately 5,000 dis abled students. The regular student services progra generally has been unable to provide sufficient sup port for the unique needs of this number of disable students.

In 1973–74, $300,000 was provided in capital outla funds for removal of architectural barriers to th handicapped. In 1974–75, in addition to $1 millio budgeted for that purpose, $32,437 has been provide for a pilot program of services to physically disable students at one campus. This pilot experience wil help to determine the extent of special services re quired by disabled students.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES—Continued

Highlights of General Fund Program or Workload Changes—Continued

A system task force has been established to comply with the legislative directive contained in ACR No. 81 (1973) to report on available facilities and services for disabled students. Its preliminary investigation will be used as the basis for implementation of the pilot program on July 1, 1974.

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SUPPORT

Since 1958, the California State University and Colleges have been authorized technical and clerical positions at the rate of 0.22 for each full-time equivalent faculty position. This formula presently encompasses all instructional administrators including department chairpersons. In a recently conducted study, it was determined that a great deficiency exists, primarily due to the expansion of the magnitude and scope of academic programs since 1958. Consequently in 1974–75, this budget increases the level of clerical support to the department chairpersons from the present level of 0.22 clerical position to 0.5 for each full-time equivalent department chairperson, at a cost of $997,308. In addition to providing more adequate clerical support at the departmental level, this improvement in staffing will permit better clerical assistance to instructional faculty.

FACULTY SALARY STRUCTURE REVISION (Class I Elimination)

Currently there is a salary differential for faculty at the same academic rank based upon possession (Class II) or nonpossession (Class I) of a Ph.D. or Ed.D. degree or its equivalent. The California State University and Colleges is the only U.S. system of higher education utilizing a two-class academic salary practice. Since all concerned parties agree that the Class I-Class II distinction should be eliminated, $1.4 million is proposed in this budget for that purpose.

FACULTY PROMOTIONS

Also included in the 1974–75 budget is $1,027,347 for faculty promotions. These are generally effective in September. The budget year proposal is based on recent promotional data within CSUC and continues the traditional practice.

INSTRUCTIONAL EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

A critical CSUC problem is the replacement of wornout and obsolete equipment initially financed by capital outlay equipment appropriations. No specific provision now exists for replacement of instructional program equipment. Out of a book value inventory of $103,890,401, approximately $5 million is available in the support budget for all instructional equipment requirements including those for general office, library shelving, duplicating equipment and additional instructional equipment procurement related to student and program growth.

In 1973–74 a *special* reappropriation provision made available $2,705,603 for instructional equipment replacement use. In 1974–75, $3,000,000 is proposed for this same purpose. While this funding represents a significant step toward recognition of instructional equipment replacement need, it is extremely difficult to establish standards for replacement because of the specialized nature of such equipment and the lack of a computerized equipment inventory system. Efforts are currently being made to establish a uniform computerized inventory system.

STUDENT MATERIALS AND SERVICE FEE INCREASE

All students (resident and nonresident) are assessed the materials and service fee, to finance the various services and materials provided. The present fee is $118 for an academic year for a student enrolled for 12 units or more. A sliding scale exists for students enrolled for less than 12 units. The 1974–75 budget provides for an increase of $26, raising the M & S fee to $144 for a student enrolled for 12 units or more. Proportional increases also are reflected on a sliding scale.

The fee increase, which will generate an additional $7.6 million, is necessary to balance the materials and service fee income with related program expenditures and is directly attributed to inflation since the last increase. The proposed fee increase adopted by the California State University and Colleges Board of Trustees is to take effect in the fall term of 1974–75. The Board of Trustees also has established a task force to study the need for materials and service fee adjustments in the 1975–76 fiscal year.

SECURITY

Provisions for normal security of campus population and property is included in the budget through funding of additional campus peace officers for campus growth. In addition, $162,420 is proposed in recognition of increasing incidence of crime at every campus, but especially at certain campuses located in "high-risk" areas. Seven additional campus peace officers are provided for two campuses located in communities with the highest incidence of crime. Also included is a provision for the collection of definitive information about campus crime, loss of property, and other incidents related to campus security, as well as funds to finance access to and operation of California law enforcement teletype system terminals at three campuses (Fresno, Pomona, and San Francisco). These regional centers will provide information and data input services for all campuses, permitting interface with the statewide enforcement community as coordinated by the Department of Justice. Benefits will include stolen property recovery and a definitive system of crime statistics.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AUDIT STAFF

The internal audit function for the Board of Trustees was established by Chapter 1406, Statutes

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES—Continued

Highlights of General Fund Program or Workload Changes—Continued

of 1969, to provide auditing and cost, systems and operating procedures analysis. In order to carry out the applicable provisions of the Education Code, 1974–75 support will increase by $132,000 and will provide an additional 5 new positions.

The internal audit staff has issued reports concerning individual campus problems as well as systemwide studies of financial aids and registration procedures. A faculty utilization review is currently under way. Audit reviews are planned for other areas including computer operations, auxiliary organizations, budget control, academic administrative structure, and library systems and purchasing.

PRESIDENTIAL HOUSING ALLOWANCE

The Chancellor of CSUC and campus presidents are required to use their homes for many position-related activities. For this reason, and also to provide executive compensation consistent with that given by comparison institutions of higher education, provision is included for a housing allowance for certain campus presidents. At campuses where no state housing is available, an amount of $200 to $300 per month will be provided as a housing allowance based on the median housing costs of the specific geographical area involved. Funds are included in the amount of $51,600 for this purpose. Currently, three campuses provide state housing at a charge to the president. No allowance is proposed for these.

Last year the state university and colleges received a gift of a residence for the Chancellor of the system. Provision of $8,000 for exterior upkeep and grounds maintenance is included in the Chancellor's Office budget.

SALARY SAVINGS REDUCTION

Salary savings are the amounts budgeted for personal services that are not expended due to vacancies, delays in filling positions and turnover (when an employee leaves and is replaced by another employee at a lower salary). For the past several years faculty salary savings have been budgeted at 2 percent of wages while nonfaculty salary savings have been budgeted at 4 percent.

With the stabilization of position growth, savings in salaries and wages have become increasingly difficult to achieve and have required holding a number of authorized positions vacant. This experience has warranted an adjustment in the salary savings requirement.

A pilot program authorized by the 1973 Legislature is scheduled for implementation on July 1, 1974, to measure actual experience, which is the basis for projecting salary savings requirements in other state agencies. In the interim, a total of $956,000 is requested to reduce nonfaculty savings requirements from 4 percent to 3.5 percent.

STATE OPERATIONS—ALL FUNDS

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	29,902.2	31,186.4	31,307.4	$348,380,158	$405,211,448	$413,905,948
Instructional and instructional-related salary increase 1974–75	–	–	–	–	–	(15,134,000)
Noninstructional salary increase 1974–75	–	–	–	–	–	(5,382,000)
Noninstructional employee benefits increase, 1974–75	–	–	–	–	–	(5,114,000)
Staff benefits	–	–	–	37,571,475	50,628,650	50,355,870
Totals, Personal Services	29,902.2	31,186.4	31,307.4	$385,951,633	$455,840,098	$464,261,818
Operating expenses and equipment	–	–	–	86,615,017	93,050,904	107,695,167
Totals, Expenditures	–	–	–	$472,566,650	$548,891,002	$571,956,985
Reimbursements	*–1,046.4*	*–946*	*–909.6*	–	–	–
Federal	–	–	–	*–26,874,868*	*–28,164,051*	*–31,781,855*
Other	–	–	–	*–53,316,959*	*–52,950,286*	*–63,802,218*
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations	28,855.8	30,240.4	30,397.8	$392,374,823	$467,776,665	$476,372,912
General Fund				*373,180,600*	*444,860,573*	*454,583,504*
General Fund 1974–75 salary and employee benefit increases				–	–	*(25,630,000)*
General Fund including salary and employee benefit increases				–	–	*(480,213,504)*
Continuing Education Revenue Fund:						
Summer session				*7,505,071*	*8,581,924*	*7,412,305*
Extension				*4,044,800*	*5,175,387*	*5,096,456*
Dormitory Revenue Fund				*5,602,004*	*6,772,373*	*6,736,431*
Auxiliary Enterprise Fund				*246,886*	*262,663*	*241,683*
Parking Revenue Fund				*1,795,462*	*2,123,745*	*2,302,533*

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

APPROPRIATIONS

	1974–75
Item 359 *(General Fund)*	$441,663,360
Academic Senate, Item 360 *(General Fund)*	267,944
Item 361, Unallocated salary increase, 1973–74 *(General Fund)*	5,894,324
Instructional and instructional-related salary increase, Item 362 *(General Fund)*	(15,134,000)
Noninstructional salary increase, Item 362 *(General Fund)*	(5,382,000)
Innovative projects, Item 363 *(General Fund)*	1,401,248
Educational Opportunity Program, Item 364 *(General Fund)*	5,356,628
Noninstructional employee benefits increase *(General Fund)*	(5,114,000)
Continuing Education Revenue Fund	12,508,761
Auxiliary Enterprise Fund	241,683
Dormitory Revenue Fund	6,736,431
Parking Revenue Fund	2,302,533
Auxiliary operations	55,590,000
Foundation—federal grants	20,109,000
Foundation—other	3,791,000

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$49,530	$44,500	$44,500

California State University and Colleges—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects	$42,888,449	$125,697,413	$31,737,000
Minor projects	2,300,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Totals, Expenditures	$45,188,449	$127,697,413	$35,737,000
Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education	*22,062,293*	*69,999,028*	*10,505,000*
Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education, Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971 (First Extraordinary Session)	—	*23,967,000*	*22,307,000*
State Construction Program Fund	*−446,503*	*453,955*	—
General Fund	*81,013*	*20,774*	—
Nonstate funds	*18,954,084*	*25,302,760*	*2,925,000*
Federal funds	*4,537,562*	*7,953,896*	—

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Capital Outlay expenditure for the State University and Colleges in the amount of $35,737,000 is proposed for the 1974–75 fiscal year. Of this amount. $10.505,-000 is proposed from the Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Edueation, and $22,307,000 is proposed from Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session to finance the high priority projects. In order to make the best uses of the available resources efficient and effective use of existing and funded facilities was considered in establishing the proposed capital outlay program.

The proposed $32,812,000 state funded program includes $4,000,000 for minor improvement projects, $305,000 for preliminary planning, campus master planning and general studies; $3,150,000 for safety items for renovation of structurally deficient buildings at four campuses; $7,236,000 for equipment, utilities, and conversion of vacated facilities to make existing and prior funded buildings operable; $2.718,-000 for projects to correct campuswide utility and access deficiencies deemed critical for further campus development; $2,646,000 for projects to provide for balanced campuses; and $12,757,000 for projects to eliminate serious facility deficiencies and provide for current enrollment growth.

$2,925 000 is from nonstate sources to finance residence halls, college unions, parking facilities, health centers, and other special projects.

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 395 (Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education)	$10,505,000
Item 396 (Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education), Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971 (First Extraordinary Session)	4,000,000
Item 397 (Capital Outlay for Public Higher Education, Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971 (First Extraordinary Session)	18,307,000
Nonstate funds	2,925,000

CALIFORNIA MARITIME ACADEMY

Located at Morrow Cove, Vallejo, California

The California Maritime Academy was established in 1929 for the purpose of preparing young men for a life at sea as ship's officers in the U.S. Merchant Marine. Subsequently the program has been broadened, but it is still directed toward the goal of providing well trained, college educated officers for the maritime industry.

The requirement that students be male was deleted by the Legislature in 1972. The three-year program of the Academy, during which the student attends for 11 months of each year, includes an annual three-month training at sea period aboard the Training Ship *Golden Bear*. The students operate the ship under the supervision of the licensed merchant marine officers who comprise the majority of the faculty. Cruises are to the Far East, South Pacific, Latin America, or Europe.

At the conclusion of the course of instruction the students take Coast Guard license examinations, and emerge as third mates or third assistant engineers in the Merchant Marine. They also receive a bachelor of science degree in nautical science or marine engineering, and a commission in the U.S. Naval Reserve or U.S. Coast Guard Reserve if fully qualified.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	MAN-YEARS 73–74	MAN-YEARS 74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Classroom instructions	22.6	22.6	25	$381,076	$440,786	$486,140
II. Sea training	22.1	22.1	22.4	377,703	375,880	443,427
III. Residential	16.5	16.5	14.8	257,176	269,116	292,925
IV. Administration and institutional service	22.9	25.6	27.6	429,684	695,673	618,035
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	84.1	86.8	89.8	$1,445,639	$1,781,455	$1,840,527
Reimbursements:						
Other				*–241,335*	*–300,000*	*–320,000*
Federal				–	*–18,000*	*–14,996*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$1,204,304	$1,463,455	$1,505,531 [b]
General Fund				*1,008,018*	*1,263,055*	*1,280,531*
Federal funds				*196,286*	*200,400*	*225,000*
Students				242	255	260
Gross cost per student				$5,973	$6,982	$7,078
Net General Fund cost per student				$4,165	$4,953	$4,925
Number of graduates				60	53	65

Highlights of Program

During the past several years the California Maritime Academy has been the subject of close scrutiny by both the executive and the legislative branches of state government. A study group, under the chairmanship of the Lieutenant Governor, was appointed to assess the future of the academy, and to consider alternative means of operating the institution. The group concluded that the academy could best accomplish its function of training officers for the maritime industry if it were to continue to operate as an independent institution of higher education, rather than being incorporated in the state university and college system.

Subsequently, Assembly Bill 209 was signed into law in August of 1972. This legislation revised and enlarged the purposes of the academy and altered the composition of the Board of Governors. The reconstituted board includes representatives of the maritime industry as well as representatives from higher education and from the general public. The new board has developed guidelines for the California Maritime Academy which have been used in developing a five-year plan for improving the Academy. These guidelines include a new statement of mission for the Academy as follows: "To provide instruction in the nautical sciences, marine engineering and related fields, including all those necessary to provide the highest quality officer for the American Merchant Marine and California maritime industries and licensing therein." Inherent in this mission are the following objectives:

(1) To educate each midshipman in the skills and knowledge essential to licensing in the American Merchant Marine.

(2) To educate each midshipman in an accredited college program in nautical science, marine engineering, and related fields.

(3) To develop in each midshipman a strong sense of duty, honor and service to country and instill in him a pride in his profession.

(4) To develop in each midshipman a sound body and the physical attributes necessary to successfully meet the rigors of the sea.

In order that the Academy can realize its mission and objectives, comply with Assembly Bill 209 and meet the recommendations of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, the faculty and administration have undertaken many studies. As a result, the academy has been assembling a master plan for curriculum development, materials and resources utilization, and financing. The curriculum proposals have been finalized and are awaiting final approval; however, the materials and resources and financing plans are still being developed. Money already provided for outside assistance will be used to hire resource and consultant help for completing the materials and resources utilization, and financing plans.

As a first step toward achieving college accreditation a number of innovations were introduced in the 1973–74 curriculum. Two basic course options were developed: ocean technology (an outgrowth of the oceanography course) and marine transportation (a

[b] Totals do not include funds for the 1974–75 salary increase, as this institution's salary increase funds are included in the overall state salary increase items.

CALIFORNIA MARITIME ACADEMY—Continued

Highlights of Program—Continued

condensation taken from several other courses). A trial course in humanities was included. Chemistry was given an ecological emphasis. A course in pollution prevention was added. Chemistry laboratory offerings were increased, and a physics laboratory was introduced. Several instructors volunteered to offer elective courses including English literature, calculus III, and library research, and a mathematics instructor offered special study sections on his own time. As a result of these program developments and because of the status of curriculum development for the proposed five-year plan, the Academy has progressed from "correspondent" status to "candidate" status and has a good chance of reaching full accreditation at the end of the required waiting period.

The five-year plan being developed by the Academy staff, administration, and outside consultants is planned to meet the requirements of a broadened and enriched program as well as those of accreditation. The broadening and enrichment is geared to meet the demands being brought about by changing social conditions and technical advancements in an industry that is becoming more and more sophisticated technically. In addition, expanded job opportunities in the maritime industry are requiring an even better educated and technically trained graduate. While the Academy is making this effort to improve the quality of its graduate, the fact remains that over the past few years the Academy has not been able to supply a sufficient number of graduates to meet the demands of industry, and it appears that further sophistication of the maritime and related industries will require even more graduates.

The five-year academic plan for the California Maritime Academy is presently in the process of being finalized, and it is contemplated that upon final approval of the plan by the Board of Governors, a request for a budget augmentation will be submitted to effect the implementation of the plan during the 1974–75 budget year.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salary and wages	84.1	86.8	89.8	$911,360	$1,046,722	$1,089,654
Staff benefits	–	–	–	108,166	107,346	130,758
Totals, Personal Services	84.1	86.8	89.8	$1,019,526	$1,154,068	$1,220,412
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				426,113	537,387	620,115
Special item of expense				–	50,000	–
Minor capital outlay				–	40,000	–
Totals, Expenditures				$1,445,639	$1,781,455	$1,840,527
Reimbursements:						
Other				*–241,335*	*–300,000*	*–320,000*
Federal				–	*–18,000*	*–14,996*
Net Expenditures				$1,204,304	$1,463,455	$1,505,531
General Fund				*1,008,018*	*1,263,055*	*1,280,531*
Federal funds				*196,286*	*200,400*	*225,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 365 *(General Fund)*	$1,280,531
Grants *(Federal funds)*	225,000

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$546	–	–

California Maritime Academy—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Item 398, major projects *(General Fund)*	$12,501	–	$75,000

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The California Maritime Academy, established in 1929, is located on 67 acres adjacent to the north end of the Carquinez Bridge in Vallejo. In recent years the academy has been under consideration in terms of its objectives, its curriculum, and even its continuation. As a result of a special task force appointed by the Governor, the Governor decided that the Academy should continue as a separate institution but with a reconstituted board of governors and with updated objectives. Chapter 1069 of 1972 (Dunlap) provided statutory authority for the Academy's redirection. Recognizing that it is desirable that the board assume the leadership of the Academy, and that complete plans, especially an academic plan, must be developed, only one major capital outlay project, modifications of primary electrical distribution system, is included in the 1974–75 budget.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The main charge to the Board of Governors is to give leadership and direction to the continuing development of California's Community Colleges as an integral and effective element in the state's system of public higher education.

The Chancellor's Office in Sacramento is headquarters for the operating arm of the board, coordinating and fostering interdistrict, regional and statewide community college programs and facilities. It supervises formation and reorganization of district lines, approves academic and facilities master plans, coordinates with other segments of education, and administers occupational programs under responsibility of the board.

The board plans and coordinates as well as advises local districts on statewide community college financial programs, sets minimum standards for community college graduation, probation, dismissal or readmission, establishes minimum standards for district employment of academic and administrative staff, administers the statewide community college credentials program, and provides uniform reporting data and analysis for planning and coordinating a statewide program budgeting and accounting system for community college districts.

The board also is responsible for setting space and utilization standards in facility planning and for deciding district eligibility recommendations for state budget construction funds. Procedures determining local campus site selection and criteria, and standards for classes and procedures determining interdistrict attendance agreements are recommended by the board to the Legislature and Administration.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. EXECUTIVE	18.6	16.6	18.6	$345,864	$408,320	$441,242
Chancellor's Office	(5.8)	(7.3)	(6.3)	(144,418)	(184,468)	(154,332)
Governmental, district and public affairs	(12.8)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(201,446)	(176,658)	(130,714)
Analytical studies	–	(4.2)	(7.2)	–	(47,194)	(156,196)
II. PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS	70.7	82.7	86.7	1,549,290	1,799,872	1,980,564
Administrative and fiscal services	(8.8)	(19.8)	(20.8)	(177,353)	(267,414)	(324,686)
Credentials Office	(8.5)	(8.0)	(7.0)	(170,510)	(199,652)	(199,869)
Academic Affairs	(9.4)	(7.4)	(9.4)	(195,022)	(192,918)	(244,155)
Facilities Planning	(10.4)	(9.9)	(10.9)	(233,469)	(245,968)	(259,408)
Student Personnel Services	(6.0)	(7.1)	(8.1)	(134,836)	(161,021)	(202,698)
Occupational Education	(27.6)	(30.5)	(30.5)	(638,100)	(732,899)	(749,748)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	89.3	99.3	105.3	$1,895,154	$2,208,192	$2,421,806
Reimbursements:						
Other				*–222,673*	*–245,734*	*–285,979*
Federal				*–702,151*	*–823,100*	*–869,137*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*				$970,330	$1,139,358	$1,266,690

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	89.3	99.3	105.3	$1,307,150	$1,493,667	$1,643,868
Staff benefits				121,071	166,663	183,172
Totals, Personal Services				$1,428,221	$1,660,330	$1,827,040
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				466,933	547,862	594,766
Totals, Expenditures				$1,895,154	$2,208,192	$2,421,806
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–702,151*	*–823,100*	*–869,137*
Other				*–222,673*	*–245,734*	*–285,979*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$970,330	$1,139,358	$1,266,690

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 366 *(General Fund)*	$1,266,690

Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major projects	$48,585,939	$135,293,744	$88,301,008
Totals, Expenditures	$48,585,939	$135,293,744	$88,301,008
State Construction Program Fund	*27,313,685*	*73,638,137*	*44,054,600*
State Construction Program Fund (Reserve Account)	*931,914*	*8,226*	–
District funds	*20,340,340*	*61,647,381*	*44,246,408*

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Included in the 1974–75 budget is a community college capital outlay program totaling $88,301,008 involving 45 districts. Of this amount, a state appropriation of $44,054,600 is to be provided through a community college construction bond act which was approved by the electorate in November, 1972. An additional $44,246,408 is to be provided from local (district) sources. The types of projects proposed for 1974–75 and the representative percentage of total dollars are: land acquisition, 3.9 percent; site development, utilities, and physical plant, 5.9 percent; general academic and lecture facilities, 23.7 percent; science and vocational-technology facilities, 35.4 percent; libraries and resource materials centers, 5.9 percent; physical education facilities, 14.1 percent; and miscellaneous other projects, 11.1 percent.

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 399 (Community College Construction Program Bond Act of 1972)	$44,054,600
District funds	44,246,408

STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND LOAN COMMISSION

Headquarters Office in Sacramento

Program Objectives

The State Scholarship and Loan Commission now administers six active programs of student financial assistance. They are: (1) The state scholarship program, (2) the state graduate fellowship program, (3) the college opportunity grant program, (4) the occupational training grant program, (5) the scholarship program for dependents of deceased or disabled peace officers and (6) the newly authorized program for students in the California State University and College system interested in a real estate career. It also maintains responsibility for loans guaranteed under the state guaranteed loan program which was in operation in 1966–67 but has not guaranteed new loans since that time. The commission is also responsible for a program of contracts for expansion of enrollment in medical schools at independent colleges. In addition, it has administered a program of special clinical internship grants to California medical schools which provide special internship programs for United States citizens who are graduates of medical schools in the Republic of Mexico. The commission also has responsibility for certain data collection and research statewide.

The Scholarship and Loan Commission consists of nine members, appointed by the Governor for four-year terms.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	MAN-YEARS 73–74	MAN-YEARS 74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Scholarship program	47.8	44.2	44.8	$22,010,918	$28,858,814	$32,705,830
II. Graduate fellowship program	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,017,175	1,065,101	1,070,501
III. College opportunity grant program	14	18.8	20.3	4,193,912	6,385,200	6,411,626
IV. Occupational training grant program	2	4.6	4.9	54,788	578,532	763,406
V. Guaranteed loan program	1.1	1.2	1.2	14,648	19,521	21,094
VI. Dependents of deceased or disabled peace officers	–	–	–	5,203	23,101	17,719
VII. Medical school contract program	–	1.2	1.2	662,977	1,224,256	1,951,763
VIII. Special clinical internship program	–	–	–	502,200	503,002	–
IX. Research program	1.1	3	3	32,752	65,832	68,107
X. Real estate scholarship program	–	–	–	–	–	5,000
XI. Administration—distributed	18.4	18	18	(220,203)	(251,183)	(259,990)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	88.2	94.8	97.2	$28,494,573	$38,723,359	$43,015,046
General Fund				*28,479,925*	*38,703,838*	*42,988,952*
Guaranteed Loan Reserve Fund				*14,648*	*19,521*	*21,094*
Real Estate Fund				–	–	*5,000*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

In accordance with Chapter 1034, Statutes of 1973 and Chapter 1111, Statutes of 1972, the number of state scholarships increases from 27,403 to 32,134. It also increased the maximum award to winners selected after January 1, 1974, to $2,500. The average scholarship for 1974–75 is $969 for renewals and $1,027 for new awards. The budget assumes that students will, in many cases, receive federal basic economic opportunity grants in addition to their state award.

The college opportunity grant program has accomplished notable results is achieving its objective of making possible college enrollment for disadvantaged students with aptitude as well as good academic achievement. Funds are included for 5,494 grant winners estimated at $1,114 per student. The budget assumes that students will, in many cases, receive federal basic economic opportunity grants in addition to their state award.

Chapter 1597, Statutes of 1971, provided for the establishment of a new graduate fellowship program which parallels the scholarship program. The new program provides that fellowship awards be available in the areas of the sciences, social sciences, humanities, the arts, mathematics, engineering, business, education and other graduate or professional fields as determined to be appropriate by the commission. Criteria for selection of winners, under the new law, include academic record, aptitude for graduate work, financial need, and critical manpower needs in the field of study selected by the applicant. The 1974–75 budget provides for 600 awards at an average award of $1,666. The program was designed and is expected to continue at an annual funded level of $1,000,000.

Chapter 1519, Statutes of 1971, provided for the establishment of a new program for the purpose of in-

STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND LOAN COMMISSION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

creasing the number of medical doctors in California through assistance to independent California medical schools. The new law provides authority for the commission to contract with private colleges and universities for expanding enrollment. The 1974–75 budget provides sufficient funds for the commission to contract with private institutions for an increased enrollment of 189 students. The total cost of this program, excluding administration, is $1,927,800 or $10,200 per student. Funds were appropriated for this program by Chapter 1112, Statutes of 1973.

Chapter 987, Statutes of 1972, created a new program of occupational training grants for students in postsecondary education. The budget includes 799 grants at an average of $848 each or a total of $677,500.

The special clinical internship program expires in December of 1974 and funds are not included for 1974–75.

AWARDS GRANTED AND CONTRACTS

Program:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Scholarship:			
Number	23,090	27,403	32,134
Amount	$21,335,520	$28,097,190	$31,861,941
Average	$924	$1,029	$992
Fellowship:			
Number	569	638	600
Amount	$948,207	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Average	$1,666	$1,567	$1,666
College Opportunity Grant:			
Number	3,811	4,825	5,494
Amount	$3,974,554	$6,111,970	$6,111,970
Average	$1,043	$1,266	$1,114
Occupational Training Grant:			
Number	–	500	799
Amount	–	$500,000	$677,500
Average	–	$1,000	$848
Medical Enrollment Expansion Contract:			
Number	55	118	189
Amount	$660,000	$1,203,600	$1,927,800
Average	$12,000	$10,200	$10,200

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	88.2	94.8	97.2	$593,302	$803,225	$849,972
Staff benefits	–	–	–	69,709	110,354	119,970
Totals, Personal Services	88.2	94.8	97.2	$663,011	$913,579	$969,942
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$251,823	$290,648	$308,258
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				158,558	86,372	138,385
Special Item of Expense:						
Awards and contracts				27,421,181	37,432,760	41,598,461
Totals, Expenditures				$28,494,573	$38,723,359	$43,015,046
General Fund				*28,479,925*	*38,703,838*	*42,988,952*
Guaranteed Loan Reserve Fund				*14,648*	*19,521*	*21,094*
Real Estate Fund				–	–	*5,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 368 *(General Fund)*	$1,394,741
Item 369 *(General Fund)*	39,666,411
Item 370 *(Guaranteed Loan Reserve Fund)*	21,094
Item 371 *(Real Estate Fund)*	5,000

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$3	–	–

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT ASSISTANCE

The State of California plays a significant role in direct assistance to students who have the desire to continue their education beyond high school but who, without financial assistance, would find it difficult or impossible to continue. Through the state's many programs, which complement and supplement other resources, assistance is provided to students who attend private as well as public institutions at both graduate and undergraduate levels.

The state is vitally concerned with the plight of its educationally disadvantaged residents. Lack of educational opportunity contributes to the continuance of the disadvantaged condition, often from generation to generation.

The various programs through which California provides higher education student assistance include:

- Scholarship and Loan Commission
  - State Scholarship Program
  - College Opportunity Grant Program
  - Graduate Fellowship Program
  - Occupational Training Grant Program
  - Educational Assistance to Dependents of Deceased or Disabled Peace Officers
- Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges
  - Extended Opportunity Program (Grants and Loans)
- Board of Trustees of the State University and Colleges
  - Educational Opportunity Program
  - Fee and tuition waivers
  - Work-Study Program
- University of California
  - Institutional Opportunity Programs
  - Loans, including fee and tuition waivers
  - Presidential Work-Study Program
- Department of Veterans Affairs
  - Educational Assistance Program

In addition, the federal government is providing assistance for a variety of educational assistance programs in all segments of higher education, including private institutions.

Financial assistance is usually provided to individual students through "packages" of assistance, put together at the campus level. The Scholarship and Loan Commission and individual campuses coordinate awards to individual students to the extent possible to assure efficient utilization of funds. The assistance package is made up of a combination of grants, loans, work-study, and other aids appropriate to the individual's needs. Total funds available to students through the packages are substantially higher in the current year over the prior year.

The schedule on the next page includes actual and estimated expenditure information on student assistance programs, funded from state, federal and other sources. Unverified sources of assistance indicate that even greater sums may be available. Projections for 1974–75 have not been included because of the unpredictable nature of federal funding. However, state support for scholarships, grants, and educational opportunity programs will continue to increase in the budget year.

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The State of California continues to make rapid advances in the scope and magnitude of its financial assistance opportunities to talented but needy students. State programs provide a balanced diversity of financial aid programs to meet the special needs of different groups.

State Scholarships

The State Scholarship program affords high aptitude students the greatest possible freedom of choice. The state provides up to $2,500 toward the price of tuition for eligible students. Not only are students able to choose their college without regard to price, but independent colleges are able to maintain a more competitive balance with the lower-priced public institutions.

College Opportunity Grants

The College Opportunity Grant Program is targeted to meet the needs of low-income disadvantaged students who have demonstrated a strong academic record while in high school. A living allowance enables a COG student to meet the costs of living away from home. A COG student who attended a community college may, in his or her last two years of undergraduate study, receive additional support for tuition costs at any accredited four-year college in California.

Graduate Fellowships

The Graduate Fellowship Program provides tuition costs for some of California's most talented graduate students. Students who are chosen as graduate fellows may use their fellowship at any accredited school in California. Average tuition subsidy at independent colleges already exceeds $2,700 per fellow.

Occupational Training Grants

The OccupationalTraining Grant Program is unique in that it assists students preparing for a vocational or occupational career. Awards are made to students electing public, private nonprofit and proprietary institutions alike. Students are enrolled in a wide variety of courses of study including, for example, such fields as surgical technician, correctional officer, and secretary.

Educational Opportunity Programs

While the state has emphasized freedom of student choice in all of these programs by leaving to the student the option of which institution to attend, the state has also provided assistance to students through institution-based programs. The Educational Opportunity Program permits campuses of the California

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT ASSISTANCE—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

State University and Colleges and the Community Colleges to recruit, counsel, and otherwise assist specially selected low-income disadvantaged students.

Federal Programs

The growth in federal student aid programs will necessitate better coordination between these and state programs. While the first year's experience with the basic educational opportunity grant program has been inconclusive, the second year promises to make a significant impact upon the ability of low-income students to afford postsecondary educational opportunities. Average grants are expected to reach the $450 to $500 level with up to 100,000 first- and second-year postsecondary students in California potentially eligible to participate. Because the awards are made directly to the students, it will be essential to make high school students aware of their eligibility. Financial aid administrators will be faced with difficulties in providing award packages that incorporate direct aid with institutionally administered aid such as work study. However, the mechanical obstacles are more than compensated for by the increased mobility and choice afforded students in selecting among diverse postsecondary institutions public and private, nonprofit and proprietary, career and degree oriented. Increasing student choice will promote balance among diverse types of schools and greater concern for meeting the evolving needs of our society reflected in changes in the types of programs demanded by students.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

Prior to the 1960's, California's higher education systems served, in disproportionate numbers, a racially and economically stratified segment of the population. During the early part of the decade a white student was twice as likely to become a college freshman as was a member of a racial or ethnic minority. The reason behind this condition was not the overt segregation experienced elsewhere at that time. Rather, the causes included: the minority student's lack of financial means; low levels of aspiration, which were among other things related to cultural conditions and the absence of postsecondary education experience among family and peers; the student's inadequate preparation for college; and the colleges' inadequate preparation for handling minority students and their unique problems.

Throughout the 1960's, individual colleges responded to this situation with localized programs for minority students. This tendency was strengthened by the decisions of the University of California and the California state colleges and universities to begin admitting a limited number of students who showed considerable promise but did not qualify for admission under normal standards. Special efforts were needed to finance these students, to integrate them into the campus, and to alleviate the deficiencies in educational preparation which precluded their regular admission. By 1968 both the university and the state university and colleges had begun substantial Educational Opportunity Programs, and in 1969 the Legislature formally authorized state-funded programs at CSUC (S.B. 1072, Chapter 1336) and the community colleges (S.B. 164, Chapter 1579).

Between 1969–70 and 1971–72 (the latest year for which figures are available) minority enrollment in all segments increased from 11.6 percent to 14.6 percent. The enrollment of black and chicano students rose by almost 50 percent. These increases are not wholly attributable to EOP, and reductions in EOP funding would not necessarily result in proportionate declines in minority enrollments. Yet, Educational Opportunity Programs have clearly been major contributors to these changes. Moreover, minority enrollment still lags behind the state's minority population by over 10 percent.

EOP programs in each of the segments share common elements: recruitment, admissions assistance, orientation, financial aid, tutoring, counseling, and other services. One measure of the programs' success is the general decline in importance of the recruitment function in the four-year segments: applicants are abundant. Tutoring is conducted by volunteers, and, on a paid basis, by qualified EOP students for whom the pay becomes a supplement to other forms of financial aid. Especially at the University of California, financial aid is the most important component of EOP services. Eighty-eight percent of university EOP funds were spent on financial aid, and this fact combined with the relatively high number of EOP students who are eligible for regular admission to the university has contributed to the gradual absorption of distinctive EOP services into the ongoing service functions of the university.

State funds are directly allocated only to the CSUC and community college systems. Efforts to monitor the effectiveness of these expenditures have been hampered by the lack of current, uniform data; and by the relative newness of the programs.

In the state universities and colleges, grade point averages of EOP students lag substantially behind the averages of regular students. In 1971–72, the gap for first-time freshmen was 0.49 points (2.21 versus 2.70), while the gap for transfer students was 0.28 (2.39 versus 2.67). The ability of students to persist in college did not, however, differ markedly between EOP and other students. These results are not inconsistent with the expectation that, while capable of doing college level work, EOP students come from educationally disadvantaged backgrounds. Table I contains further data on the CSUC program.

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT ASSISTANCE—Continued

TABLE I

California State University and Colleges
Educational Opportunity Program
Awards and Expenditures

	Actual Year 1972–73			Current Year 1973–74			Budget Year 1974–75		
	Number of Grants	Average Award	Total Grant Dollars	Number of Grants	Average Award	Total Grant Dollars	Number of Grants	Average Award	Total Grant Dollars
1st yr	3,500	$440	$1,540,000	4,220	$462	$1,949,640	4,220	$462	$1,949,640
2nd yr	2,800	220	616,000	2,898	231	669,438	3,376	231	779,856
3rd yr	–	–	–	1,342	240	322,080	2,240	240	537,600
4th yr	–	–	–	1,074	240	257,760	1,107	240	265,680
Total	6,300		$2,156,000	9,534		$3,198,918	10,943		$3,532,776
Total administration and counseling			$1,474,868			$1,807,385			$1,823,852
Total Program Costs			$3,630,868			$5,006,303			$5,356,628

In the community colleges, the distinction between EOPS (Extended Opportunity Programs and Services) students and others is less marked, perhaps because the community colleges have traditionally had greater percentage of minority enrollments. Grade point averages and student persistence are similar for EOPS and non-EOPS students. Minority enrollment increased from 20 to 22.7% of all students between 1969–70 and 1971–72. Table II contains additional data for this segment.

TABLE II

Extended Opportunity Programs and Services

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of students (awards and services)	19,800	24,142	24,298
Total state funds	$4,850,000	$6,170,500	$6,170,500
Average expenditure per student	$245	$256	$254
Total students receiving financial aid (est.)	14,000	15,000	15,000
Average financial aid grant (est.)	$207	$241	$241
Total for financial aid (est.)	$2,910,000	$3,621,300	$3,621,300
% of Total Funds	60	58.6	58.6
Total for Educational Support (est.)	$1,455,000	$1,838,855	$1,858,855
% of Total Funds	30	30.1	30.1
Total for Administration (est.)	$485,000	$555,345	$555,345
% of Total Funds	10	9	9
Planning and Special Projects	–	$135,000	$135,000

Because students selected for EOP programs need special services when they arrive on campus, a high proportion of EOP moneys are devoted to this purpose rather than to financial aid. The Legislature is now considering a proposal (The Emerging Student Program) that would target a guarantee of scholarship moneys on promising students who are still in high school. A student's aspirations would be raised at an early age to include the possibility of college. Knowing that the student is likely to attend college, teachers and counselors would be more likely to channel him into appropriate courses. The student's parents would be affected also by being encouraged to include the possibility of college costs in their financial planning. By tapping the best efforts of all parties to the student's educational preparations for postsecondary education, the need for special EOP remedial and compensatory services may be reduced.

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT ASSISTANCE (in thousands)

University of California	1972–73 (actual) State	Federal	Institutional and Private	Student Fees	Total	1973–74 (estimated) State	Federal	Institutional and Private	Students	Total
Undergraduates:										
Scholarships	$4,757	–	$2,420	–	$7,177	$5,938	–	–	–	$5,938
Grants	846	$3,072	–	$4,500	8,418	1,165	$3,648	$1,719	$8,900	15,432
Institution administered loans	–	6,679	616	3,437	10,732	–	5,358	672	3,434	9,461
Other loans (incl. FISL) [1]	–	–	6,941	–	6,941	–	–	5,000	–	5,000
Work-study	–	3,019	1,228	–	4,247	–	3,290	1,354	–	4,644
GI benefits [1]	–	8,646	–	–	8,646	–	8,646	–	–	8,646
Social security [1]	–	2,852	–	–	2,852	–	2,852	–	–	2,852
Totals, Undergraduate	$5,603	$24,268	$11,205	$7,937	$49,013	$7,103	$23,794	$8,745	$12,331	$51,973
Graduates:										
Fellowships and traineeships	$184	$12,632	$8,183	–	$20,999	$203	$7,978	$9,594	$2,000	$19,775
Health professions	–	–	–	$1,550	1,550	–	2,000	–	1,050	3,050
Fee waivers	737	–	947	–	1,684	625	–	812	–	1,437
Institution administered loans	–	2,474	820	1,656	4,950	–	1,980	852	1,656	4,488
Professional loans	–	1,562	–	–	1,562	–	1,405	–	–	1,405
Work-study	–	1,108	512	–	1,620	–	1,008	563	–	1,571
Other special programs	–	–	3,094	–	3,094	–	–	3,566	–	3,566
Totals, Graduate	$921	$17,776	$13,556	$3,206	$35,459	$828	$14,371	$15,387	$4,706	$35,292
California State University:										
Scholarships	$643	–	$603	–	$1,246	$842	–	$3,186	–	$4,028
Grants and waivers	1,433	$7,103	–	–	8,536	1,459	$6,328	–	–	7,787
Educational opportunity grants	2,088	–	–	–	2,088	3,199	–	–	–	3,199
Professional grants and loans	37	2,501	–	–	2,538	32	1,790	–	–	1,822
Basic grants	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,275	–	–	2,275
Loans	1,399	13,884	27,008	–	42,291	1,199	10,786	18,520	–	30,505
Work	5,418	5,538	727	–	11,683	5,878	6,098	646	–	12,622
GI benefits	–	30,056	–	–	30,056	–	31,000	–	–	31,000
Social security	–	3,748	–	–	3,748	–	3,748	–	–	3,748
Totals, California State University	$11,018	$62,830	$28,338	–	$102,186	$12,609	$62,025	$22,352	–	$96,514

[1] Includes both graduate and undergraduate.

Local Assistance Section

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Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75

Organization Unit	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
LOCAL ASSISTANCE												
GENERAL GOVERNMENT												
Judicial:												
Salaries of Superior Court Judges	$12,807,939	–	$12,807,939	–	$13,533,559	–	$13,533,559	–	$13,624,970	–	$13,624,970	–
Contributions to Judges' Retirement Fund	2,852,025	–	2,852,025	–	3,419,813	–	3,419,813	–	3,980,981	–	3,980,981	–
Totals, Judicial	$15,659,964	–	$15,659,964	–	$16,953,372	–	$16,953,372	–	$17,605,951	–	$17,605,951	–
General Administration:												
Assistance to Cities and Counties for Peace Officer Standards and Training	–	$10,503,497	$10,503,497	–	–	$9,887,042	$9,887,042	–	–	$8,966,054	$8,966,054	–
Office of Criminal Justice Planning —Cash Match for Local Agencies	$269,100	–	269,100	–	$2,393,002	–	2,393,002	–	7,462,898	–	7,462,898	–
Assistance to Cities and Counties for Public Defenders	775,000	–	775,000	–	775,000	–	775,000	–	775,000	–	775,000	–
Payment to Counties for Cost of Homicide Trial	1,170,105	–	1,170,105	–	350,000	–	350,000	–	500,000	–	500,000	–
Payment of Excess Law Enforcement Cost	9,957	–	9,957	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special Statewide Election	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,710,000	–	6,710,000	–
Totals, General Administration	$2,224,162	$10,503,497	$12,727,659	–	3,518,002	$9,887,042	$13,405,044	–	15,447,898	$8,966,054	$24,413,952	
Miscellaneous:												
Storm and Flood Damage Repair	99,750	−366,610	−266,860	–	140,000	−1,318,000	−1,178,000	–	100,000	55,219	155,219	–
Earthquake Damage Repair	−109,696	–	−109,696	–	−15,566	–	−15,566	–	−16,037	–	−16,037	–
Totals, Miscellaneous	−$9,946	−$366,610	−$376,556	–	$124,434	−$1,318,000	−$1,193,566	–	$83,963	$55,219	$139,182	–
Property Tax Relief:												
Senior Citizens' Property Tax Assistance	$59,149,434	–	$59,149,434	–	$62,000,000	–	$62,000,000	–	60,100,000	–	60,100,000	–
Personal Property Tax Relief	134,126,465	–	134,126,465	–	221,876,705	–	221,876,705	–	261,500,000	–	261,500,000	–
Open Space Lands Williamson Act	13,000,000	–	13,000,000	–	18,000,000	–	18,000,000	–	20,000,000	–	20,000,000	–
Homeowners' Property Tax Relief	242,877,651	–	242,877,651	–	651,350,000	–	651,350,000	–	668,550,000	–	668,550,000	–
Renters Tax Relief	–	–	–	–	110,000,000	–	110,000,000	–	45,000,000	–	45,000,000	–
Payments to Local Governments for Sales and Property Tax Revenue Loss	–	–	–	–	2,000	–	2,000	–	4,002,000	–	4,002,000	–
Totals, Property Tax Relief	$449,153,550	–	$449,153,550	–	$1,063,228,705	–	$1,063,228,705	–	$1,059,152,000	–	$1,059,152,000	–
Shared Revenue:												
For General Government:												
Apportionment of Liquor License Fees	–	$12,849,021	$12,849,021	–	–	$13,475,898	$13,475,898	–	–	$13,930,000	$13,930,000	–
Apportionment of Highway Properties Rental Receipts	–	2,472,103	2,472,103	–	–	2,642,000	2,642,000	–	–	2,676,000	2,676,000	–
Apportionment of Off-Highway License Fee	–	140,202	140,202	–	–	576,000	576,000	–	–	1,009,000	1,009,000	–
For County or City Purposes:												
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle License Fees	–	270,694,225	270,694,225	–	–	328,542,554	328,542,554	–	–	332,900,000	332,900,000	–
Apportionment of Cigarette Tax	–	74,845,228	74,845,228	–	–	75,850,000	75,850,000	–	–	76,970,000	76,970,000	–
Apportionment of Highway Carriers Uniform Business License Tax	1,403,327	–	1,403,327	–	1,425,289	–	1,425,289	–	1,496,553	–	1,496,553	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
For Cities and Counties Tideland Development:												
Apportionment of Tideland Revenue	128,709	–	128,709	–	145,000	–	145,000	–	162,000	–	162,000	–
For County Roads:												
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax	–	158,777,379	158,777,379	–	–	153,339,000	153,339,000	–	–	147,535,000	147,535,000	–
For City Streets:												
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax	–	72,438,638	72,438,638	–	–	70,038,000	70,038,000	–	–	67,474,000	67,474,000	–
For County Roads and City Streets:												
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax	–	101,497,523	101,497,523	–	–	98,137,000	98,137,000	–	–	94,423,000	94,423,000	–
Totals, Shared Revenues	$1,532,036	$693,714,319	$695,246,355	–	$1,570,289	$742,600,452	$744,170,741	–	$1,658,553	$736,917,000	$738,575,553	
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$468,559,766	$703,851,206	$1,172,410,972	–	$1,085,394,802	$751,169,494	$1,836,564,296	–	$1,093,948,365	$745,938,273	$1,839,886,638	–
AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES												
Salaries of County Agricultural Commissioners	$171,600	–	$171,600	–	$173,250	–	$173,250	–	$174,900	–	$174,900	–
Assistance to Cities and Counties for Land Under Contract	446	–	446	–	446	–	446	–	446	–	446	–
Payment to Counties for Agricultural Programs	–	$1,915,163	1,915,163	–	–	$1,762,807	1,762,807	–	–	$1,563,000	1,563,000	–
Financial Assistance to Local Fairs	−180,000	7,454,084	7,274,084	–	−105,000	13,262,002	13,157,002	–	543,000	8,885,000	9,428,000	–
Department of Industrial Relations:												
Legislative Mandates	–	–	–	–	2,798,223	–	2,798,223	–	8,972,892	–	8,972,892	–
Workmen's Compensation for Disaster Service Workers	105,257	–	105,257	–	76,800	–	76,800	–	100,000	–	100,000	–
Department of Veterans Affairs:												
County Service Officers	–	–	–	–	500,000	–	500,000	–	500,000	–	500,000	–
TOTALS, AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES	$97,303	$9,369,247	$9,466,550	–	$3,443,719	$15,024,809	$18,468,528	–	$10,291,238	$10,448,000	$20,739,238	–
BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION												
Airport Assistance	–	$1,054,343	$1,054,343	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local Roads and Highways	–	11,488,689	11,488,689	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grade Crossing Protection Works	–	8,986,234	8,986,234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Removal of Abandoned Vehicles	–	41,984	41,984	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bicycle Lane Program	–	4,917	4,917	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Transportation:												
Mass Transportation	–	–	–	–	$122,300	–	$122,300	–	$247,800	–	$247,800	–
Transportation Planning and Research	–	–	–	–	3,233,000	–	3,233,000	–	2,972,100	$1,379,700	4,351,800	–
Local Roads and Highways	–	–	–	–	–	$31,882,487	31,882,487	–	–	23,508,400	23,508,400	–
Grade Crossing Protection Works	–	–	–	–	–	24,089,419	24,089,419	–	–	17,067,000	17,067,000	–
Bicycle Lane Program	–	–	–	–	–	476,000	476,000	–	–	371,000	371,000	–
Airport Assistance	–	–	–	–	–	4,181,955	4,181,955	–	–	2,596,200	2,596,200	–
Legislative Mandates	–	–	–	–	50,000	–	50,000	–	43,200	–	43,200	–
TOTALS, BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION	–	$21,576,167	$21,576,167	–	$3,405,300	$60,629,861	$64,035,161	–	$3,263,100	$44,922,300	$48,185,400	–
RESOURCES												
Special Resources Services and Studies:												
Legislative Mandate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$160,000	$160,000	–
Solid Waste Management Board	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	465,000	465,000	–
Air Resources Board	$3,579,744	–	$3,579,744	–	$4,600,000	–	$4,600,000	–	$4,600,000	–	4,600,000	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development:												
State Financial Assistance to Local Agencies for Boating Facilities, Enforcement and Beach Erosion Control	141,200	6,000,000	6,141,200	–	460,100	6,000,000	6,460,100	–	–	6,200,000	6,200,000	–
Department of Parks and Recreation:												
Grants to Local Governments for Recreation	–	–	–	[d] –$226,725	–	–	–	[d] $816,760	150,000	–	150,000	[d] $64,300
				–				–				[e] 55,823
Department of Water Resources:												
Flood Control	3,993,333	–	3,993,333	–	11,673,300	2,000,000	13,673,300	–	6,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	–
Humboldt Bay	–	–	–	–	–25,000	–	–25,000	–	–25,000	–	–25,000	–
State Water Resources Control Board:												
Assistance for Construction of Water Quality Facilities	–	–	–	[b] 22,320,143	–	–	–	[b] 31,000,000	–	–	–	[b] 29,000,000
TOTALS, RESOURCES	$7,714,277	$6,000,000	$13,714,277	$22,093,418	$16,708,400	$8,000,000	$24,708,400	$31,816,760	$10,725,000	$12,825,000	$23,550,000	$29,120,123
HEALTH AND WELFARE												
Office of Education Liaison	$1,147,250	–	$1,147,250	–	$5,102,824	–	$5,102,824	–	$4,400,000	–	$4,400,000	–
Department of Health:												
Mental Health Services	–	–	–	–	190,814,863	–	190,814,863	–	181,930,542	–	181,930,542	–
Legislative Mandates	–	–	–	–	392,900	–	392,900	–	786,260	–	786,260	–
Alcoholism Program	–	–	–	–	27,044,140	–	27,044,140	–	31,338,443	–	31,338,443	–
Narcotics and Drug Abuse	–	–	–	–	9,000,000	–	9,000,000	–	10,600,000	–	10,600,000	–
Developmental Disabilities	–	–	–	–	159,427,521	–	159,427,521	–	181,956,562	–	181,956,562	–
Medical Assistance Program	–	–	–	–	598,935,000	272,733	599,207,733	–	596,666,527	–	596,666,527	–
Special Social Services Programs	–	–	–	–	10,584,000	–	10,584,000	–	26,592,500	–	26,592,500	–
Assistance to Cities, Counties, and Local Agencies for Health Services	–	–	–	–	30,596,267	–	30,596,267	–	27,331,474	–	27,331,474	–
Totals, Department of Health	–	–	–	–	$1,026,794,691	$272,733	$1,027,067,424	–	$1,057,202,308	–	$1,057,202,308	–
Department of Health Care Services	560,178,728	272,733	560,451,461	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sacramento Medical Center Acquisition	2,000,000	–	2,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Mental Hygiene:												
Assistance to Local Agencies for Mental Health Services	198,913,057	–	198,913,057	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Developmental Disabilities	20,180,427	–	20,180,427	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Public Health:												
Assistance to Counties for Care of Crippled Children	18,261,300	–	18,261,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance to Counties for Tuberculosis Sanatoria	300,147	–	300,147	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance to Counties without Local Health Departments	830,780	–	830,780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance to Local Health Departments	4,797,545	–	4,797,545	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance to Local Agencies for Family Planning	521,753	–	521,753	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Department of Public Health	$24,711,525	–	$24,711,525	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
Department of Employment Development:												
Legislative Mandates	–	–	–	–	$78,000	–	$78,000	–	$156,000	–	$156,000	–
Department of Benefit Payments:												
Payment Systems	705,901,342	–	705,901,342	–	785,343,200	–	785,343,200	–	864,684,000	–	864,684,000	–
Service Demonstration and Regulatory Programs	17,376,130	–	17,376,130	–	184,555	–	184,555	–	191,937	–	191,937	–
County Administration	48,290,470	–	48,290,470	–	48,185,400	–	48,185,400	–	48,702,000	–	48,702,000	–
Totals, Department of Benefit Payments	$771,567,942	–	$771,567,942	–	$833,713,155	–	$833,713,155	–	$913,577,937	–	$913,577,937	–
Department of Corrections:												
Transportation of Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$200,000	–	$200,000	–
Expenses of Returning Fugitives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	700,000	–	700,000	–
Court Costs and County Charges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,051,652	–	1,051,652	–
Department of the Youth Authority:												
Transportation of Persons	–	–	–	–	$43,540	–	$43,540	–	$43,540	–	$43,540	–
Assistance to Counties for Maintenance of Juvenile Homes, Ranches, and Camps	2,980,052	–	2,980,052	–	3,093,080	–	3,093,080	–	3,224,280	–	3,224,280	–
Assistance to Counties for Construction of Juvenile Homes, Ranches and Camps	95,500	–	95,500	–	600,000	–	600,000	–	600,000	–	600,000	–
Assistance for Control of Juveniles including Construction of Border Check Stations	143,646	–	143,646	–	144,308	–	144,308	–	144,308	–	144,308	–
Assistance to County Delinquency Prevention Commissions	33,300	–	33,300	–	33,300	–	33,300	–	33,300	–	33,300	–
Assistance to County Delinquency Prevention Commissions and Research and Training Grants	200,000	–	200,000	–	200,000	–	200,000	–	200,000	–	200,000	–
Assistance to Counties for Special Probation Supervision Programs	20,783,422	–	20,783,422	–	23,592,000	–	23,592,000	–	23,592,000	–	23,592,000	–
Totals, Department of the Youth Authority	$24,235,920	–	$24,235,920	–	$27,706,228	–	$27,706,228	–	$27,837,428	–	$27,837,428	–
TOTALS, HEALTH AND WELFARE	$1,602,934,849	$272,733	$1,603,207,582	–	$1,893,394,898	$272,733	$1,893,667,631	–	$2,005,125,325	–	$2,005,125,325	–
EDUCATION												
Education:												
Apportionments for Public Schools —K thru 12	$1,579,262,193	$3,103,794	$1,582,365,987	–	$2,197,971,966	$3,287,000	$2,201,258,966	–	$2,068,656,612	$3,000,000	$2,071,656,612	–
Apportionments for Community Colleges	(188,066,262)	–	(188,066,262)	–	(259,592,870)	–	(259,592,870)	–	307,329,173	–	307,329,173	–
Special Apportionment for Novato Unified School District	–	–	–	–	628,000	–	628,000	–	–	–	–	–
Continuous School Program	–	–	–	–	800,000	–	800,000	–	800,000	–	800,000	–
Loans to School Districts	291,670	–	291,670	–	−343,150	–	−343,150	–	−271,396	–	−271,396	–
Bilingual Bicultural	140,000	–	140,000	–	141,665	–	141,665	–	143,335	–	143,335	–
Bilingual Education	913,800	–	913,800	–	3,886,200	–	3,886,200	–	4,000,000	–	4,000,000	–
Indian Education Program	82,000	–	82,000	–	322,226	–	322,226	–	260,590	–	260,590	–
Abstract Conceptually Oriented Mathematics Program	494,989	–	494,989	–	315,000	–	315,000	–	–	–	–	–
Instructional Television	567,128	–	567,128	–	570,000	–	570,000	–	570,000	–	570,000	–
Project Share	500,000	–	500,000	–	400,000	–	400,000	–	–	–	–	–
Compensatory Education	10,424,615	–	10,424,615	–	10,818,000	–	10,818,000	–	3,045,000	–	3,045,000	–
Special Elementary School Reading Instruction Program	18,399,069	–	18,399,069	–	18,399,625	–	18,399,625	–	15,349,625	–	15,349,625	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	*Actual 1972–73*				*Estimated 1973–74*				*Estimated 1974–75*			
	General Fund	*Special funds*	*Total*	*Bond funds*	*General Fund*	*Special funds*	*Total*	*Bond funds*	*General Fund*	*Special funds*	*Total*	*Bond funds*
Bilingual Aids	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	243,000	–	243,000	–
Child Development	7,414,443	–	7,414,443	–	42,693,283	–	42,693,283	–	43,036,761	–	43,036,761	–
Grants to Teachers of Handicapped Children	105,556	–	105,556	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pilot Program for Severely Retarded	–	–	–	–	155,000	–	155,000	–	–	–	–	–
Conservation Education	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	275,000	275,000	–
Free Textbooks	13,063,417	–	13,063,417	–	23,989,497	–	23,989,497	–	25,241,939	–	25,241,939	–
Assistance to Public Libraries	800,000	–	800,000	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–
Vocational Education	500,000	–	500,000	–	425,000	–	425,000	–	425,000	–	425,000	–
Career Guidance Centers	–	–	–	–	82,137	–	82,137	–	38,976	–	38,976	–
Assistance to New Community Colleges	–	–	–	–	326,370	–	326,370	–	–	–	–	–
Contributions to Teachers' Retirement Fund	135,000,000	–	135,000,000	–	135,000,000	–	135,000,000	–	135,000,000	–	135,000,000	–
Debt Service on Public School Building Bonds	48,488,764	–	48,488,764	–	46,272,299	–	46,272,299	–	47,999,799	–	47,999,799	–
State School Building Safety Program	–	543,850	543,850	–	–	29,456,150	29,456,150	–	–	–	–	–
School Building Construction	–	−346	−346	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Colleges Extended Opportunity Programs	4,850,000	–	4,850,000	–	6,170,500	–	6,170,500	–	6,170,500	–	6,170,500	–
TOTALS, EDUCATION	$1,821,297,644	$3,647,298	$1,824,944,942	–	$2,490,023,618	$32,743,150	$2,522,766,768	–	$2,659,038,914	$3,275,000	$2,662,313,914	–
TOTALS, LOCAL ASSISTANCE	$3,900,603,839	$744,716,651	[1] $4,645,320,490	[2] $22,093,418	$5,492,370,737	$867,840,047	[1] $6,360,210,784	[2] $31,816,760	$5,782,391,942	$817,408,573	[1] $6,599,800,515	[2] $29,120,123

[a] From the Recreation Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund.
[b] From the State Clean Water Fund.
[c] From the State Construction Program Fund.
[d] From the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund.
[e] From the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974.
[f] From the Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund.
[g] From the California Water Resources Development Bond Fund.
[h] From the Health Science Facilities Construction Fund.
[i] This amount was treated as an expenditure in the 1969–70 fiscal year when transferred from the General Fund and therefore not included in overall budget totals.
[1] Nongovernmental cost fund expenditures are not included in this total.
[2] Bond fund expenditures are not included in overall budget totals.

Schedule 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AID GRANTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75

Department	*Actual 1972–73*			*Estimated 1973–74*			*Estimated 1974–75*		
LOCAL ASSISTANCE	*Grants*	*Reimbursements*	*Total*	*Grants*	*Reimbursements*	*Total*	*Grants*	*Reimbursements*	*Total*
GENERAL GOVERNMENT									
Executive:									
Office of Emergency Services:									
Disaster Relief and Matching Funds to Local Governments	$19,474,513	–	$19,474,513	$25,000,993	–	$25,000,993	$30,588,713	–	$30,588,713
General Administration:									
Office of Criminal Justice Planning	41,729,748	–	41,729,748	59,791,024	–	59,791,024	60,850,000	–	60,850,000
Office of Planning and Research	1,002,750	–	1,002,750	869,166	–	869,166	800,000	–	800,000
Miscellaneous:									
Storm and Flood Damage Repair	–189,418	–	–189,418	–2,289,000	–	–2,289,000	–155,219	–	–155,219
Shared Revenues:									
Federal Receipts from Flood Control Land	192,195	–	192,195	163,481	–	163,481	164,000	–	164,000
Federal Receipts from Forest Reserves	20,735,013	–	20,735,013	27,520,688	–	27,520,688	28,000,000	–	28,000,000
Federal Receipts from Grazing Lands	63,459	–	63,459	71,584	–	71,584	72,000	–	72,000
Federal Potash Lease Rentals	616,023	–	616,023	479,440	–	479,440	480,000	–	480,000
Totals, Shared Revenues	$21,606,690	–	$21,606,690	$28,235,193	–	$28,235,193	$28,716,000	–	$28,716,000
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$83,624,283	–	$83,624,283	$111,607,376	–	$111,607,376	$120,799,494	–	$120,799,494
BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION									
Department of Public Works:									
Local Roads and Highways	$24,830,288	–	$24,830,288	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Transportation:									
Local Roads and Highways	–	–	–	$107,042,213	–	$107,042,213	$36,300,000	–	$36,300,000
RESOURCES									
Department of Parks and Recreation:									
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act	–4,100	–	–4,100	1,169	–	1,169	–	–	–
HEALTH AND WELFARE									
Department of Health:									
Alcoholism Program	–	–	–	2,585,411	$648,996	3,234,407	2,490,900	–	2,490,900
Narcotics and Drug Abuse Program	–	–	–	6,215,270	–	6,215,270	5,273,102	–	5,273,102
Developmental Disabilities Program	–	–	–	2,162,806	8,166,479	10,329,285	1,436,772	$8,177,793	9,614,565
Medical Program	–	–	–	678,940,020	–	678,940,020	692,329,272	–	692,329,272
Medical Program	–	–	–	50,000	–	50,000	–	–	–
Special Social Services Program	–	–	–	69,491,371	–	69,491,371	110,830,732	–	110,830,732
Assistance to Cities, Counties and Local Agencies for Health Services	–	–	–	11,590,761	–	11,590,761	11,590,761	–	11,590,761
Hospital Construction (Hill-Burton Program)	–	–	–	5,381,676	–	5,381,676	2,222,480	–	2,222,480
County Administration—Service Programs	–	–	–	140,697,641	–	140,697,641	130,079,128	–	130,079,128
Totals, Department of Health	–	–	–	$917,114,956	$8,815,475	$925,930,431	$956,253,147	$8,177,793	$964,430,940
Department of Mental Hygiene:									
Mental Health Services	–	$5,829,091	$5,829,091	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of Special Services:									
Developmental Disabilities Program	$6,333,710	4,234,763	10,568,473	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Health Care Services	631,476,354	–	631,476,354	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Public Health:									
Care of Crippled Children	2,342,723	–	2,342,723	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance to Counties without Local Health Departments	130,406	–	130,406	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance to Local Health Departments	4,961,016	–	4,961,016	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospital Construction (Hill-Burton Program)	8,821,477	–	8,821,477	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance for Family Planning	–	3,024,714	3,024,714	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Department of Public Health	$16,255,622	$3,024,714	$19,280,336	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Benefit Payments	1,464,325,851	–	1,464,325,851	$1,454,496,615	–	$1,454,496,615	$1,531,114,906	–	$1,531,114,906
TOTALS, HEALTH AND WELFARE	$2,118,391,537	$13,088,568	$2,131,480,105	$2,371,611,571	$8,815,475	$2,380,427,046	$2,487,368,053	$8,177,793	$2,495,545,846
EDUCATION									
Education	$281,689,371	$48,949,535	$330,638,906	$311,009,852	$44,633,120	$355,642,972	$301,214,411	$43,699,000	$344,913,411
TOTALS, LOCAL ASSISTANCE	$2,508,531,379	$62,038,103	$2,570,569,482	$2,901,979,181	$53,448,595	$2,954,790,776	$2,945,681,958	$51,876,793	$2,997,558,751

SALARIES OF SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

Under the provisions of Section 68206 of the Government Code, the state contributes toward the salary of each judge of the superior courts in accordance with the population of the county as determined by Section 68207 of the Government Code. The amount budgeted is to provide the state's share of salaries for 478 judges in 1973–74 and 1974–75. This amount is not to exceed the monthly salary payable to each office on January 1, 1974.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Program *(General Fund)*	$12,807,939	$13,533,559	$13,624,970

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Salaries of superior court judges *(General Fund)*	$12,807,939	$13,533,559	$13,624,970
Salary increase	–	–	(460,694)
Totals, including 1974–75 salary increase	$12,807,939	$13,533,559	($14,085,664)

APPROPRIATION

Item 19 *(General Fund)*	$13,624,970

CONTRIBUTIONS TO JUDGES' RETIREMENT FUND

The state contributes an amount equal to eight percent of the salaries of Superior and Municipal Court Judges in the state's judicial system to the Judges' Retirement Fund. This contribution is a continuing General Fund appropriation prescribed by Government Code Section 75101. In addition, the state has provided further contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund in the annual Budget Acts and from Emergency Fund appropriations. In the 1972–73 and 1973–74 fiscal years augmentations for the superior and municipal courts' portion of costs were made in the amounts of $499,154 and $943,014 respectively. A budget act augmentation of $1,384,064 for this cost is being proposed in 1974–75. Legislation should be introduced in the 1974 legislative session to assure the solvency of the fund, and to provide complete payment of benefit allowances to retired judges without requiring periodic augmentations from the General Fund.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Judges' retirement contributions for Superior and Municipal Court Judges *	$2,852,025	$3,419,813	$3,980,981

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Judges, retirement contributions for Superior and Municipal Court Judges *(General Fund)*	$2,852,025	$3,419,813	$3,980,981

APPROPRIATIONS

Section 75101, Government Code, continuing appropriation *(General Fund)*	$2,596,917
Item 21 *(General Fund)*	1,384,064

* For State Operations budget, see page 4.

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Program Highlights

The Office of Emergency Services, as the coordinating agency for emergency activities in the state, serves as the conduit for federal assistance to local governmental agencies in California for disaster relief funds and civil defense funds.

Federal funding for emergency actions involving disaster situations covers a variety of calamities, including earthquake, flood and fire. The types of assistance available have increased significantly in recent years as a result of changes in federal laws and regulations. The program, which initially covered only assistance to public agencies, now has been expanded to provide certain types of assistance to individuals and private concerns.

Civil defense funds to support emergency activities of local governments include matching funds for personnel and administrative expenses, matching funds for construction of Emergency Operating Centers, essential items of communications equipment, warning systems, and essential training.

These funds were previously shown as federal funds not reported elsewhere in the State Operations section of the budget.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Disaster relief	$16,171,687	$20,500,000	$25,500,000
Matching funds to local governments for personnel and administrative expenses	2,102,616	3,180,729	3,626,031
Matching funds to local governments for civil defense equipment and training	1,200,210	1,320,264	1,462,682
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES * *(Federal funds)*	$19,474,513	$25,000,993	$30,588,713

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Disaster relief	$16,171,687	$20,500,000	$25,500,000
Matching funds to local governments for personnel and administrative expenses	2,102,616	3,180,729	3,626,031
Matching funds to local governments for civil defense equipment and training	1,200,210	1,320,264	1,462,682
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Federal funds)*	$19,474,513	$25,000,993	$30,588,713

APPROPRIATION	
Grants *(Federal funds)*	$30,588,713

* For State Operations budget, see page 9.

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANTS

All federal comprehensive planning grants (Section 701, U.S. Housing Act of 1954, as amended) to cities, counties and Indian communities under 50,000 population are channelled through the Office of Planning and Research.

Planners in the community assistance section analyze the general plans produced by local agencies to assure (1) conformance with state and federal regulations and (2) that the stated goals of the original grant application have actually been met. Staff also renders technical assistance to local agencies with regard to planning grant applications and preparation and maintenance of General Plans.

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Prior to 1974–75, these funds were not shown in the budget.

Grants were made to 29 agencies in 1972–73 and to 25 agencies in 1973–74. Approximately the same number of agencies will receive grants during the budget year.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Comprehensive Planning Grants: *			
Expenditures *(Federal funds)*	$1,002,750	$869,166	$800,000

APPROPRIATION

Federal Funds

Federal grants	$800,000

Department of Justice

COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

ASSISTANCE TO CITIES AND COUNTIES

Additional training requirements imposed by new laws, rapid changes in the social order and the need for higher individual competence of law enforcement officers have demanded more lengthy and thorough courses of instruction for the state's more than 40,000 local peace officers. Reimbursements from the Peace Officer Training Fund allow the state's 404 police and sheriffs' departments to participate in essential training without loss of manpower.

The reimbursements provided to local governments from the Peace Officer Training Fund increased from 50 percent to 100 percent in the 1971–72 fiscal year. The fiscal condition of the fund will only permit continuation of these higher reimbursements during fiscal year 1972–73 and through the first quarter of fiscal year 1973–74. During the balance of 1973–74, local jurisdictions will be reimbursed for 75 percent of salaries and 100 percent for other expenses. The passage of Chapter 1059, Statutes of 1973 (AB 1640), increased the share of traffic fine moneys to the Peace Officer Training Fund from $1 to $1.25. The anticipated increase in revenues will permit continuation of the reimbursement level of 75 percent for salaries and 100 percent for other expenses in the 1974–75 fiscal year.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Assistance to cities and counties *(Peace Officers' Training Fund)*	$10,503,497	$9,887,042	$8,966,054

APPROPRIATION

Local assistance, Item 41 *(Peace Officers' Training Fund)*	$8,966,054

* For State Operations budget, see page 11.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING[b]

The Federal Omnibus Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended in 1970, and the Crime Control Act of 1973 provide for grants to regional criminal justice planning agencies for improvement of the criminal justice field.

These grants approximate 75 percent of the total block grant made to the state by the federal government.

The application of funds for problem solving at the local agency level will provide problem solutions which should help improve the criminal justice system statewide and make Californians safe from crime in the streets.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Local project allocations[a] *	$41,998,848	$62,184,026	$68,312,898
General Fund	*269,100*	*2,393,002*	*7,462,898*
Federal funds	*41,729,748*	*59,791,024*	*60,850,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 44 *(General Fund)*	$3,375,000
Federal grant awards *(Federal funds)*	60,850,000

ASSISTANCE TO COUNTIES FOR PUBLIC DEFENDERS

Program Objectives

Section 987.6 of the Penal Code provides that the state shall pay to the counties an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the amount actually expended by counties in providing legal assistance to indigents charged with violation of state criminal law or involuntarily detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The subvention in the amount of $775,000 represents the traditional level of state assistance to counties for public defenders.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Assistance to Counties for Public Defenders *(General Fund)*	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Assistance to counties for public defenders *(General Fund)*	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000

APPROPRIATION

Item 46 *(General Fund)*	$775,000

[a] Formerly included in State Operations.
[b] Title changed from California Council on Criminal Justice by Chapter 1047, Statutes of 1973.
* For State Operations budget, see page 19.

PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES FOR COSTS OF HOMICIDE TRIALS

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Payments are made to counties for the costs of homicide trials pursuant to Sections 15201, 15202 and 15203 of the Government Code, and for homicide or conspiracy trials pursuant to Section 4700.2 of the Penal Code.

These costs are in addition to those payable under Sections 4700 and 4700.5 of the Penal Code relating to trials of inmates incarcerated in a Department of Corrections institution or prison.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	ESTIMATED 1974–75
I. Section 4700.2, Penal Code—county court costs	$800,000	$350,000	–
II. Sections 15201–15203, Government Code—county court costs	370,105	–	500,000
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$1,170,105	$350,000	$500,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Payments to counties for court costs *(General Fund)*	$1,170,105	$350,000	$500,000

APPROPRIATION

Item 47 *(General Fund)*	$500,000

PAYMENT OF EXCESS LAW ENFORCEMENT COST

Section 22509 of the Education Code provides the state may partially reimburse state universities and colleges for excessive law enforcement costs incurred as a result of civil disturbances. Costs must be incurred after the campus has been declared in a state of emergency and assistance from local police and sheriff's departments requested. Reimbursements are made at the rate of 50 percent of all local law enforcement costs after $100,000 expense have been incurred by a campus in any three-consecutive-month period. In addition, payment may be made only after a specific appropriation is made by the Legislature.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Payment of excess law enforcement cost *(General Fund)*	$9,957	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Payment of excess law enforcement cost *(General Fund)*	$9,957	–	–

STATE CONTROLLER

Under the provisions of Sections 2229 and 2231 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, effective January 1, 1973, the state is to reimburse local governmental entities for loss of property tax revenues, the costs of new programs, or increased level of service of existing programs which are mandated on local government by legislation or executive regulation. This budget summarizes, in one place, the expenditures for reimbursements to local government for mandated programs. The funds are appropriated to, and disbursed by the State Controller. The amounts shown here are for information. For budgeting purposes, the appropriate program budgets reflect the expenditure of state reimbursements for local mandated programs in their particular area. In addition, a Special Election Proclamation issued June 26, 1973, was deemed by the Governor to contain certain costs which should be reimbursed to local government entities and are therefore included in this presentation.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
V. Legislative mandates	–	$3,321,123	$14,120,352
VI. Special statewide election	–	–	6,710,000
Totals, State-Mandated Local Programs*	–	$3,321,123	$20,830,352
Less amounts shown in other budgets	–	–3,321,123	–20,830,352
Totals, Expenditures	–	–	–

* For State Operations budget, see page 23.

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

Highlights of Program Changes

V. LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

For the 1973 legislative session there were 10 bills chaptered containing appropriations made pursuant to Sections 2229 and 2231 of the Revenue and Taxation Code (Senate Bill 90) and two bills (Chapters 1165 and 1169, Statutes of 1973) requiring estimates of appropriation which are included in this budget. The expenditures are shown in the budgets of the state departments in whose program area the legislation most appropriately lies, and is tabulated below.

Chapter	Bill		Program Budget	1973–74	1974–75
16	SB	117	General Government	$2,000	$2,000
521	AB	24	Department of Transportation	–	43,200
954	SB	1365	Department of Health	9,900	20,000
1012	AB	580	Department of Employment Development	78,000	156,000
1021	AB	750	Department of Industrial Relations	106,000	424,000
1022	AB	751	Department of Industrial Relations	1,096,000	2,192,000
1023	AB	752	Department of Industrial Relations	1,582,223	6,328,892
1061	AB	1762	Department of Health	383,000	766,260
1147	SB	246	Department of Industrial Relations	14,000	28,000
1165	SB	702	Special Resources Services and Studies	–	160,000
1169	SB	911	General Government	–	4,000,000
1175	SB	1221	Department of Transportation	50,000	–
			Totals	$3,321,123	$14,120,352

VI. SPECIAL STATEWIDE ELECTION

General Description

On June 26, 1973 the Governor issued a Special Election Proclamation, which, although it is not an executive regulation, was deemed to contain certain costs of the election which are reimbursable to local government entities. $6,710,000 is being provided for that purpose during the budget year.

APPROPRIATIONS	1974–75
Item 85 *(General Fund)*—General Government	($4,002,000)
Item 294 *(General Fund)*—Department of Health	(786,260)
Item 365 *(General Fund)*—Department of Employment Development	(156,000)
Item 179 *(General Fund)*—Department of Industrial Relations	(8,972,892)
Item 239 *(California Environmental Protection Fund)*—Resources	(160,000)
Item 56 *(General Fund)*—Special Statewide Election	(6,710,000)

SPECIAL STATEWIDE ELECTION

November 6, 1973

On June 26, 1973 the Governor issued a Special Election Proclamation. Although the proclamation is not an executive regulation, the Governor has deemed that certain costs of the election are reimbursable to local government entities.

As a consequence, $6,710,000 has been included in this budget for fiscal year 1974–75 to reimburse local government entities (1) which, on November 6, 1973, were governed by charter provisions requiring recognition of designated state holidays and therefore are required to provide premium pay for employees who worked on any designated state holiday, or (2) which had in existence on November 6, 1973, a binding employer-employee agreement requiring premium pay on any designated state holiday. Payment is to be made for actual costs related to the November 6 election on the proportionate basis that the tax and expenditure limitations initiative bears to the entire ballot configuration. The money proposed in this budget item is the estimated amount needed to pay local agencies for the reimbursable election costs.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Special statewide election *(General Fund)*	–	–	$6,710,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Special statewide election *(General Fund)*	–	–	$6,710,000

APPROPRIATION	
Item 56 *(General Fund)*	$6,710,000

[a] Neither receipts nor expenditures of federal funds are included in the overall budget totals.

STORM AND FLOOD DAMAGE REPAIR

The program provides financial assistance to local governmental entities of this state for the permanent repair and restoration of damaged publicly owned facilities such as: buildings and utilities; levees, dams, and channels; and streets, roads, and bridges.

When the Legislature makes funds available to the State Allocation Board and the Department of Finance for a specifically declared disaster period, the reported damages are investigated by the Departments of General Services, Water Resources, and Transportation to ascertain the level of assistance which can be provided. Agreements between local agencies and the state are entered into and payments are made as reimbursements for costs incurred. Audits are performed by the State Controller's office.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Totals, Storm and Flood Damage Repair	–$456,278	–$3,467,000	–
General Fund	*99,750*	*140,000*	*$100,000*
California Water Fund	*310,299*	*393,000*	*400,000*
Street and Highway Disaster Account (State Transportation Fund)	*–676,909*	*–1,711,000*	*–344,781*
Street and Highway Disaster Fund (federal) [a]	*–189,418*	*–2,289,000*	*–155,219*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Declaration of storm or flood damage disasters were received from four local agencies in connection with the September 1, 1972, to June 30, 1973, designated storm period (Chapter 1284, Statutes of 1972) and from one local agency within the designated period July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1974 (Chapter 624, Statutes of 1973).

Proposed expenditures for 1974–75 represent payments to be made in connection with prior year disasters and completion of investigations in connection with currently filed claims.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Total Expenditures, Storm and Flood Damage Repair	–$456,278	–$3,467,000	–
General Fund	*99,750*	*140,000*	*$100,000*
California Water Fund	*310,299*	*393,000*	*400,000*
Street and Highway Disaster Account (State Transportation Fund)	*–676,909*	*–1,711,000*	*–344,781*
Street and Highway Disaster Fund (federal) [a]	*–189,418*	*–2,289,000*	*–155,219*

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE REPAIR

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Repayment of principal loan balances by local agencies for the replacement, repair, or reconstruction of any public facility which was damaged or destroyed by an earthquake after July 1, 1952.

	Project Detail		
City of Bakersfield	–$40,000	–	–
Eureka City	–15,110	–$15,566	–$16,037
City of Monrovia	–11,000	–	–
County of Tulare	–43,586	–	–
Totals, Program Repayments	–$109,696	–$15,566	–$16,037

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Earthquake damage repair *(General Fund)*	–$109,696	–$15,566	–$16,037

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Repayment of loans by local agencies	–$109,696	–$15,566	–$16,037

[a] Neither receipts nor expenditures of federal funds are included in the overall budget totals.

SENIOR CITIZENS PROPERTY TAX ASSISTANCE

Senior citizens property tax assistance provides financial assistance to senior citizens with limited income for local property tax payments.

The eligibility requirements for the Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Program were broadened commencing with 1972–73 as a result of the passage of Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session. The enactment of Chapter 917 and 1230, Statutes of 1972, provided additional assistance to the low-income senior citizens. Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972, increased the homeowners' property tax exemption which will interact with the Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Program by reducing the amount of assistance required under the program.

Chapter 1267, Statutes of 1973, provides a partial offset to that reduction by extending the Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Program to include senior citizens on welfare. This change will substantially increase the number of participants in the program in the 1974–75 fiscal year.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Property tax assistance *(General Fund)*	$59,149,434	$62,000,000	$60,100,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Property tax assistance	$59,149,434	$62,000,000	$60,100,000

APPROPRIATION

Item 80 *(General Fund)*	$60,100,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

This program reimburses local governments for revenue losses resulting from the business inventory tax exemptions.

The Personal Property Tax Relief Program has been modified through the enactment of Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972. This will increase the exemption from 30 percent to 45 percent for the fiscal year 1973–74 and from 45 percent to 50 percent for the fiscal year 1974–75 and years thereafter.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Personal property tax relief	$134,126,465	$221,876,705	$261,500,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Personal property tax relief *(General Fund)*	$134,126,465	$221,876,705	$261,500,000

APPROPRIATION

Item 81 *(General Fund)*	$261,500,000

HOMEOWNERS' PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

This program reduces the property tax burden of homeowners. State reimbursements are provided to local governments to make up the revenues lost because of the homeowners property tax exemption.

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972, increased the exemption from $750 to $1,750, and extended it to owner occupied multiple housing units for the 1973–74 fiscal year and years thereafter. This budget also includes an allocation of 10c per claim allocation to counties, in accordance with Chapter 208, Statutes of 1973–74, to offset the costs of providing specific kinds of information.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Homeowners' property tax relief	$242,877,651	$651,350,000	$668,550,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Homeowners' property tax relief *(General Fund)*	$242,877,651	$651,350,000	$668,550,000

APPROPRIATION	
Item 83 *(General Fund)*	$668,550,000

SUBVENTIONS FOR OPEN SPACE

This program provides financial assistance to cities, counties and school districts to encourage the preservation of open-space land for beneficial use by their citizens.

Article XXVIII of the California Constitution permits land under enforceable restrictions for open space uses to be assessed at other than market value based on its restricted use. Recent legislation provides that the Secretary for Resources can authorize state payments to local government for land under restricted assessment and that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall make open space apportionments to eligible school districts. State subventions, together with the Land Conservation Act, give local government the tools to adopt land use policies that will preserve prime agricultural land and provide adequate open space while concurrently providing a measure of tax relief to local government and school districts. The program is expected to continue on a somewhat lower level of reimbursements than anticipated at time of implementation, due to the effects of Chapter 1406 of 1972, on property tax levies.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Assistance to cities, counties and school districts for the preservation of open space	$13,000,000	$18,000,000	$20,000,000

APPROPRIATION			
Item 82 *(General Fund)*	–	–	$20,000,000

RENTERS' TAX RELIEF

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 added a new state program to provide tax relief to qualified renters.

For taxable years beginning January 1, 1973, renters are to receive a tax credit of $25 to $45 depending upon their adjusted gross income. This tax credit is to be deducted from the renters' income tax liability. If the credit exceeds the amount of the income tax liability, a refund of the balance is to be made.

The provisions for renters relief are available to those renters who are not eligible for the homeowners property tax relief also provided in SB 90.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Renters tax relief *(General Fund)*	–	$110,000,000	$45,000,000
Refunds	–	45,000,000	45,000,000
Tax credits [a]	–	65,000,000	(75,000,000)
APPROPRIATION			
Item 84 *(General Fund)*			$45,000,000

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR SALES AND PROPERTY TAX REVENUE LOSS

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 provided that any loss of revenue to local government caused by any classification or exemption of sales or property tax shall be reimbursed for the 1973 assessment year and future years.

The 1973 Legislature passed two bills, Chapter 16, Statutes of 1973–74 and Chapter 1169, Statutes of 1973–74, which did result in a tax loss. This budget proposes the necessary funds to reimburse local governments for the tax loss as a result of that legislation.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Payment to local government	–	$2,000	$4,002,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Payments to cities and counties	–	$2,000	$4,002,000
APPROPRIATION			
Item 85 *(General Fund)*	–	–	$4,002,000

SHARED REVENUES

Shared revenues consist of those classes of receipts collected by the state and then apportioned to local government in accordance with various statutory provisions. These dollars are included in budget totals and are accounted as state expenditures even though the state function is primarily that of an intermediary.

Major activities of this type include apportionments of motor vehicle license fees, motor vehicle fuel tax, cigarette tax, liquor license fees, and federal receipts from federal reserves.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. For general government	$37,068,016	$44,929,091	$46,331,000
II. For county and city purposes	679,785,029	727,476,843	720,960,553
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$716,853,045	$772,405,934	$767,291,553
General Fund	*1,532,036*	*1,570,289*	*1,658,553*
Special funds	*693,714,319*	*742,600,452*	*736,917,000*
Federal funds [b]	*21,606,690*	*28,235,193*	*28,716,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1974–75
Special Items of Expense:	
Shared revenues	$767,291,553
General Fund	*1,658,553*
Special funds	*736,917,000*
Federal funds [b]	*28,716,000*

[a] Amounts allowed as tax credits in 1973–74 are appropriated from the General Fund as a result of Chapter 952, Statutes of 1973. In 1974–75 these credits will result in a reduction of revenue from personal income tax.

[b] The expenditure of these funds is not included in the overall budget totals.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Assistance to Counties for Agricultural Purposes

GENERAL ANALYSIS

This program of subvention assistance to counties consists of the following:

1. Salaries of county agricultural commissioners are supported in part by the state in recognition of the need to maintain a level of compensation necessary to secure more adequate and uniform enforcement of the provisions of the Food and Agricultural Code.

2. Assistance to counties for land under contract is for the purpose of preserving prime agricultural lands for agricultural uses and is presently limited to Fresno County.

3. Payments to counties for agricultural programs are of three types:

A. Apportionments as partial reimbursement for county expense incurred in carrying out agricultural programs authorized by the Food and Agricultural Code that are supervised by the Department of Food and Agriculture. These apportionments are funded by an annual transfer of unclaimed refundable gasoline taxes applicable to agricultural use.

B. Apportionments as partial reimbursement for county costs of administration and enforcement of regulations relating to pest control operations, economic poisons, restricted materials, and environmentally harmful materials. This county work supports department efforts in this operational area. These apportionments are funded from an assessment of not to exceed eight mills ($0.008) per dollar of sales of registered and labeled economic poisons for use in California. Of these funds five-eighths of the total is available for return to the counties.

C. Return to each county which employs an agricultural commissioner one-half of the fees collected from licensing pesticide dealers residing in that county. These payments are to be used by the county for enforcement and administration of the regulations relating to pesticide dealers.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
V. Assistance to counties for agricultural purposes	$2,087,209	$1,936,503	$1,738,346
General Fund	*172,046*	*173,696*	*175,346*
Department of Agriculture Fund	*1,915,163*	*1,762,807*	*1,563,000*

Highlights of Program Change

On January 1, 1974, Inyo County employed a county agricultural commissioner and the state agreed to participate with the county in payment of his salary. This addition brings to 53 the number of counties receiving this state assistance.

The amount of the annual transfer of unclaimed refundable gasoline taxes applicable to agricultural use continues in fiscal year 1974–75 as $2,230,000. The amount available for apportionment to counties is estimated as $730,000 in both fiscal years 1973–74 and 1974–75. However, in fiscal year 1973–74, there is an additional $74,807 available for apportionment. This amount is the unexpended balance of the $1,000,000 continuing appropriation for emergency pest detection, eradication, or research.

There is an estimated $125,000 reduction in fiscal year 1974–75 of the amount available for apportionment as partial reimbursement for county costs of pest control work. This reduction is due to the decrease in the assessment from the maximum allowable eight mills ($0.008) to six mills ($0.006) per dollar of pesticides sales. Five-eighths of this mill tax is paid to the counties.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Salaries of county agricultural commissioners *(General Fund)*	$171,600	$173,250	$174,900
Land under contract *(General Fund)*	446	446	446
Agricultural programs supervised by state *(Department of Agriculture Fund)*	812,288	804,807	730,000
Apportionments for pest control operations, economic poisons, restricted materials, and environmentally harmful material regulations *(Department of Agriculture Fund)*	1,083,440	937,500	812,500
Pesticide dealer regulations *(Department of Agriculture Fund)*	19,435	20,500	20,500
Totals, Local Assistance	$2,087,209	$1,936,503	$1,738,346
General Fund	*172,046*	*173,696*	*175,346*
Department of Agriculture Fund	*1,915,163*	*1,762,807*	*1,563,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 114 *(General Fund)*	$174,900
Item 115 *(General Fund)*	446
Section 224(3), Food and Agricultural Code *(Department of Agriculture Fund)*	730,000
Section 12844, Food and Agricultural Code *(Department of Agriculture Fund)*	812,500
Section 12112, Food and Agricultural Code *(Department of Agriculture Fund)*	20,500

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance to Local Fairs

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Provision is made to provide financial assistance both in the area of operational support and for capital outlay for the 24 county fairs, the two citrus fruit fairs, and 51 of the district agricultural associations. These latter entities are the succesors of the regional agricultural associations which first received financial assistance from the state in 1861. This assistance is for the purpose of conducting annual fairs and exhibitions of the state's resources and products. Five fairs receive fixed annual appropriations. The others receive support allocations based upon premiums paid and upon a proof of financial need. There are also continuing appropriations for capital outlay purposes at the eligible fairs. These amounts are distributed by the Director of Food and Agriculture with the approval of the State Public Works Board.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Financial assistance to local fairs	$7,274,084	$14,157,002	$9,428,000
General Fund	*–180,000*	*–105,000*	*543,000*
Fair and Exposition Fund	*7,454,084*	*14,262,002*	*8,885,000*

Highlights of Program Change

To partially offset inflationary cost increases not recognized by the continued ceiling of $65,000 apportionment per eligible fair (Section 19627, Business and Professions Code) for encouragement of its activities, a proposed appropriation of $250,000 from the Fair and Exposition Fund is included to permit a $5,000 augmentation to this apportionment where there is proven need.

The San Francisco Cow Palace (District 1-A Agricultural Association) is required to make building corrections to meet fire and life safety standards. A proposed appropriation from the General Fund of $150,000 is included for this purpose. A further proposed General Fund appropriation of $498,000 will be used for relocation of the box office and entrance, for additional restrooms, and for painting, reroofing, and exterior repairs to the Cow Palace.

A $1,000,000 appropriation from the Fair and Exposition Fund is proposed in augmentation of the present continuing appropriation of $2,250,000 for fire and life safety capital outlay purposes at the 74 eligible fairs.

A $500,000 appropriation from the Fair and Exposition Fund is proposed for loans to fairs for capital outlay projects, major maintenance projects, or emergencies. The requirements for receipt and repayment of these loans are contained in Chapter 276, Statutes of 1973. There is an estimated repayment of $100,000 in the budget year for the $1,000,000 in loans expected to be made in the current year.

Estimated expenditures in fiscal year 1973–74 include $2,417,207 of carryover balances available which are to be used for capital outlay purposes. These prior year balances are combined with the estimated expenditure of the annual continuing appropriation of $2,250,000 for capital outlay purposes at the 74 eligible fairs. Should balances remain at the end of the current year, they will be available for expenditure in the budget year.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
District Agricultural Associations	$4,852,788	$8,915,891	$6,331,650
County agricultural fairs	2,241,296	4,661,611	2,716,350
Citrus fruit fairs	180,000	579,500	380,000
Totals, Local Assistance	$7,274,084	$14,157,002	$9,428,000
General Fund	*–180,000*	*–105,000*	*543,000*
Fair and Exposition Fund	*7,454,084*	*14,262,002*	*8,885,000*

APPROPRIATIONS

District 1-A Agricultural Association, Item 118 *(General Fund)*	$648,000
Encouragement of county fairs and district agricultural association fairs, Item ___ *(Fair and Exposition Fund)*	250,000
Engineering services to fairs, Item ___ *(Fair and Exposition Fund)*	89,301
Capital outlay for fairs, Item ___ *(Fair and Exposition Fund)*	1,000,000
Authorization, loans for capital outlay, major maintenance, or emergencies, Item ___ *(Fair and Exposition Fund)*	(500,000)
Continuing Appropriations From Fair and Exposition Fund:	
Los Angeles County Fair, Business and Professions Code, Section 19622 (b)	250,000
District 1-A Agricultural Association, Business and Professions Code, Section 19622 (c)	250,000
District 48 Agricultural Association, Business and Professions Code, Section 19622 (d)	125,000
Citrus Fruit Fairs, Business and Professions Code, Section 19626	180,000
County and district agricultural association fairs, Business and Professions Code, Sections 19627 and 19627.3	4,680,000
County, district agricultural association, and citrus fruit fairs, Business and Professions Code, Section 19630	2,160,699

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

General Analysis

This program reflects the costs of reimbursing local governmental agencies under provisions of Section 2231(a), Revenue and Taxation Code, for four legislative mandates.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Legislative mandates *(General Fund)*	–	$2,798,223	$8,972,892

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Chapters 1021 (AB 750), 1022 (AB 751), 1023 (AB 752), and 1147 (SB 246), Statutes of 1973, which become operative on April 1, January 1, April 1, and January 1, 1974, respectively, involve mandates relating to workmen's compensation for an annual General Fund obligation of $8,972,892. The legislation contains appropriations of $2,812,223 for partial-year operation in the 1973–74 fiscal year. The budget proposes an appropriation to finance the mandates of these legislative measures in 1974–75.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Legislative Mandates *(General Fund)*	–	$2,798,223	$8,972,892

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 179 *(General Fund)*	$8,972,892

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR DISASTER SERVICE WORKERS

This program provides for the hospitalization and medical care of disaster service workers, and services of the State Compensation Insurance Fund in cases where disaster service workers are injured, as provided by Chapter 10 of Part 1, Division 4 of the Labor Code.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Workmen's Compensation for Disaster Service Workers *(General Fund)*	$105,257	$76,800	$100,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation *(expenditures)*	$105,257	$76,800	$100,000

APPROPRIATION

Item 121 *(General Fund)*	$100,000

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

COUNTY VETERAN SERVICE OFFICES

County veteran service offices furnish the veteran or his dependent information concerning his rights and benefits. They assist in filing applications for these benefits and help the claimant obtain necessary substantiating documents such as marriage, death, and birth certificates and divorce decrees. These offices also work in cooperation with the county welfare departments in the veterans referral system. This is a continuing effort to assist veterans in developing entitlements to federal benefits.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
County veteran service offices	$499,999	$500,000	$500,000
General Fund	–	*500,000*	*500,000*
Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943	*499,999*	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
County veteran service offices	$499,999	$500,000	$500,000
General Fund	–	*500,000*	*500,000*
Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943	*499,999*	–	–

APPROPRIATION

Item 192 *(General Fund)*	$500,000

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

The Department of Transportation program structure includes a local assistance category of programs which groups the local assistance activities of the department in terms of the purposes they serve. Many of the programs are based on state or federal legislation which set funding levels and specify desired results. Others are discretionary to the department, the Aeronautics Board and the California Highway Commission and contribute to statewide transportation goals.

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

This program provides assistance to local governments and regional transportation planning agencies (RTPA's) encouraging their full participation in the planning process of the California transporation system. Major emphasis in the development of statewide transportation systems has been placed on the involvement of local and regional governments to include citizen participation in the conception and implementation of these systems. Forty-one regional transportation planning agencies are responsible for the completion of initial regional transportation plans by April, 1975. These regional plans will be included in the California transportation plan, which must be completed by January, 1976. The division will expand its support for the RTPA's to assist them in meeting plan completion deadlines.

Authority: Chapter 1253, Statutes 1972 (AB 69).

Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972, (Assembly Bill 69), established the Department of Transportation in the Business and Transportation Agency by creating two new divisions, the Division of Transportation Planning and the Division of Mass Transportation, and by transferring the Department of Public Works and the Department of Aeronautics to this newly constituted department.

MASS TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

Increased effort in the mass transportation program is primarily related to the growing contact and interface with local transit properties, cities and counties in the development of the state transportation plan, the administration of the Sales Tax for Transportation Funds (SB 325 funds) and the need to assist and optimize effort of local jurisdictions in their assessment of public transportation needs. Effort will include the preparation and revision of rules pertaining to the Transportation Development Act of 1971 for adoption by the Secretary, Business and Transportation Agency. Recommendations will also be made to the secretary on conflicts between transportation planning agencies and operating agencies over the distribution of local transportation funds (SB 325 funds). General, administrative audits of transportation planning agencies' programs are anticipated and will become greater in number and complexity as the agencies become more involved as additional transit operations are created. Development of transportation corridor studies are being monitored and technical transit data is being furnished for development of transportation corridor plans.

Grant assistance and consulting services are being made available to advise on the acquisition and offer functional direction to local public transit operators on the use of grants. Increased effort also is related to the growing necessity to provide the Governor with information related to of all federal transit grants, to prioritize authorization of grants to transit operators according to need and to provide an information focal point source within the department. Liaison with federal, state, county and regional transportation planning agencies, operating properties and manufacturing concerns is being maintained to strengthen the use of mass transportation services, equipment and facilities to satisfy public needs.

Authority

Chapter 1253, Statutes 1972 (AB 69).

AERONAUTICS PROGRAM

The local assistance element is comprised of the following components:

- Technical assistance to local entities.
- State airport heliport financial assistance (CAAP).
- Coordinating federal airport heliport financial assistance (ADAP).
- Regulatory action and assistance.
- Engineering assistance.
- Airport planning (layout).
- Federal, state and local aviation coordination.

Funding for the airport facilities development and construction program was authorized by Chapter 2028, Statutes of 1965, providing for transfer to the Aeronautics Account of all moneys in the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account attributable to the fuel consumed in propelling general aviation aircraft. The statute further provides for payment of specified tax refunds for the support of the Aeronautics Program, and pro rata cost of the State Controller and Board of Equalization. The remainder is available for local assistance allocation by Division of Aeronautics is made in accordance with Division 9 of the Public Utilities Code.

A minimum of $5,000 annually is allocated on a matching basis to each publicly owned airport for airport improvements. Additionally, Division of Aeronautics allocates funds for specific airport acquisition and development projects. The Aeronautics Board reviews these projects in detail and allocates funds on a priority basis.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

AERONAUTICS PROGRAM—Continued

Noise Standards

Airport noise standards in the State Administrative Code became effective in December, 1971. These regulations (Section 5012) have a schedule for stricter standards in the future. Enforcement responsibility lies with the counties. However, Section 5050 provides that any affected or interested person or any government agency disagreeing with the county's findings may appeal to aeronautics.

Aeronautics shall investigate the validity of the county's findings.

Amended Permits

Recent legislation has required airports to obtain amended operating permits before expanding existing facilities. Before such a request can be approved, Aeronautics must review safety and environmental aspects of the proposed expansion. This involves physical site inspection, study of new flight patterns, review of plans, investigation of environmental impact statement, publication of public notice and scheduling of public hearings. The time to process a request varies; however, time records indicate an average of one month to process each request. It is estimated that an average of 53 requests will be submitted annually.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

1. Federal-Aid Secondary System

This component is a cooperative endeavor between federal, state and county governments to improve the 9,600-mile county federal-aid secondary system which provides feeder roads to the state highway system. Federal funds are made available to the counties through the State Highway Fund at levels based on area, rural populations, and mileage of postal routes. State matching funds are allocated to each county in amounts equal to 50 percent of the federal amounts up to a maximum of $100,000 per year. If the federal apportionment to a county is less than $100,000 or more than $500,000 in a year, that county may exchange its federal apportionment or that portion of its apportionment over $500,000 for an equal amount of nonfederal funds from the State Highway Fund.

The department's role is to disburse federal and state funds to counties, provide statewide coordination, and assist in developing projects. Funding levels are based on the availability of federal revenues.

Authority

- Title 23, U.S. Code.
- Section 2300, Streets and Highways Code.
- Section 2308, Streets and Highways Code.

2. City and County Urban Extensions

This component provides state revenues which contribute to the improvement of the urban portions of the federal-aid secondary system. Federal-aid secondary funds are not provided for such use in cities even though portions of the federal-aid system lie within cities.

California statutes limit the extent of state participation to 50 percent of the cost of each project up to a maximum of $500,000 annually for any one agency.

The funding level included in this budget is based on current California Highway Commission policy setting the annual allocation of $5,000,000.

Authority

Section 143.3, Streets and Highways Code.

3. TOPICS (Traffic Operations Program to Increase Capacity and Safety)

The TOPICS component utilizes traffic engineering methods to increase the effectiveness and safety of existing urban roads and streets on the type II federal-aid primary and other federal-aid systems. There are 307 cities and 38 counties which have urban areas with populations over 5,000 persons that are eligible for TOPICS funds.

The department is assisted in administering the program by an advisory committee which represents the cities and counties in establishing policies and procedures. The program funding level is based on available federal revenues and the capability of the cities and counties to develop projects which meet federal requirements. The cities and counties and the federal government share the costs of TOPICS projects. In budgeting funds for TOPICS the department and the highway commission are in effect disbursing federal resources with the exception of funds for statewide coordination which are provided from state highway revenues. Since federal funds for this program are no longer available, activity in this program will be confined to administering and finalizing projects funded in previous fiscal years.

Authority

Title 23, U.S. Code.
Section 2300, Streets and Highways Code.

4. Railroad Crossings

This component reduces the number of train-vehicle collisions on city streets and county roads by constructing grade separation structures, or installing and maintaining grade crossing protection devices.

Under state legislation the program is coordinated primarily by the California Public Utilities Commission and financed jointly by the cities, counties, railroads and the state. Recent legislation increased our contribution for this effort by five million dollars.

Authority

Title 23, U.S. Code.
Sections 1201 and 1202, Public Utilities Code.
Section 1201, Public Utilities Code.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

5. Unassigned Local Assistance

This component correlates state and local highway programs and provides miscellaneous services to cities and counties. It includes maintaining records upon which apportionments are based, providing engineering assistance, coordinating storm damage programs, coordinating the Special Bridge Replacement Program, and providing other administrative services.

The Special Bridge Replacement Program included as a part of unassigned local assistance, was authorized by the 1970 Federal-aid Highway Act. Its objective is to assist the states in replacing bridges found to be unsafe because of structural deficiences, physical deterioration or functional obsolescence. Federal rate of participation in this program is limited to 75 percent of the structure cost. The county bridge replacements on federal-aid secondary routes are handled in the same manner as other FAS projects.

Authority

Title 23, U.S. Code.
Sections 2105, 2106, 2107.5, and 2413 Streets and Highways Code.

6. Federal-Aid Urban System

This component contributes to improved urban mobility and safety by financing improvements on the newly created federal-aid urban system. There are 16 urbanized areas with populations over 50,000 persons which are eligible for federal-aid urban funds. Funds may be expended on urban system route improvements and fringe parking facilities.

The department is assisted in administering the program by an advisory committee which represents cities, counties, public owned transit lines, and organizations of public highway users in establishing policies and procedures.

Authority

Title 23, U.S. Code.
Section 2351 and 2355–2360, Streets and Highways Code.

7. Local Bicycle Lanes

This component responds to the increased use of bicycles as a means of transportation and seeks to stimulate the use of local gas tax funds for increasing the capacity and safety of local streets and roads by providing bicycle lanes.

Moneys from the account established under Section 2106, S & H Code, are allocated to cities and counties for bicycle lane construction. Funds available are $360,000 per fiscal year less departmental administrative costs.

Highest priorities are assigned to those projects involving federal participation and providing bicycle lanes separated from vehicular traffic. The maximum amount available to any agency is limited to its population pro rata of the total population of all agencies submitting valid applications.

Authority

Section 2106 and 2370–7375, Streets and Highways Code.

8. Legislative Mandates

This component includes costs of reimbursing local governmental agencies under the provisions of Section 2231(a) Revenue and Taxation Code for two legislative mandates:

a. Chapter 1175, Statutes of 1973 (SB 1221)—requires the Southern California Rapid Transit District to prepare by March 31, 1974 a Comprehensive Plan for the development of preferential facilities for high occupancy vehicles. $50,000 is provided in the current year by the General Fund to reimburse the district for incurred costs.

b. Chapter 521, Statutes of 1973 (AB 24)—requires San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit to have elected, rather than appointed, directors. $43,200 was appropriated by this bill to pay for election costs.

Authority

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 (SB 90-72).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Transportation planning	–	282.2	285.4	–	$9,891,100	$14,087,900
Mass transportation	–	4.8	9.4	–	122,300	247,800
Aeronautics	–	13.4	18.2	–	4,160,855	2,576,500
Highway program	–	238.5	218.5	–	160,880,460	71,187,000
Legislative mandates	–	–	–	–	50,000	43,200
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *	–	538.9	531.5	–	$175,104,715	$88,142,400
State Highway Account				–	*167,041,460*	*80,532,400*
General Fund				–	*3,405,300*	*3,263,100*
Aeronautics Account				–	*4,181,955*	*2,596,200*
Bicycle Lane Account				–	*476,000*	*371,000*
Transportation Planning and Research Account				–	–	*1,379,700*

* For the State Operations budget, see page 91.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	–	562.1	539.5	–	$7,250,565	$7,948,574
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(92,976)	(106,789)
Estimated salary savings	–	*–23.2*	*–8*	–	*–542,400*	*–144,100*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	538.9	531.5	–	$6,708,165	$7,804,474
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	861,013	943,893
Totals, Personal Services	–	538.9	531.5	–	$7,569,178	$8,748,367
Operating Expenses and Equipment				–	5,774,295	7,286,316
Recoveries				–	*–2,386,548*	*–3,040,483*
Totals, Support				–	$10,956,925	$12,994,200
Local Assistance:						
Subventions to other public organizations				–	163,621,790	74,734,000
Legislative mandates				–	50,000	43,200
Bicycle lanes				–	476,000	371,000
Subtotals				–	164,147,790	75,148,200
Net Totals, Expenditures				–	$175,104,715	$88,142,400
State Highway Account				–	*167,041,460*	*89,532,400*
General Fund				–	*3,405,300*	*3,263,100*
Aeronautics Account				–	*4,181,955*	*2,596,200*
Bicycle Lane Account				–	*476,000*	*371,000*
Transportation Planning and Research Account				–	–	*1,379,700*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 215 *(General Fund)*	$247,800
Item 217 *(Transportation Planning and Research Account)*	1,379,700
Item 218 *(State Highway Account)*	9,716,400
Item 219 *(State Highway Account)*	1,000,000
Item 220 *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*	19,700
Item 221 *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*	376,500
Item 222 *(Transportation Planning and Research Account, State Transportation Fund)*	(12,708,200)
Sections 1231.1 and 1231.2 of Public Utilities Code *(State Highway Account)*	1,000,000
Section 190 of Streets and Highways Code *(State Highway Account)*	15,000,000
Section 2210.5 of Streets and Highways Code *(State Highway Account)*	4,100,000
Section 143.3 of Streets and Highways Code *(State Highway Account)*	5,000,000
Section 183 of Streets and Highways Code *(State Highway Account)*	3,509,000
Section 2208 Streets and Highways Code *(State Highway Account)*	1,250,000
Apportionment to cities, counties and airport districts (Sections 21682 and 21683 Public Utilities Code) *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*	700,000
Acquisition and development of airports (Section 21683 Public Utilities Code) *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*	1,100,000
Development of recreation and training airstrips (Section 21683 Public Utilities Code) *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*	150,000
Loans to local agencies (Section 21602 and 21680–21683 Public Utilities Code *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*	250,000
Grants *(Federal funds)*	36,300,000
Contributions *(Other funds)*	3,657,000
Bicycle Lane Account	371,000
Legislative Mandates, Ch. 521/73, General Fund	43,200

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS *

The Department of Public Works program structure includes a local assistance category of programs which groups the local assistance activities of the department in terms of the purposes they serve. Many of the programs are based on state or federal legislation which sets funding levels and specifies desired results. Others are discretionary to the department and the California Highway Commission and contribute to statewide transportation goals. This program category includes:

1. *Federal-aid Secondary System*

This program is a cooperative endeavor between federal, state and county governments to improve the 9,600-mile federal-aid secondary system which provides feeder roads to the state highway system. Federal funds are made available to the counties through the State Highway Fund at levels based on area, rural populations, and mileage of postal routes. State matching funds are allocated to each county in amounts equal to 50 percent of the federal amounts up to a maximum of $100,000 per year. If the federal apportionment to a county is less than $100,000 or more than $500,000 in a year, that county may exchange its federal apportionment or that portion of its apportionment over $500,000 for an equal amount of nonfederal funds from the State Highway Fund.

The department's role is to disburse federal and state funds to counties, provide statewide coordination, and assist in developing projects. Funding levels are based on the availability of federal revenues.

Authority

- Title 23, U.S. Code.
- Section 2300, Streets and Highways Code.
- Section 2308, Streets and Highways Code.

2. *City and County Urban Extensions*

This program provides state revenues which contribute to the improvement of the urban portions of the federal-aid secondary system. Federal-aid funds are not provided for such use in cities even though portions of the federal-aid system lie within cities.

California statutes limit the extent of state participation to 50 percent of the cost of each project up to a maximum of $500,000 for any one agency.

Authority

- Section 143.3, Streets and Highways Code.

3. *TOPICS (Traffic Operations Program to Increase Capacity and Safety)*

The TOPICS program utilizes traffic engineering methods to increase the effectiveness and safety of existing urban roads and streets on the type II federal-aid primary and other federal-aid systems. There are 307 cities and 38 counties which have urban areas with populations over 5,000 persons that are eligible for TOPICS funds.

The department is assisted in administering the program by an advisory committee which represents the cities and counties in establishing policies and procedures. The program funding level is based on available federal revenues and the capability of the cities and counties to develop projects which meet federal requirements. The cities and counties and the federal government share the costs of TOPICS projects. In budgeting funds for TOPICS the department and the highway commission are in effect disbursing federal resources with the exception of funds for statewide coordination which are provided from state highway revenues.

Commencing with the 1972–73 fiscal year, the California Highway Commission may include in the annual budget up to $12 million in state highway funds for allocations to local agencies in exchange for TOPICS funds.

Authority

- Title 23, U.S. Code.
- Section 2300, Streets and Highways Code.

4. *Railroad Crossings*

This program reduces the number of train-vehicle collisions on city streets and county roads by constructing grade separation structures, and installing and maintaining grade crossing protection devices.

Under state legislation the program is coordinated primarily by the California Public Utilities Commission and financed jointly by the cities, counties, railroads and the state.

Authority

- Title 23, U.S. Code.
- Sections 120 and 1202, Public Utilities Code.
- Section 1201, Public Utilities Code.

5. *Unassigned Local Assistance*

This program correlates state and local highway programs and provides miscellaneous services to cities and counties. It includes maintaining records upon which apportionments are based, providing engineering assistance, coordinating storm damage programs, and providing other administrative services.

Authority

- Sections 2105, 2106, and 2107.5, Streets and Highways Code.

6. *Federal-Aid Urban System*

This program contributes to improved urban mobility by financing improvements on the newly created federal-aid urban system. The program was initiated under the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1970, and is currently in stages of procedural development.

* Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972 (Assembly Bill 69), created the Department of Transportation in the Business and Transportation Agency. Public Works was transferred to this newly constituted department. Current and budget year information can be found in that section of the budget devoted to Division of Highways, Department of Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

There are 16 urbanized areas with populations over 50,000 persons which are eligible for federal-aid urban funds.

The department is assisted in administering the program by an advisory committee which represents cities, counties, public-owned transit lines, and organizations of public highway users in establishing policies and procedures.

Funding levels are based on the availability of federal revenues and the abilities of the cities and counties to develop projects.

Authority

- Title 23, U.S. Code.
- Sections 2351 and 2355–2360, Streets and Highways Code.

7. Abandoned Vehicles

This program responds to environmental needs by providing resources necessary to remove and dispose of abandoned vehicles.

It is funded from the newly created Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund and is not subject to highway commission control. Activities within the program include determination of needs, negotiations to establish contracts with automobile dismantlers, surveillance to report abandoned vehicles. Most of the trust fund expenditures are expected to be subvented to cities and counties.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Federal-aid secondary	40.3	–	–	$13,468,848	–	–
City and county urban extensions	3.5	–	–	3,084,436	–	–
TOPICS	86.9	–	–	23,176,844	–	–
Railroad crossings	2.9	–	–	10,749,784	–	–
Unassigned local assistance	64.9	–	–	350,603	–	–
Federal-aid urban system	22	–	–	498,545	–	–
Abandoned vehicles	2.2	–	–	41,984	–	–
Bicycle lanes	–	–	–	4,917	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *	222.7	–	–	$51,375,961	–	–
State Highway Account				*20,474,923*	–	–
Federal funds				*24,830,288*	–	–
Other funds				*6,023,849*	–	–
Bicycle lane account				*4,917*	–	–
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund				*41,984*	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	222.7	–	–	$3,096,700	–	–
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	222.7	–	–	$3,096,700	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	356,300	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	222.7	–	–	$3,453,000	–	–
Operating expenses and equipment	–	–	–	1,254,000	–	–
Recoveries				*-22,000*	–	–
Totals, Support				$4,685,000	–	–
Local Assistance:						
Subventions to other public organizations				$46,644,060	–	–
Abandoned vehicle program				41,984	–	–
Bicycle lane program				4,917	–	–
Subtotals				$46,690,961	–	–
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$51,375,961	–	–
State Highway Account				*51,329,060*	–	–
Bicycle Lane Account				*4,917*	–	–
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund				*41,984*	–	–

* For State Operations budget, see page 100.

Business and Transportation Agency

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS

AIRPORT FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

Funding for the airport facilities development and construction program was authorized by Chapter 2028, Statutes of 1965, which provides for the transfer to the Aeronautics Account of all moneys in the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account attributable to the distribution of motor vehicle fuel for use or used in propelling aircraft in the state. The statute further provides for the payment of specified tax refunds, prorata cost of the State Controller and the Board of Equalization, and for the support of the Department of Aeronautics.

The remaining balance is available for allocation by the State Aeronautics Board in accordance with the provisions of the Public Utilities Code. A minimum of $5,000 is allocated on a matching basis to each publicly owned airport for airport improvements. In addition to the minimum annual grant, the Aeronautics Board allocates funds for specific airport acquisition or development projects. These projects which also require matching funds are reviewed in detail and funds are granted on a priority basis.

Legislation was enacted in 1970 which authorizes the Aeronautics Board to allocate funds for the development of recreational and training airstrips on publicly owned lands.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Apportionments to cities, counties and airport districts	$647,603	–	–
Acquisition and development of airports	406,740	–	–
Totals, Expenditures * *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$1,054,343	–	–

Prior to the enactment of Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972, the Department of Aeronautics was responsible for the promotion of safe aviation, development of a statewide aviation transportation plan, planning and land use at and around airports, coordination of air search and rescue missions, and promotion of responsible aircraft ownership.

On July 1, 1973, this responsibility was transferred to the Division of Aeronautics, within the Department of Transportation. Current and future year information is detailed under that heading.

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES

Legislative Mandates (Wildlife Habitat Preservation)

Chapter 1165, Statutes of 1973 establishes authority for units of local government to claim reimbursement by the state for property tax revenues lost as a result of classifying wildlife habitat and native pasture land as open space land. As such, this program is designed to encourage the preservation of wildlife habitat and native pasture lands.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Legislative Mandate *(Wildlife Habitat Preservation Property Tax Relief)*	–	–	$160,000
APPROPRIATIONS			
Item 239 *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	–	–	$160,000

* For State Operations budget, see page 104.

STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Local Litter Management and Cleanup Program

All California counties and/or cities in cooperation with counties will be asked to submit proposals to the State Solid Waste Management Board for solving local litter problems. While any innovative project will be considered, preferred consideration will be given to projects which: (1) use existing local solid waste management agencies to develop ongoing litter cleanup programs particularly in scenic and recreation areas; (2) as a part of an organized litter management program, provide for placement of litter barrels at strategic locations with routine collection, disposal, and maintenance; (3) demonstration of unique litter cleanup machinery; (4) an accelerated litter enforcement program to implement existing litter legislation; and (5) other innovative programs emphasizing local citizen participation.

Due to limited funds, awards may be limited depending on the number of counties submitting proposals and the relative merits of each proposal as determined by the Solid Waste Management Board.

The source of revenue for this program is a portion of the funds derived from the sale of personalized license plates by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Local Litter Control and Cleanup Program *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	–	–	$465,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Local Litter Control and Cleanup Program *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	–	–	$465,000

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 241 *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	$465,000

AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Local Assistance

When Section 39270 of the Health and Safety Code was enacted in 1969 requiring every county to be served by an air pollution district, no financial assistance for developing and operating effective local programs was provided. An effective program has been determined as one which would:

1. Develop and enforce approved implementation plans for the control of air pollution.

2. Inspect and evaluate nonvehicular emissions sources and their controls.

3. Operate a permit system for new sources of emissions.

4. Develop an approved emergency action plan for major problem areas.

To meet these requirements, an independent agency would need at a minimum, an engineer, an inspector and a clerk-typist for a cost of $45,000 per year. Air pollution is a people problem; the severity of the problem is generally proportional to the number of people. The $45,000 needed for an independent program would be adequate for less populated counties. For counties in major metropolitan areas, there are more people, greater air pollution problems and thus, higher levels of funding are needed. A review has indicated that 28 counties have inadequate tax bases for operation of effective programs and the goal to achieve air quality standards would have suffered.

Chapter 1016, Statutes of 1972 was enacted to provide matching funds to each county to support effective local programs, $4,600,000 was provided in this act which represents one-half of that required for effective programs by all local districts, and was used as a subvention on a matching fund basis. Matching funds are provided to basinwide cooperative programs on a 1:1 basis for up to 23 cents per capita of local funds. Regional, county or unified air pollution control districts whose boundaries include an entire air basin qualify as a basinwide cooperative program, as well as any combination of districts who are parties to a joint powers agreement meeting certain criteria. Air basins having less than 98,000 people may receive funds up to $45,000 provided they maintain a basinwide cooperative program and raise 23 cents per capita in local funds. Matching funds to districts in basins in which there is no basinwide cooperative program will be $2 for every $3 of local funds up to 18.4 cents per capita.

The act also provides for administration of the subvention program by the Air Resources Board, for reducing subvention because of federal support, for the board to operate the local program using subvention funds if an effective local program is not developed, and for making supplemental grants to local districts.

The expenditures for the subvention program are listed below. These expenditures are distributed into program elements in the program section of the budget.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL SUBVENTION EXPENDITURES

Air Basin and County	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
GREAT BASIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	–	($39,917)	($39,549)
Alpine County	–	1,082	1,001
Inyo County	–	29,443	28,202
Mono County	–	9,392	10,346
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN	($58,995)	(59,408)	(62,061)
Monterey-Santa Cruz	54,487	54,900	57,645
San Benito County	4,508	4,508	4,416
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN	(21,775)	(36,200)	(55,241)
Del Norte	2,668	2,852	3,473
Humboldt County	9,182	18,364	23,529
Lake County	1,830	4,968	5,221
Mendocino County	7,028	8,434	12,696
Northern Sonoma County	–	–	8,321
Trinity County	1,067	1,582	2,001
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN	(29,966)	(29,966)	(29,814)
Lassen County	7,884	7,884	7,990
Modoc County	3,667	3,667	3,518
Shasta County	2,550	2,550	2,593
Siskiyou County	15,864	15,864	15,712
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN	(1,640,488)	(1,659,703)	(2,070,451)
Los Angeles County	1,267,530	1,267,530	1,584,436
Orange County	143,810	128,315	134,731
Riverside County	64,346	64,630	82,932
San Bernardino County	108,100	108,100	134,892
Santa Barbara County	18,899	15,622	36,170
Ventura County	37,803	75,606	97,290
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN	(115,293)	(117,076)	(151,028)
Butte County	13,730	19,672	20,350
El Dorado County	9,071	9,525	11,592
Glenn County	3,256	3,257	3,312
Nevada County	–	–	6,923
Placer County	–	–	20,079
Plumas County	2,336	2,337	3,013
Sacramento County	26,442	20,833	21,875
Shasta County	14,028	14,028	15,493
Sierra County	–	–	575
Sutter County	8,132	8,133	8,151
Tehama County	5,740	5,741	5,741
Yolo-Solano County	24,996	24,996	25,662
Yuba County	7,560	8,464	8,262

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

Local Assistance—Continued

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL SUBVENTION EXPENDITURES—Continued

Air Basin and County—Continued	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN	(304,600)	(310,325)	(325,841)
San Diego County	304,600	310,325	325,841
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	(1,079,125)	(1,079,125)	(1,082,520)
Bay Area	1,079,125	1,079,125	1,082,520
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	(166,131)	(336,817)	(346,105)
Amador County	2,392	2,990	3,140
Calaveras County	–	3,312	3,478
Fresno County	19,442	83,298	87,463
Kern County	40,256	65,898	65,917
Kings County	11,362	15,893	15,548
Madera County	8,077	10,097	10,143
Mariposa County	–	–	1,702
Merced County	20,442	25,553	25,783
San Joaquin	32,656	68,977	69,092
Stanislaus County	6,938	18,162	19,070
Tulare County	20,187	37,163	39,021
Tuolumne County	4,379	5,474	5,748
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN	(14,257)	(32,043)	(39,468)
San Luis Obispo County	–	20,258	27,094
Santa Barbara County	14,257	11,785	12,374
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN	(82,072)	(85,485)	(108,477)
Imperial County	14,168	14,168	17,963
Kern County	7,901	8,968	12,743
Los Angeles County	14,379	14,379	17,974
Riverside County	25,024	27,370	32,252
San Bernardino County	20,600	20,600	27,074
San Diego County	–	–	471
CONTINGENCY AND ADMINISTRATION	67,042	813,935	289,455
GRAND TOTALS	($3,579,744)	($4,600,000)	($4,600,000)

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Air Pollution Control Subvention	$3,579,744	$4,600,000	$4,600,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES * *(General Fund)*	$3,579,744	$4,600,000	$4,600,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Air Pollution Control *(General Fund)*	$3,579,744	$4,600,000	$4,600,000

APPROPRIATION

Item 246 *(General Fund)*	$4,600,000

* For State Operations budget, see page 121.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Navigation and Ocean Development's local assistance program makes grants to governmental agencies for the construction of launching facilities, loans funds to local government for the construction of marinas, assists local government by providing financial aid for boating safety and enforcement program, and participates in cooperative state-local-federal funding of beach erosion control projects.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Launching facility grants	$745,000	$2,135,000	$2,922,000
II. Small craft harbor loans	1,943,078	5,124,117	5,938,691
III. State financial assistance for boating law enforcement	349,759	635,000	800,000
IV. Beach erosion control	141,200	460,100	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$3,179,037	$8,354,217	$9,660,691
General Fund	*141,200*	*460,100*	–
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*3,037,837*	*7,894,117*	*9,660,691*

LAUNCHING FACILITY GRANTS—PROJECT DETAIL

EXPENDITURES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Alameda County			
San Leandro:			
For boarding floats and paving of parking area	–	$70,000	–
Calaveras County			
New Hogan Reservoir:			
For construction of a launching ramp, boarding dock, parking facilities, sanitary facilities, lighting, and landscaping	–	200,000	$200,000
El Dorado County			
South Lake Tahoe:			
For reconstruction of a launching ramp, enlargement and improvement of sanitary facilities, paving of parking area	–	250,000	–
Glenn County			
Black Buttes Reservoir:			
For extension of launching ramp and boarding floats	–	–	80,000
Imperial County			
Sunbeam Lake:			
For ramp improvements, parking area, boarding floats, landscaping, water and utilities	–	–	50,000
Wiest Lake:			
For ramp improvements, parking area, boarding floats, landscaping, water and utilities	–	–	50,000
Kern County			
Isabella:			
For construction of launching ramps, boarding docks, parking facilities and sanitary facilities	–	220,000	250,000
Lake County			
Clear Lake (Lakeside Park):			
For construction of launching ramp, parking area, restroom, boarding floats, bank protection, landscaping, irrigation and lighting	–	–	140,000
Lassen County			
Eagle Lake:			
For improvement of a dilapidated launching ramp	–	30,000	–
Mendocino County			
Lake Mendocino:			
For construction of parking lot, restroom, boarding float, and landscaping	–	150,000	–
Nevada County			
Donner Lake:			
For repair and paving of parking facilities	–	25,000	–
Plumas County			
Lake Almanor:			
For construction of a launching ramp, boarding dock, parking facilities, sanitary facilities, lighting and landscaping	–	300,000	–
Riverside County			
Mayflower Park:			
For construction of a launching ramp, boarding docks, parking facilities, sanitary facilities, utilities and landscaping	$145,000	–	–
Skinner Lake:			
For construction of a launching ramp, boarding docks, parking facilities, sanitary facilities, utilities and landscaping	–	400,000	–

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

LAUNCHING FACILITY GRANTS—PROJECT DETAIL—Continued

EXPENDITURES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Sacramento County			
Garcia Bend:			
For construction of sanitary facilities, lighting, parking facilities, boarding dock and landscaping	–	110,000	–
Miller Park:			
For construction of a launching ramp, parking, sanitary facilities and lighting	–	75,000	–
San Joaquin County			
Mossdale Y:			
For construction of a launching ramp, parking area, restrooms, boarding floats, landscaping, irrigation and lighting	–	–	290,000
Shasta County			
McCloud:			
For construction of a launching ramp, parking area, bank protection, restrooms, water system, boarding floats and landscaping	–	–	285,000
Packers Bay:			
For construction of a launching ramp, parking area, sanitary facilities and utilities	400,000	–	–
Siskiyou County			
Medicine Lake:			
For paving of project parking and driveway area	25,000	–	–
Solano County			
Benicia:			
For construction of a launching ramp, parking area, restrooms, boarding floats, landscaping, water and utilities	–	–	95,000
Stanislaus County			
Modesto Reservoir:			
For ramp extension, parking area, boarding floats, restrooms, water, utilities, landscaping and sewage lift station	–	–	180,000
Trinity County			
Trinity Center—Clair Engle Lake:			
For construction of a launching ramp, boarding floats, parking area, sanitary facilities, utilities and landscaping	175,000	–	–
Ventura County			
Channel Islands:			
For construction of a launching ramp, parking area, boarding floats, restrooms and boat washing facility	–	–	480,000
Ventura Marina:			
For construction of parking area, boat turnaround area, boarding floats, restrooms, boat washing facility and landscaping	–	–	150,000
Yolo County			
Broderick:			
For construction of a launching ramp, boarding float, parking area and sanitary facilities	–	240,000	–
Yuba County			
Bullards Bar:			
For extension of a launching ramp, parking area, erosion protection, restroom, landscaping, irrigation and curbing	–	–	252,000
Marysville:			
For construction of a launching ramp, boarding floats, restrooms, sewage disposal system, parking area, landscaping, water and lighting facilities	–	–	320,000
Statewide			
Ramp Repairs and Extensions:			
For repairs and extensions of ramps during lower than low water	–	65,000	100,000
Totals, Launching Facility Grants *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	$745,000	$2,135,000	$2,922,000

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

SMALL CRAFT HARBOR LOANS—PROJECT DETAIL

EXPENDITURES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Alameda County			
Berkeley Marina:			
For demolition of 232 dilapidated berths, construction of 579 new berths, revetments restroom, parking area, and landscaping	$250,000	–	–
Emeryville Marina:			
Phase funding for construction of marina, paving, loading dock and landscaping	–	$250,000	–
For the construction and installation of an additional 300 berths	–	750,000	–
San Leandro Marina:			
For construction of 152 additional berths, dredging and utilities	100,000	400,000	–
Contra Costa County			
Martinez Marina:			
For improvement of the existing breakwaters and marina	–	450,000	–
Del Norte County			
Crescent City Harbor:			
For construction of a marina at Crescent City	750,000	250,000	$250,000
Los Angeles County			
Port of Los Angeles:			
For development of a small craft harbor marina facility (phase)	–	–	2,200,000
Cabrillo Marina, Los Angeles Harbor:			
To prepare construction plans and specifications for a small craft harbor in the north basin of Los Angeles Harbor and to initiate construction	200,000	–	–
Long Beach:			
For construction of berthing facilities shoreline protection, utilities, restroom, parking, landscaping and irrigation	–	–	1,700,000
Monterey County			
Monterey:			
For construction of additional berths and ancillary facilities	–	–	250,000
San Diego County			
Oceanside Harbor:			
For construction of additional berthing facilities and utilities	250,000	–	–
San Francisco County			
San Francisco:			
For extension of the breakwater, new seawall protection and ancillary facilities	–	–	600,000
San Mateo County			
Coyote Point Marina:			
For incremental construction of additional 500 berthing facilities and utilities	–	550,000	–
Foster City:			
For Phase I construction of a small craft marina	–	–	500,000
Pillar Point Harbor (Half Moon Bay):			
For incremental construction of the east basin, launch basin, and commercial basin in Pillar Point Harbor to provide launching facilities, 1,100 recreational boat berths, and 65 commercial fishing berths	700,000	800,000	–
Santa Barbara County			
Santa Barbara Harbor:			
For improvement of existing harbor and construction of 343 additional berths and ancillary facilities	–	2,200,000	–
Santa Barbara Harbor:			
For emergency storm damage repair	92,000	–	–
Santa Cruz County			
Santa Cruz Harbor:			
Increment cost, for development of a harbor basin, installation of 450 berths, modification of highway and railroad bridge and other ancillary facilities	555,000	–	–
Ventura County			
Channel Islands Marina:			
For construction of additional slips and ancillary facilities	–	–	1,370,000
Ventura Harbor:			
For the construction and installation of 150 berths, restroom and ancillary facilities	–	500,000	–
Statewide planning loan	50,000	100,000	100,000
Subtotals	$2,947,000	$6,250,000	$6,970,000
Repayment of loans *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	–1,003,922	–1,125,883	–1,031,309
NET TOTALS, SMALL CRAFT HARBOR CONSTRUCTION LOANS *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	$1,943,078	$5,124,117	$5,938,691

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR BOATING LAW ENFORCEMENT

Allocations for boating safety and enforcement programs pursuant to Section 663.7 of the Harbors and Navigation Code *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	$349,759	$635,000	$800,000

BEACH EROSION CONTROL—PROJECT DETAILS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Orange County, Anaheim Bay Harbor to Newport Bay:			
Stage 5b:			
State's share	$128,700	–	–
Local share (Department of Parks and Recreation)	45,045	–	–
Local share (Orange County)	83,655	–	–
Federal share	522,600	–	–
County of Los Angeles, Las Tunas State Beach:			
State's share	–	$189,000	–
Local share (County of Los Angeles)	–	159,000	–
Federal share	–	282,000	–
County of Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, Royal Palms State Beach:			
State's share	–	150,000	–
Local share (City of Los Angeles)	–	150,000	–
Federal share	–	300,000	–
County of San Diego, City of San Diego, Sunset Cliffs:			
Segment B:			
State's share	12,500	–	–
Local share (City of San Diego)	12,500	–	–
Federal share	25,000	–	–
County of San Diego, Imperial Beach:			
State's share	–	121,100	–
Local share (City of Imperial Beach)	–	121,100	–
Federal share	–	293,800	–
Totals, Beach Erosion Control Projects	$830,000	$1,766,000	–
Less local share	–96,155	–430,100	–
Less Department of Parks and Recreation	–45,045	–	–
Less federal share	–547,600	–875,800	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$141,200	$460,100	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Launching facility grants	$745,000	$2,135,000	$2,922,000
Small craft harbor loans	1,943,078	5,124,117	5,938,691
Assistant for boating law enforcement	349,759	635,000	800,000
Beach erosion control	141,200	460,100	–
TOTALS, LOCAL ASSISTANCE	$3,179,037	$8,354,217	$9,660,691
General Fund	*141,200*	*460,100*	–
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*3,037,837*	*7,894,117*	*9,660,691*

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 268 *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	$6,970,000
Item 269 *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	2,922,000
Item 270 *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	800,000
Item 271 *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	(100,000)
Other:	
Repayment of loans *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	–1,031,309

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Population expansion and increased leisure time in California are creating an ever-increasing need for recreation facilities throughout the state. The cost of providing these facilities exceeds the financial capability of most local governmental agencies. To meet this rising demand the federal government established the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the National Historic Preservation Act and the State Legislature created the State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund. In addition the State General Fund supports the California Youth Conservation Corps. These funds assist in the acquisition and development of locally needed facilities.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
III. Assistance to public and private recreational agencies	–$80,208	$1,020,945	$451,084
Reimbursements	*–150,617*	*–203,016*	*–180,961*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS*	–$230,825	$817,929	$270,123
General Fund	–	–	*150,000*
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964	*–226,725*	*816,760*	*64,300*
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974	–	–	*55,823*
Federal funds	*–4,100*	*1,169*	–
Personnel man-years	6.8	9	9

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Assistance to Public and Private Recreational Agencies

The reduction in this program is offset by an increase of $55,823 for administration of local grants from the proposed State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974. In addition $150 000 is proposed for continuation of the California Youth Conservation Corps program authorized by Chapter 904, Statutes of 1973. This program is reported in the Resources Agency—special studies budget in prior years. The net program decrease of $547,806 is primarily caused by the fact that the Local Assistance portion of the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964 has been fully appropriated, and funds from this source are available only for administration of ongoing projects to their completion.

GRANTS TO LOCAL AGENCIES FOR RECREATION [b]

EXPENDITURES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State Funds:			
General Fund	–	–	*$150,000*
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964 [a]	*–$226,725*	*$816,760*	*64,300*
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974 [a]	–	–	*55,823*
Federal funds *(Land and Water Conservation Fund)* [c]	–4,100	1,169	–
Totals	–$230,825	$817,929	$270,123
PROJECT DETAIL [d]			
STATEWIDE—CALIFORNIA YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS For state participation with local agencies in summer employment programs for youths from 15 to 19 years of age.	–	–	150,000
Butte County			
HOOKER OAK–FIVE MILE LAKE, City of Chico For development of picnic areas adjacent to existing beach and swim area.	–172	172	–
Colusa County			
COLUSA–SACRAMENTO RIVER STATE RECREATION AREA For development.	–	80,000	–
LETTS VALLEY RECREATION AREA For development of picnic and camp facilities in the lower Letts Lake Area.	–72,500	–	–
Inyo County			
EAST BISHOP LAKE AND PARK For development of water sport facilities and marina, and family camping and picnic units.	–75,000	–	–

For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.

* For the state operations budget see page 137.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

GRANTS TO LOCAL AGENCIES FOR RECREATION—Continued

EXPENDITURES

PROJECT DETAIL—Continued

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Inyo County—Continued			
EAST BISHOP LAKE AND PARK Development to add facilities for fishing, boating, swimming, family and group camping and picnicking, nature area and riding trails, to existing project.	–5,000	–	–
MILL POND RECREATION AREA For development.	–	80,000	–
Kings County			
CORCORAN CITY PARK Acquisition and development.	67,200	–	–
Lassen County			
JANESVILLE PARK For development of picnic units, water system, and playground equipment.	–31	22,281	–
SUSANVILLE PARK, City of Susanville For development including water system, restroom facilities, and fencing.	–22,250	–	–
Los Angeles County			
TEMESCAL CANYON PARK, City of Los Angeles Acquisition.	–	95,000	–
WHITTIER NARROWS DAM RECREATION AREA For development of playing fields, access roads, and parking.	–	13,879	–
WILL ROGERS STATE BEACH Acquisition.	–95,000	–	–
Merced County			
LAKE YOSEMITE PARK Acquisition.	–4,100 [c]	–	–
Nevada County			
CONDON PARK, City of Grass Valley *(Land and Water Conservation Fund)* Develop area for day camping, archery, paved-court games, baseball field, children's playgrounds, arboretum, and a swimming pool.	–	350 [c]	–
Orange County			
FULLERTON DAM REGIONAL PARK Acquisition and development.	–207,500	207,500	–
SYCAMORE FLAT REGIONAL PARK *(Land and Water Conservation Fund)* Acquisition and development funds.	–	114 [c]	–
San Bernardino County			
BIG MORONGO REGIONAL PARK Acquistion and development.	–	96,100	–
CALICO GHOST TOWN REGIONAL PARK For development including additional campsites, parking, a new entrance road and entrance station, and a water system.	–	500	–
COPPER MOUNTAIN REGIONAL PARK Development.	–10,500	–	–
MOJAVE NARROWS REGIONAL PARK For development.	–	180,000	–
WARM CREEK REGIONAL PARK For development.	–	–202,500	–
Solano County			
LAGOON VALLEY REGIONAL PARK, City of Vacaville For acquisition of 100 acres, and development including facilities for swimming, camping and boating.	82,000	–	–

For footnotes, see the end of this agency presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

GRANTS TO LOCAL AGENCIES FOR RECREATION—Continued

EXPENDITURES

PROJECT DETAIL—Continued

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Sonoma County			
MOUNT HOOD COUNTY PARK *(Land and Water Conservation Fund)*	–	705 [c]	–
For acquisition of 359 acres as an addition to 903 acres of Bureau of Land Management property.			
Tulare County			
ELK BAYOU REGIONAL PARK	86,000	500	–
Acquisition and development.			
Tuolumne County			
BASIN CREEK PARK; Tuolumne Park, Parkways, and Recreation District	–	6,667	–
For acquisition and development including camp, picnic, and sanitary facilities, utilities, roads and trails.			
COLUMBIA AIRPORT PARK	–55,000	–	–
For development including roads and parking, utilities, and day use facilities.			
GROVELAND WAYSIDE PARK, Groveland Community Services District	–	26,666	–
For acquisition and development.			
TWAIN HARTE PARK, Twain Harte Recreation and Park District	–	21,667	–
For acquisition and development to provide facilities for picnicking, Bar-B-Q's, and children's play.			
Ventura County			
MANDALAY BEACH	–	109,828	–
Acquisition and development of 80 acres south of McGrath SB.			
PROJECT REVIEW, Department of Parks and Recreation			
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964	81,028	78,500	64,300
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974	–	–	55,823
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, GRANTS TO LOCAL AGENCIES FOR RECREATION PROJECTS	–$230,825	$817,929	$270,123
General Fund	–	–	*150,000*
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964	*–226,725*	*816,760*	*64,300*
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974	–	–	*55,823*
Federal funds	*–4,100*	*1,169*	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Grants to local agencies for recreation	–$230,825	$817,929	$270,123
General Fund	–	–	*150,000*
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964	*–226,725*	*816,760*	*64,300*
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974	–	–	*55,823*
Federal funds	*–4,100*	*1,169*	–

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 277 *(General Fund)*	$150,000
Item 400 *(State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964)*	64,300
Item 411 *(State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974)*	55,823

[a] Expenditures from bond funds not included in overall budget totals.
[b] Federal grants and expenditures therefrom are not included in the overall budget totals. Detail not shown pursuant to Chapter 940, Statutes of 1970.
[c] Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds deposited in and appropriated from the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964.
[d] From the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964 unless otherwise indicated.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Flood Control Subventions

Local agencies, as cosponsors of future flood control projects, are reimbursed for costs of rights-of-way and relocations. The Legislature, in the 1973 session, adopted a cost-sharing formula whereby the local agencies will pay, on projects authorized after November 10, 1969, a portion of the costs of rights-of-way and relocations. The department reviews and processes claims submitted by local agencies in accordance with provisions of the authorizing legislation (Chapters 1 through 4, Part 6, Division 6 of the Water Code). Approximately 100 claims for 45 active projects are processed annually. Associated activities include the determination of potential state costs of proposed federal flood control projects, analysis of local agency requests for budgeting state funds, review and revision of policies and procedures, and preparation of final reports on completed projects.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Flood Control Subventions:			
Expenditures* *(General Fund)*	$3,993,333	$11,367,300	$6,000,000
APPROPRIATION			
Item 284 *(General Fund)*			$6,000,000

State Financial Assistance to Local Projects

Water Code Sections 12894 and 12894.2, enacted in 1967, and amended in 1970, authorize the Department of Water Resources to contract to loan funds, as needed, to support bond service costs on general obligation bonds of eligible agencies issued for the construction of distribution systems utilizing water from the California Water Resources Development System, or water obtained through an exchange of water from this system.

In 1971 the Legislature added Sections 12894.3–12894.8 to the Water Code. These sections authorize the department to make actual construction loans subject to certain specified conditions.

Section 12894 of the Water Code allows the department to use for this assistance program the balance of the appropriation made by Chapter 1435, Statutes of 1963, not required for the purpose of that chapter, as determined by the Director of the Department of Water Resources. The amount appropriated by Chapter 1435 was $8,000,000.

The purpose of both the bond service loan commitment program and the construction loan program is to enable an agency to obtain financing for construction of its system at an overall reasonable charge (Water Code Section 12894).

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State financial assistance to local projects *(California Water Fund)*	–	$2,000,000	$6,000,000

Humboldt Bay

Chapter 1252, Statutes of 1971, appropriated $250,000 of the oil revenue and dry gas revenue payable to the State of California as a loan to the Humboldt Bay Fund for the purpose of assisting the City of Eureka in the administration of the Humboldt Bay tide and submerged lands. Chapter 1252 further provided that the loan, plus interest on the unpaid balance, will be repaid by the City of Eureka in yearly installments of not less than $25,000, beginning in 1973–74.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
LOCAL ASSISTANCE			
Humboldt Bay loan repayment *(General Fund)*	–	–$25,000	–$25,000

* For the state operations budget see page 145.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

ASSISTANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERAGE AND STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES

One of the chief responsibilities of the State Water Resources Control Board is controlling and preventing water pollution. The principal cause of pollution is the discharge of inadequately treated waste into the waters of the state. Many public agencies responsible for collection, treatment and disposal and/or reuse of wastes have not met demands for adequate treatment because of inadequate financial resources. As reported to the Legislature in April 1972, statewide waste water treatment facility needs for the five-year period ending July 1. 1977, amount to $2.3 billion (refer to report entitled "Waste Water Treatment Facility Needs—Five-Year Forecast of California Public Agencies' Needs").

Increasing population accompanied by accelerating urbanization, growing demands for high-quality water rising costs, and technological changes dictate action now to correct and control pollution before the scope of the problem exceeds the financial means available to cope with it. Compounding the need for swift action is the fact that corrective action applied before severe pollution occurs yields much greater long-term benefits and hence maximizes the cost-effectiveness of the antipollution investment.

To help local communities, the board has two financial assistance programs. Through the State Water Quality Control Fund (Water Code, Section 21300) low-interest loans are available. From the Clean Water Bond Fund (Water Code, Section 13970) grants are and have been available to assist projects constructed after June 30, 1970. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act fixed the state grant at 25 percent through June 30, 1971, whereas the federal share was set at a maximum of 55 percent bringing the total grant subsidy to 80 percent. Subsequent amendments to the federal act increased the federal contribution from 55 percent to 75 percent. California enacted legislation requiring that the state share be at least one-half of the remaining 25 percent, or 12½ percent, with the local agency responsible for the remainder.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Facility development assistance *	$22,304,730	$31,086,000	$30,988,536
State Clean Water Bond Fund [a]	*22,320,143*	*31,000,000*	*29,000,000*
State Water Quality Control Fund [a]	*−15,413*	*86,000*	*1,988,536*

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

1. The State Water Quality Control Fund was originally funded at $1 million (1949) but has, in recent years, been increased to its present $12 million level primarily from tideland oil and gas revenues. No new funds are anticipated in the current or budget years and because the majority of the money available has already been loaned or committed only a few new loans will be considered.

2. The Clean Water Bond Law of 1970, approved by the electorate on November 3, 1970, by a 76 percent "yes" vote, provided $250 million for local assistance. During the later months of 1970–71. 112 projects totaling over $210 million were assisted with state and federal grant assistance. The pace accelerated in 1971–72, with 140 projects totaling over $260 million being approved for grant aid. Program activity during the past year continued increased emphasis on environmental impact analysis, consolidation of state control vs. federal control and furthering the agreement with the Federal Environmental Protection Agency aimed at essentially eliminating duplication of effort. Cash-flow problems still plague local agencies receiving grants. A new payment procedure is being instituted by the state as the line-of-credit payment system proposed by the state was not approved by EPA.

Conditions of Sewer Assistance Loans and Allocations Outstanding

Chapter 1551, Statutes 1949 As Amended:	June 30, 1973	June 30, 1974	June 30, 1975
Almonte Sanitary District	$37,000	$31,000	$24,000
Cotati Public Utility District	64,000	60,000	55,000
Rio Linda County Water District	186,000	181,000	175,000
San Andreas Sanitary District	22,000	19,000	16,000
Yountville Sanitary District	173,000	168,000	163,000
Valley Springs Sanitary District	31,000	30,000	28,000
Summerland Sanitary District	68,000	64,000	60,000
South Bay County Sanitary District	70,000	66,000	64,000
King Salmon County Sanitary District	71,000	69,000	67,000
June Lake Public Utility District	75,000	72,000	69,000
Markleeville Public Utility District	95,000	94,000	93,000
Tehama County Sanitary District No. 1	54,000	53,000	52,000
Totals, Bond Loans	$946,000	$907,000	$866,000

[a] Not included in overall budget totals.

* For the state operations budget see page 152.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

Conditions of Sewer Assistance Loans and Allocations Outstanding—Continued

	June 30, 1973	June 30, 1974	June 30, 1975
Chapter 138, Statutes of 1964, As Amended:			
Tahoe City Public Utility District	$1,015,000	$1,015,000	$1,015,000
North Tahoe Public Utility District	1,885,000	1,885,000	1,885,000
Truckee Sanitary District	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Chapter 809, Statutes of 1968:			
South Tahoe Public Utility District	1,190,148	1,190,148	1,190,148
Chapter 1358, Statutes of 1968:			
City of Madera	140,000	–	–
Chapter 1356, Statutes of 1969:			
North Tahoe Public Utility District	500,000	500,000	500,000
Chapter 920, Statutes of 1970:			
Tahoe City Public Utility District			
Phase I	756,449	756,449	756,449
Phase II	–	–	1,243,551
Chapter 979, Statutes of 1971:			
Burney County Water District	75,000	–	–
Water Code Section 13411:			
Tahoe City Public Utility District (Res. 69-15)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Alpine Springs County Water District (Res. 72-32)	–	–	112,100
Squaw Valley County Water District (Res. 72-33)	–	–	348,885
Isla Vista Sanitary District (Res. 72-42)	–	–	325,000
Isleton (Res. 73-17)	–	125,000	125,000
Water Code Section 13415			
Tahoe Truckee Sanitary District (Res. 72-70)	9,342	9,342	9,342
Totals, Contracted Loans	$8,670,939	$8,580,939	$10,610,475
Totals, Loans Outstanding at Year End	$9,616,939	$9,487,939	$11,476,475

Waste Water Projects Receiving "80-Percent Grants" Pursuant to Clean Water Bond Law of 1970 Summary

REGIONS	Number of 1972–73 Projects	Projected 1972–73 Costs	Projected 1973–74 Costs	Projected [c] 1973–74 Costs
1. North Coast	11	$10,000,000	$51,000,000	$6,000,000
2. San Francisco Bay	13	42,000,000	303,000,000	397,000,000
3. Central Coast	11	25,000,000	12,000,000	28,000,000
4. Los Angeles	8	16,000,000	122,000,000	410,000,000
5. Central Valley	37	98,000,000	131,000,000	39,000,000
6. Lahontan	8	44,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
7. Colorado River Basin	4	2,000,000	10,000,000	6,000,000
8. Santa Ana	5	16,000,000	83,000,000	45,000,000
9. San Diego	2	10,000,000	39,000,000	41,000,000
Totals, Eligible Project Costs	99	$263,000,000	$755,000,000	$975,000,000
Plus 10 percent contingency		*26,000,000*	*76,000,000*	*98,000,000*
Plus needs carried over from previous year		–	*28,000,000*	*467,000,000*
Total Eligible Project Cost Needs		$289,000,000	$859,000,000	$1,540,000,000
Expected project budget as limited by federal funds [c]		*261,000,000*	*392,000,000*	*522,000,000*
Needs carried over to subsequent fiscal year		*28,000,000*	*467,000,000*	*1,018,000,000*
Totals, Eligible Project Cost Budget		$261,000,000	$392,000,000	$522,000,000
Less federal share—75 percent		*196,000,000*	*294,000,000*	*392,000,000*
Less local share		*33,000,000*	*49,000,000*	*65,000,000*
State Share [d]		33,000,000	49,000,000	65,000,000
Cash-flow timing adjustment [e]		12,000,000	–18,000,000	–36,000,000
Net State Outlay as of June 30		$45,000,000 [f]	$31,000,000	$29,000,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Grants for Clean Water *(State Clean Water Bond Fund)* [a]	$22,320,143	$31,000,000	$29,000,000
Loans to Local Agencies *(State Water Quality Control Fund)* [a]	–15,413	86,000	1,988,536
Totals, Local Assistance	$22,304,730	$31,086,000	$30,988,536

[a] Not included in overall budget totals.
[c] Assumes following: Nationwide Allotment, $4 billion; California's share, 9.8 percent; federal grant share, 75 percent; local, 12½ percent; state, 12½ percent.
[d] Uses actual nationwide federal allotment for 1972–73 and 1973–74 and assumes $4 billion for 1974–75.
[e] Adjusted because payments are made as construction is completed.
[f] Included actual expenditures for 1970–71, 1971–72, and 1972–73.

HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

Office of Educational Liaison

The Office of Educational Liaison within the Health and Welfare Agency was established by the Child Development Act of 1972 (Chapter 670, Statutes of 1972), and is responsible for planning, development, and coordination with departments of state government concerned with child development and other educational activities as appropriate. The primary objective for 1974–75 will be to coordinate with departments of state government for the development of effective, comprehensive child development services including, but not limited to, the following programs: preschools, day care for children of migrant families, children's centers, neighborhood family day care, experimental projects in providing child care, and to assist in the development of neighborhood day care systems.

As a result of the enactment of Chapter 1176, Statutes of 1973, the office has been assigned the responsibility for contracting with accredited medical schools and other agencies for training programs to prepare students to be family physicians and physician assistants. These programs will be administered in accordance with criteria established by the Health Manpower Policy Commission and approved by the Health and Welfare Agency Secretary.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Coordination of education and child development programs	$1,147,250	$5,102,824	$3,400,000
Reported in departmental budgets	–	–	(2,800,000)
II. Family Practitioner Program	–	–	1,000,000
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS * *(General Fund)*	$1,147,250	$5,102,824	$4,400,000

Highlights of Program Changes

Child Development Programs

The carry-forward appropriation of $3.4 million (General Fund) in Chapter 670, Statutes of 1972, will be utilized to fully implement the provisions of the Child Development Act during the 1973–74 fiscal year. In addition, through a reallocation of state funds available under Chapter 1177 of Statutes of 1972, county child care programs will continue to operate during 1973–74 to provide a period of conversion to a new program to be administered by the State Department of Education in 1974–75. These state funds are matched with federal Title IV-A funds through interagency agreements with the Department of Benefit Payments and the Department of Health. In 1974–75, the Assembly Bill 99 program base level in the Health and Welfare Budget has been set at $3,400,000, and the county contracted programs have a base of $2,800,000 established in the Department of Education Budget. This state money will be matched with $18,600,000 federal funds for a total of $24,800,000 for these two child care programs.

Family Practitioner Program

The enabling legislation for this program, Chapter 1176, Statutes of 1973, included $3 million to be available through fiscal year 1976–77 to be expended through contracts with public and private medical schools to develop programs, including residences, which will increase the number of primary care physicians and physician assistants in California. During fiscal year 1973–74, the office will assist the Health Manpower Policy Commission in the establishment of program standards and contract criteria. The first set of contracts totaling $1 million will be established during fiscal year 1974–75 and it is anticipated a like amount will be committed during fiscal years 1975–76 and 1976–77.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Coordination of education and child development programs	$1,147,250	$5,102,824	$3,400,000
Reported in departmental budgets	–	–	(2,800,000)
Family Practitioner Program	–	–	1,000,000
Totals, Programs *(General Fund)*	$1,147,250	$5,102,824	$4,400,000

APPROPRIATIONS

Local Assistance

Item 287 *(General Fund)*	$3,400,000

* For the state operations budget see page 159.

OFFICE OF ALCOHOL PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The Office of Alcohol Program Management intends to utilize a single appropriation for alcoholism to establish a program for the State of California that will merge the existing fragmented, uncoordinated, and duplicative alcoholism programs into a comprehensive, integrated delivery system for the prevention of alcoholism and for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics.

The alcoholism program is subdivided into three program elements, each of which is listed below:

Community Services

Information on alcoholism is provided to the general public through the dissemination of pamphlets, bimonthly newsletter, articles, films and other materials. In addition, financial support of public information and consultation services will be provided to public and private agencies working in county alcoholism programs. The Office of Alcohol Program Management has contracted with the Department of Education to develop state guidelines for alcohol education and teacher training and to provide consultation and training to local school districts. In addition, consultation services will be approved to private industry and to federal, state and local public agencies to develop early detection and referral programs for alcoholi employees.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

To develop a single comprehensive statewide alco holism program, the existing Short-Doyle and stat hospital programs will be merged into a single com munity alcoholism program in accordance with th comprehensive county alcoholism plans developed ir accordance with the California State Plan for Alco holism. The statewide program for treatment and re habilitation will continue the development of compre hensive community-based alcoholism program with emphasis on the development and support on nonhos pital alternatives to institutional care.

Planning, Coordination and Administrative Support

The Office of Alcohol Program Management has primary responsibility and authority for planning, establishing, and conducting programs for the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics in California. The office will provide consultation and assistance to county alcoholism agencies, review and approve county alcoholism plans, and conduct site visits to review and monitor the quality and effectiveness of the comprehensive county alcoholism programs.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Community Services	($2,635,292)	($3,451,292)	($3,953,685)
II. Treatment and Rehabilitation	(19,325,482)	(25,126,482)	(29,124,442)
III. Planning, Coordination and Administrative Support	(216,763)	(1,168,777)	(881,965)
Totals, Programs	($22,177,537)	($29,746,551)	($33,960,092)
Reflected in Department of Health budget	–	(29,746,551)	(33,960,092)
Reflected in departmental budgets	(22,177,537)	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	–	42.5	36.5	–	$564,909	$544,403
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	76,263	73,494
Totals, Personal Services	–	42.5	36.5	–	$641,172	$617,897
Operating Expenses and Equipment				–	527,605	264,068
Totals, Expenditures				–	$1,168,777	$881,965
Less expenditures included in Department of Health budget				–	–1,168,777	–881,965
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				–	–	–

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES PROGRAM

OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

The Office of Developmental Disabilities is responsible for insuring that state services to the mentally retarded and other developmentally disabled in California are provided efficiently, effectively, and economically. This responsibility includes establishing policy, responding to public issues, and measuring the effectiveness of the state's programs in meeting the goals and objectives of the programs.

The emphasis of all programs is to reduce the incidence of developmental disability and to increase the self-sufficiency of clients.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Public Information/Prevention	$608.527	($238.831)	($213,635)
II. Case Identification/Case Management	6.513,399	(13.279,255)	(15,103,487)
III. Basic Living and Care	88,648,061	(211,507,790)	(232,915,625)
IV. Specialized Services	53,793,960	(79,593,727)	(79,523,724)
V. Research/Program Evaluation	1,622,848	(3,806,120)	(4,221,558)
VI. Manpower Development/Training	965.465	(942,275)	(940,372)
VII. Administration and Support	2,312,570	(763,072)	(750,013)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$154,464,830	($310,131,070)	($333,668,414)
Reflected in departmental budgets	–125,922,815	(310,131,070)	(310,131,070)
Reimbursements:			
Other	*–127,878*	–	–
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *	$28,414,137	–	–
General Fund	*20,180,427*	–	–
Federal funds	*6,333,710*	–	–
Family repayments	*1,900,000*	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Regional Center Operations	–	–	–	$21,797,491	–	–
Protective Living Services	–	–	–	10,851,409	–	–
Office of Developmental Disabilities	–	3	3	–	$100,000	$100,000
Less amounts shown in Department of Health budget	–	–3	–3	–	–100,000	–100,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	–	$32,648,900	–	–
Reimbursements—federal				*–4,234,763*	–	–
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$28,414,137	–	–
General Fund				*20,180,427*	–	–
Federal funds				*6,333,710*	–	–
Family repayments				*1,900,000*	–	–

* For the state operations budget see page 161.

OFFICE OF NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE

Program Summary

The Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse is the central coordinative and planning body for the development of comprehensive drug abuse prevention, care, treatment, and rehabilitation programs. Its responsibilities include the definition of statewide drug program needs, identification of all existing drug abuse program resources, elimination of overlapping, duplicative or otherwise inefficient efforts, assessment of unmet needs, and the planning of activities which will maximize the utilization of available resources to address the drug problem. Involved in the carrying out of these responsibilities is the application of an ongoing, systemwide evaluation process for the determination of which programs and activities are productive and which are not. Based on this assessment the Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse annually establishes new priorities and objectives and seeks to direct the emphasis of statewide drug abuse program efforts accordingly. The primary goals of the coordinative and planning activities of the Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse are to ensure significant reductions in the incidence of drug abuse in California and the rehabilitation of all known drug abusers.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Continuing program costs, other budgets	(2,907.4)	(3,290.6)	(3,373.3)	(61,550,218)	($77,178,831)	($81,423,146)
a. Control	(215)	(240)	(270)	(4,514,940)	(5,327,112)	(6,780,153)
b. Education	(48)	(48)	(270)	(1,135,604)	(1,258,773)	(1,291,919)
c. Care, treatment and rehabilitation	(2,438.4)	(2,707.6)	(2,567.3)	(52,428,358)	(58,233,180)	(63,370,246)
d. Training and manpower development	(46)	(102)	(100)	(882,274)	(2,744,321)	(2,485,462)
e. Research and evaluation	(160)	(193)	(166)	(2,589,042)	(9,593,646)	(8,290,474)
Department of Corrections	(1,858.8)	(1,997.6)	(2,064.4)	(35,018,964)	(37,729,118)	(41,250,355)
Department of Health	–	(403.9)	(403.9)	–	(15,411,527)	(16,138,592)
Department of Youth Authority	(126.3)	(188.6)	(187.9)	(1,979,941)	(3,113,316)	(3,178,221)
Department of Justice	(148.4)	(153.2)	(180.6)	(3,328,759)	(3,564,329)	(4,666,279)
Department of Motor Vehicles	(45.1)	(49.6)	(52.1)	(576,000)	(659,000)	(692,000)
State University and Colleges	(15)	(15)	(20)	(200,000)	(200,000)	(275,000)
University of California	(256)	(404.2)	(385.9)	(3,955,901)	(7,798,591)	(7,247,855)
Department of Rehabilitation	(32.3)	(31.5)	(31.5)	(1,195,250)	(1,193,620)	(1,241,366)
Department of Education	(7.8)	(8.5)	(8.5)	(312,635)	(403,770)	(295,022)
California Highway Patrol	(8.5)	(8.5)	(8.5)	(125,332)	(132,226)	(138,839)
State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse	(5.3)	(15)	(15)	(161,165)	(6,493,334)	(5,565,456)
Board of Pharmacy	(13)	(15)	(15)	(465,448)	(480,000)	(734,161)
Department of Mental Hygiene	(390)	–	–	(14,095,355)	–	–
Department of Public Health	(0.9)	–	–	(135,468)	–	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse has been designated as the state agency responsible for the development of a comprehensive state plan for drug abuse prevention by the Drug Abuse Treatment Act of 1972 (Chapter 1255, Statutes of 1972) and Executive Order R41-73. Along with planning responsibilities, status as the single state agency for drug abuse prevention confers on the Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse the role of central contact agency between the federal, state, and local levels for communication, funding, and program coordination matters. In this capacity, the office in 1973–74 has developed a comprehensive California Plan for Drug Abuse Prevention which calls for the federal government to release the state's share of drug abuse prevention grant funds to the single state agency for drug abuse project funding and redistribution for local assistance.

The planning and evaluation capability of the State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse will be expanded and refined in 1974–75. Greater emphasis will be placed on the development of information systems to yield data indicating the nature and extent of drug abuse as well as the distribution and impact of prevention, care, treatment, and rehabilitation programs. Based on this information, plans for the redirection of resources to close gaps in needed services will be developed. Assistance will be provided to local agencies and programs to assist them in implementing projects and services for drug abuse prevention consistent with statewide priorities and objectives.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Department of Health was organized to begin operating July 1, 1973. Merged into the single department were the Departments of Public Health, Mental Hygiene, and Health Care Services, plus health-related programs from the Departments of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.

Unification is eliminating duplication of effort, consolidating functions which have been fragmented to achieve more effective management and provide better delivery of health care.

The department's major concern is the physical and mental health of the people of California. To maintain good health for all Californians, the department conducts programs in all the fields of health that affect this state.

How well the department succeeds in improving everybody's health will determine the effectiveness of those programs and of the new department's capability for administering them.

This program budget also includes costs of reimbursing local governmental agencies under the provisions of Section 2164.3, Revenue and Taxation Code, for two legislative mandates. One mandate provides for the reimbursement of salaries of licensed instructors in connection with the training of radiologic technicians. The second deals with mandates imposed upon county government in connection with Short-Doyle plans.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

HEALTH TREATMENT SYSTEMS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Mental disabilities program	–	$285,735,912	$283,996,214
II. Developmental disabilities	–	171,656,806	193,471,127
III. Substance abuse	–	44,844,821	49,702,445
IV. Hospital operations and support services (distributed)	–	–	–
HEALTH FINANCING SYSTEMS			
V. California medical assistance program	–	1,524,798,396	1,577,164,711
VI. Crippled childrens services program	–	22,956,315	23,854,494
HEALTH PROTECTION SYSTEMS			
VII. Environmental health services program	–	–	–
VIII. Laboratory services program	–	–	–
IX. Preventive medical services program	–	21,449,329	22,737,542
X. Social services program	–	267,672,225	310,862,032
HEALTH QUALITY SYSTEMS			
XI. Licensing and certification program	–	5,381,676	2,222,480
XII. Comprehensive health planning program	–	–	–
XIII. Surveillance program	–	–	–
XIV. Standards evaluation and research program	–	–	–
XV. Disability evaluation program	–	–	–
HEALTH ADMINISTRATION SYSTEMS			
XVI. Health administration (distributed)	–	–	–
(undistributed)	–	–	–
XVII. Legislative mandates	–	392,900	786,260
Totals, Local Assistance Program	–	$2,344,888,380	$2,464,797,255
Reimbursements:			
Federal	–	*–8,166,479*	*–8,177,793*
Other	–	*–454,616*	*–471,570*
Local Programs	–	–94,921,049	–102,065,672
Transfer of estimated savings from Medi-Cal	–	–	–5,434,181
Net Total, Local Assistance	–	$2,241,346,236	$2,348,648,039
General Fund	–	1,026,794,691	1,057,202,308
Federal fund	–	917,114,956	956,253,147
County share	–	318,756,677	331,528,584
Board of Medical Examiners Contingent Fund	–	272,733	–
Family repayments	–	3,664,000	3,664,000
Less expenditure shown in state support	–	–25,256,821	–

* For the state operations budget see page 163.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

Highlights of Program Changes

HEALTH QUALITY SYSTEMS

Legislation has provided for consolidation of licensure regulations into only two major functions: Health Care Facilities and Community Care Facilities. Costly specialized services to the public are now subject to standards and regulations. The majority of costs to the program will be borne by licensure and special permit fees. The Medi-Cal surveillance detection program has resulted in considerable savings in detection of fraud and recoverable fees.

These improvements will enable the department to better administer licensure and service approval functions and surveillance techniques.

HEALTH FINANCING SYSTEMS

The Medi-Cal Reform Act of 1971 authorized the state to contract with groups of medical providers to supply services on a prepaid basis to Medi–Cal beneficiaries. Such contracts stipulate that the carrier will provide or arrange for health care services for voluntarily enrolled cash grant recipients within a geographically defined area. The prepaid health plan is paid a fixed monthly premium per capita for providing health care services to enrollees; however, the monthly premium is less than the costs the department will spend for the same services under the fee-for-services system. Prepaid health plans must provide, as a minimum, physician services, hospital outpatient services, laboratory and X-ray services, prescription drugs and hospital inpatient care. As a matter of practice, PHP proposals which provide the full scope of Medi-Cal benefits receive prime consideration from the department.

Prepaid health plans are not subject to Medi-Cal utilization controls, such as prior authorization and copayment, imposed upon the fee-for-service system of medical care.

The basic objectives of the prepaid health plans are:

(a) to develop innovative systems for the delivery of health care services to eligible recipients;

(b) to reduce the costs of providing necessary health care services to recipients; and,

(c) to remove from the department the responsibility of controlling the delivery of health care services and restore this responsibility to the providers rendering the services.

Additional savings will result as the PHP effort matures. In addition, PHPs provide services at a lower cost than the traditional fee-for-service method. As of December 1, 1973 the department has entered into 48 PHP contracts which provide for enrollment of over 800,000 Medi-Cal beneficiaries.

Financing Operations Element

This element administers two major areas of the Medi-Cal program—(a) program implementation and (b) rates and fees. Program implementation implements Medi-Cal program policy and directs the processing of fee-for-service claims through contracts with private insurance carriers, acting as intermediaries; coordinates program policy changes; issues directives to contractors creating new policy or modifying existing policy; coordinates and approves provider information bulletins published by the intermediaries; responds to inquiring comments, and complaints from providers of services, beneficiaries, public officials, and the general public; processes formal grievances and Board of Control claims relating to the Medi-Cal program; examines claims for services provided out of state to beneficiaries; and insures that department policies, regulations, and procedures are implemented into the intermediaries' operating systems in a prompt and efficient manner.

Proposals are being requested for a statewide Medi-Cal intermediary system, to replace the Medi-Cal Management System (MMS) and the Medi-Cal Intermediary Operations (MIO) systems now in effect. The new contractor shall implement the new system in budget year 1974–75. The system will combine the best features of MMS and MIO and give the state quick and accurate information on claims, providers, and other information to allow management to more effectively control the Medi-Cal program.

The primary function of the rates and fees section is to establish and maintain reimbursement rates for all medical and health care services purchased by the state, with the exception of hospital inpatient services. Each rate study requires the identification of services to be provided, a method of determining the cost or price for the service, and a report of the study presenting recommendations.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

Highlights of Program Changes—Continued

HEALTH FINANCING SYSTEMS—Continued

Crippled Children Services

The Crippled Children Services element is being augmented by $199,650 to fund 22 additional positions in the counties for providing necessary therapy services to additional eligible physically handicapped children. This augmentation will provide the capability of giving physical and/or occupational therapy services to all of the 651 of the 1,480 children enrolled in Development Centers for the Handicapped who can benefit from such services.

HEALTH PROTECTION SYSTEMS

The Department of Health is continuing its efforts to decrease and eliminate certain destructive diseases affecting California residents through preventive medicine and environmental controls, and to help individuals and families to cope with social problems.

Preventive medical services programs seek through the promotion of positive health. Education and information programs are in progress throughout the state for infectious disease problems with major emphasis on venereal diseases and immunization programs. Intensive preventive programs are geared to population groups at risk, including women, infants and children, the aged, and inhabitants of sparsely populated areas who have low incomes. Family planning services are expected to reach approximately 600 000 Californians in 1975. A major effort will be directed over the next several years to planning and implementing a program to insure a statewide emergency medical service system that will reduce the response time to the scene of an emergency and provide readily available professional care services of uniform high quality.

Environmental health services provides for a high quality of domestic water; it exercises controls to keep exposure from radiation-producing machines and materials at or below safe levels; it seeks effective control of conditions responsible for transmission of animal-borne diseases; it attempts to reduce the incidence and severity of work-related diseases; and, it develops and applies preventive medical and corrective strategies to overcome adverse effects of physical and chemical agents in the environment.

Social services programs help individuals and families cope with the hazards of economic deprivation, isolation, neglect, abuse, exploitation, illness, chronic unemployment, or incapacity. Problems of poverty, unemployment, advanced age, disability, and family disruption make almost 2 000 000 persons in California dependent on public assistance. Many of these recipients lack personal and private resources to deal with the social problems related to their needs. The program operates as a state-supervised/county-administered services delivery system. County welfare departments, or other public and private agencies under contract, provide essential social services to individuals and families. Certain adoption services are provided directly by state staff. The major services provided are day care, family planning, adult and child foster care, employment and training, protection of adults and children, homemaker/chore and health-related services. The primary service goals are self-support, self-maintenance, and protection of dependent children and adults.

Services to Children

Perhaps the most ambitious health program ever undertaken in California is the Child Health Disability program. Mandated by AB 2068 (1973), it is being implemented by a special project team headed by a deputy director.

The legislation calls for a comprehensive program of child health screening and assessment to be established in all 58 counties by July 1, 1974. It requires that beginning July 1, 1975, every child must undergo health screening before enrollment in the first grade.

HEALTH TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Community Mental Health Programs have been established in every county to share with the state the responsibility for care of the mentally disordered. These community programs have shown a great flexibility in treatment methods and are able to employ alternates to full-time hospitalization. These include individual and group psychotherapy partial hospitalization, crisis intervention, and easy movement of patients from one form of treatment to another. The state hospitals are utilized for treatment when appropriate.

Local programs have reduced patient populations in the state hospitals, making the local programs the controlling factor in the budgetary process. To continue the local program efforts to reduce state hospital admissions, agreements have been made with local programs to transfer an amount from state hospital funds to the local programs for each patient-day not used in state hospitals.

There are approximately 200,000 mentally retarded individuals, 25,000 persons with cerebral palsy and 62,000 persons with epilepsy or other neurological problems requiring treatment similar to that required by mentally retarded persons in California at any one time. Thirteen area boards plan and coordinate for the service needs of these individuals and the Regional Centers for Mental Retardation and other developmental disabilities refer these clients to a variety of local delivery system elements.

The three major components of the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled system administered by the Department of Health are:

(1) Regional centers that counsel the parents or guardians of the mentally retarded/developmentally

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

Highlights of Program Changes—Continued

HEALTH TREATMENT SYSTEMS—Continued

disabled and assess, diagnose, refer and place mentally retarded/developmentally disabled citizens to appropriate private or public basic living and care facilities and special services throughout their lifetime.

Three new regional centers will be established during 1974–75. Two will serve the county of Los Angeles and the other in the San Joaquin Valley. It is anticipated that the client caseload of the centers will increase to a level of 20,000 clients receiving services.

(2) State hospital programs for the mentally retarded and other developmental disabilities that provide state-managed care, treatment, development and maintenance services as requested by the regional centers.

(3) The community services section that provides protective living services to developmentally disabled persons at the request of the regional centers, or community mental health services.

This system provides essential services at a cost much less than the long-term costs to the individual, his family, or the community, if services were not available.

This program budget includes costs of reimbursing local governmental agencies under provision of Section 2231, Revenue and Taxation Code, for two legislative mandates.

RECAPITULATION BY PROGRAM

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Mental Disability Program	–	$190,814,863	$181,930,542
Developmental Disabilities Program	–	171,656,806	193,471,127
Substance Abuse Program	–	44,844,821	49,702,445
Medical Assistance Program	–	1,524,798,396	1,577,164,711
Special Social Services	–	101,183,887	159,756,815
Assistance to cities, counties, and other health agencies	–	49,787,320	48,814,466
County administration	–	187,596,854	173,438,800
Legislative mandates	–	392,900	786,260
Totals, Local Assistance	–	$2,271,075,847	$2,385,065,166
Reimbursements:			
Federal	–	*–8,166,479*	*–8,177,793*
Other	–	*–21,563,132*	*–22,805,153*
Transfer of estimated savings from Medi-Cal	–	–	*–5,434,181*
Totals, Local Assistance	–	$2,241,346,236	$2,348,648,039
General Fund	–	*1,026,794,691*	*1,057,202,308*
Federal funds	–	*917,114,956*	*956,253,147*
County share	–	*318,756,677*	*331,528,584*
Board of Medical Examiners Contingent Fund	–	*272,733*	–
Family repayments	–	*3,664,000*	*3,664,000*
Less expenditures shown in state operations	–	*–25,256,821*	–

APPROPRIATIONS

Local assistance, Item 293, mental health services *(General Fund)*	$181,930,542
Local assistance, Item 295, state alcoholic programs *(General Fund)*	25,338,443
Local assistance, Item 296, state narcotics and drug abuse *(General Fund)*	5,255,748
Local assistance, Item 297, state developmental disabilities program *(General Fund)*	181,956,562
Local assistance, Item 298, Special Social Services Program *(General Fund)*	26,592,500
Local assistance, Item 300, assistance to cities, counties, and local agencies for health services *(General Fund)*	27,331,474
Other:	
Local assistance *(federal funds)*	956,253,147
Local assistance *(county funds)*	331,528,584
Local assistance *(family repayment)*	3,664,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The Department of Health Care Services is one of three major departments consolidated into the Department of Health effective July 1, 1973. The new department was proposed in a reorganization plan submitted to the Legislature March 4, 1970. It was formalized by Chapter 1593, Statutes of 1971. Detailed discussion of the management of the Medi-Cal program will be found in the Department of Health discussion. Reported in this presentation is the summary information of the department's operations in the 1972–73 fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Medical Assistance Program *(Health Care Deposit Fund)*	1,198.7	–	–	$1,443,674,136	–	–
Reimbursements—other	–	–	–	*–92,876*	–	–
Less expenditures shown in the Department of Mental Hygiene	–	–	–	*–1,121,796*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(Health Care Deposit Fund)*	1,198.7	–	–	$1,442,459,464	–	–
General Fund				*560,178,728*	–	–
Contingent fund of the Board of Medical Examiners				*272,733*	–	–
Federal funds				*631,476,354*	–	–
County funds				*250,531,649*	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL ASSISTANCE

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net salaries and wages	1,198.7	–	–	$12,864,069	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,586,307	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	1,198.7	–	–	$14,450,376	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				7,856,256	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$22,306,632	–	–
Reimbursements—other				*–92,876*	–	–
Net Expenditures, Administration of Local Assistance				$22,213,756	–	–

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Health benefits				$1,346,037,414	–	–
Fiscal intermediary				34,199,088	–	–
County support				41,131,002	–	–
Totals, Local Assistanee				$1,421,367,504	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAM *(Health Care Deposit Fund)*				$1,443,581,260	–	–
Less expenditures shown in Mental Hygiene				*–1,121,796*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM				$1,442,459,464	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

The Department of Mental Hygiene is one of three major departments consolidated into the Department of Health pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 1, as authorized by Chapter 1593, Statutes of 1971. This plan was implemented on July 1, 1973.

Detailed discussions of mental health local assistance programs will be found in the Department of Health local assistance presentation. The following summary presents program expenditures for 1972–73:

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Mental illness	$259,983,542	–	–
II. Mental retardation	10,851,409	–	–
III. Training (distributed to state operations)	(498,391)	–	–
IV. Research (distributed to state operations)	(1,415,432)	–	–
V. Administration (distributed to state operations)	(9,864,339)	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS *	$270,834,951	–	–
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–5,829,091*	–	–
Other	*–64,350,343*	–	–
Local programs	*–11,492,901*	–	–
Adjustments for fiscal year	–55,557	–	–
Transfers to other state agencies	20,657,407	–	–
Less expenditures shown in mental retardation program appropriation	–10,851,409	–	–
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$198,913,057	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Subventions to local mental health programs	$198,913,057	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

The Department of Public Health is one of three major departments consolidated into the Department of Health pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 1, as adopted by Chapter 1593, Statutes of 1971. The implementation of the plan was accomplished effective July 1, 1973. Detailed discussion of the public health local assistance budget will be found in the Department of Health local assistance presentation. The following summary presents program expenditures for 1972–73.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Environmental health and consumer protection services	–	–	–
II. Preventive medical services	$26,127,404	–	–
III. Community health services	20,083,073	–	–
IV. Comprehensive health planning	–	–	–
V. Laboratory services	–	–	–
VI. Management and planning	–	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS **	$46,210,477	–	–
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–3,024,714*	–	–
Other	*–454,616*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$42,731,147	–	–
General Fund	*24,711,525*	–	–
Federal funds	*16,255,622*	–	–
Family repayments	*1,764,000*	–	–
Personnel man-years	136.9	–	–

* For state operations budget, see page 169.
** For state operations budget, see page 170.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH—Continued

Subventions for Public Health

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Assistance to counties for care of crippled children	$22,368,023	–	–
General Fund	*(18,261,300)*	–	–
Federal funds	*(2,342,723)*	–	–
Family Repayments	*(1,764,000)*	–	–
Assistance to counties for tuberculosis sanitoria *(General Fund)*	300,147	–	–
Assistance to counties without local health departments	961,186	–	–
General Fund	*(830,780)*	–	–
Federal funds	*(130,406)*	–	–
Assistance to local health departments	9,758,561	–	–
General Funds	*(4,797,545)*	–	–
Federal funds	*(4,961,016)*	–	–
Assistance to local and nonprofit agencies for hospital construction *(Federal funds)*	8,821,477	–	–
Assistance to local agencies for family planning *(General Fund)*	521,753	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$42,731,147	–	–
General Fund	*24,711,525*	–	–
Federal funds	*16,255,622*	–	–
Family repayments	*1,764,000*	–	–

SACRAMENTO MEDICAL CENTER ACQUISITION

GENERAL ANALYSIS

As part of the contractual agreement whereby title to the Sacramento Medical Center was transferred to the University of California by the County of Sacramento, the state agreed to offset an operating deficit that had been incurred by the county as a part of the center's operation as the teaching hospital resource of the medical school on the U.C. Davis campus.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Operating deficit offset	$2,000,000	–	–
Totals, Programs *(General Fund)*	$2,000,000	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT

Program Objectives

The Health and Welfare Agency through the Employment Development Department provides comprehensive statewide and local manpower planning, improves the efficiency of and accountability for delivery systems for manpower programs, promptly places job-ready individuals in suitable jobs, provides qualified job applicants to employers, assists potentially employable individuals to become job ready, creates employment opportunities, and pays unemployment and disability insurance benefits.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Legislative mandates *(General Fund)*	–	$78,000	$156,000

Program Highlights

This program budget includes costs of reimbursing local governmental agencies under the provisions of Section 2231, Revenue and Taxation Code, for legislative mandates.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Legislative mandates *(General Fund)*	–	$78,000	$156,000
APPROPRIATIONS			
Item 305 *(General Fund)*	–	–	$156,000

DEPARTMENT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Overall Objectives

The department has one major program within Local Assistance, the Welfare Payments Program. This program provides financial assistance to California residents who are too young, too old, or too disabled to support themselves and whose subsistence needs cannot be fully met by their families. The principal program elements are: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Old Age Security (OAS), Aid to the Blind (AB), and Aid to the Totally and Permanently Disabled (ATD). Effective January 1, 1974, the OAS, AB, and ATD elements will come under federal administration in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 92-603 (HR-1), which established Title XVI of the Social Security Act. To maintain the assistance grant levels received by California recipients of OAS, AB, and ATD prior to January 1, 1974, and to comply with provisions contained in Public Law 93-66, a state supplementary payment (SSP) will be made by California through the federal government's disbursement process. Recipients will receive one check from the federal government which will include both the federal Social Security Increment (SSI) and the State Supplementary Payment (SSP). The AFDC and food stamp elements of the welfare payment program will continue to be administered by each county in accordance with regulations, standards, and procedures set by the department as authorized by law and modified by AB 134 (Chapter 1216, Statutes of 1973).

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

The budget impact of P.L. 92-603 (HR 1) and P.L. 93-66 (effective 1-1-74) covering over 500,000 recipients eligible under the Old Age Security, Aid to the Blind and Aid to the Totally Disabled is reflected in these programs in both the 1973–74 (6 months) and 1974–75 fiscal years.

Payments to Adults

Pursuant to P.L. 92-603 (HR-1) and P.L. 93-66, over 500,000 recipients, eligible under the Old Age Security, Aid to the Blind, and the Aid to the Totally Disabled programs, will receive income support through the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and the State Supplementary Payments (SSP) programs commencing January 1, 1974. In addition to the SSI, consisting wholly of federal moneys, over 420 million California dollars for the SSP will be federally administered through the Social Security Administration. The maximum federal grant payable for persons living in their own homes (for fiscal year 1974–75) will be $140. The state will supplement this payment in accordance with the provisions of AB 134 (Chapter 1216, Statutes of 1973).

The largest special need, attendant care services, was phased out and superseded by homemaker/chore service, a special social service program effective January 1, 1974. The homemaker services is shown in this budget through fiscal year 1973–74 to show this change. The homemaker/chore service program is carried in the Department of Health budget for fiscal year 1974–75.

Payments to Children

The major emphasis in this program for fiscal years 1973–74 and 1974–75 has been placed on reducing error rates in grant and eligibility determinations. Increased attention has focused on the program evaluation components of county-administered payments to children (AFDC) and food stamp program elements and on the "second step" of welfare reform.

Food Stamps

The objective of this federally funded payment system is to raise levels of nutrition among welfare and other low-income households. This is accomplished through offering eligible households the opportunity to purchase food stamps at a cost presently averaging 50 percent of their redemption value when used to buy food at local markets. Administration of the system is the responsibility of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, which contracts with the Department of Benefit Payments to direct the operation of the system within the state. In accordance with AB 134 (Chapter 1216, Statutes of 1973) the state will assume the non-federal share of the cost of administering the Food Stamp Program above costs incurred by the counties during calendar year 1973. The department through its Food Stamp Management, supervises participating counties in the investigation and certification of the eligibility of applicant households. The bonus value of the food stamps is borne entirely by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Service, Demonstration and Regulatory Programs

On July 1, 1973, the Department of Social Welfare transferred services, regulatory and administrative support positions and the appropriate appropriations to the Department of Health in accordance with the terms of AB 698 (Chapter 1593, Statutes of 1971). A request for a change in single state agency designation to the Department of Health will be made to the federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Detailed discussions of welfare payments local assistance programs will be found in the budget supplement of the Department of Benefit Payments, Welfare Programs Operations. The following summary presents program expenditures for fiscal years 1972–73, 1973–74 and 1974–75:

DEPARTMENT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS—Continued

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Public assistance payments	–	–	–	$2,139,009,747	$2,357,345,800	$2,640,315,800
Service, demonstration, and regulatory programs	–	–	–	120,522,969	110,769,579	15,318,043
County administration	–	–	–	384,686,513	183,565,600	151,992,300
Totals, Local Assistance	–	–	–	$2,644,219,229	$2,651,680,979	$2,807,626,143
Reimbursements				*–7,190,327*	*–23,318,609*	–
NET TOTALS, LOCAL ASSISTANCE *				$2,637,028,902	$2,628,362,370	$2,807,626,143
General Fund				*771,567,942*	*833,713,155*	*913,517,937*
Federal funds				*1,464,325,351*	*1,454,496,615*	*1,531,114,906*
Counties' share				*401,135,109*	*340,152,680*	*362,933,300*

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM ITEMS OF EXPENSE	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Welfare payments	$1,930,670,696	$2,108,714,200	$2,312,157,800
Service, demonstration and regulatory programs	120,522,964	110,769,579	15,318,043
Food stamps (bonus value)	208,339,051	248,631,600	328,158,000
County administration	384,686,513	183,565,600	151,992,300
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,644,219,229	$2,651,680,979	$2,807,626,143
Reimbursements	*–7,190,327*	*–23,318,609*	–
NET EXPENDITURES, LOCAL ASSISTANCE	$2,637,028,902	$2,628,362,370	$2,807,626,143
General Fund	*771,567,942*	*833,713,155*	*913,517,906*
Federal funds	*1,464,325,851*	*1,454,496,615*	*1,531,114,906*
Counties' share	*401,135,109*	*340,152,690*	*362,933,300*

APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund:	
Payments systems, SSP, Item	$446,434,000
Payment systems, cash grants, Section 11200 et seq. Welfare and Institutions Code	409,184,300
Payment systems, other, Item	9,065,700
Demonstration programs, Item	191,937
County administration, Item	48,702,000
Federal Funds:	
Payment systems, SSI	559,185,400
Payment systems, cash grants	558,903,800
Payment systems, other	329,051,700
Demonstration program	15,126,106
County administration	68,847,900
County Funds:	
Payment systems, SSP	118,000,000
Payment systems, cash grants	209,569,900
Payment systems, other	921,000
County administration	34,442,400

* For state operations budget, see page 179.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Department of Corrections is authorized to reimburse local jurisdictions for certain expenditures incurred in providing services related to individuals who have been committed to the department. Such expenditures are defined by statute and include the areas of, 1) transportation of prisoners and parole violators, 2) court costs and county charges and 3) returning fugitives from justice. Special appropriations items provide the funds.

SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Continuing program costs * *(General Fund)*	–	–	$1,786,311

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Transportation of Prisoners and Parole Violators			
Reimbursement to counties for expenses incurred in conveying persons to and from state prisons, including recalcitrant tuberculars; cost incurred by the Department of Corrections in transporting prisoners to and between state prisons, the return of parole violators and costs incurred in connection with the Western Interstate Corrections Compact pursuant to Sections 11190 et seq., of the Penal Code and costs incurred by counties under 26749 of the Government Code	–	–	$200,000
Returning Fugitives from Justice			
Reimbursement to counties for expenses incurred in returning fugitives from justice outside the state, who are subsequently arraigned or placed on trial pursuant to Sections 1389, 1549, and 1557 of the Penal Code	–	–	$700,000

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Court Costs and County Charges			
Reimbursements to counties, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4700 of the Penal Code, for expenses incurred in the trial of inmates for crimes committed in prisons and expenses due to a hearing on the return of a writ of habeas corpus prosecuted by or on behalf of any prisoner, including any reimbursements for coroner expenses under Penal Code Section 4700.5 in connection with the death of an inmate	–	–	$1,051,652
Totals *(General Fund)*	–*	–*	$1,951,652

* Past year and current year expenditures are reflected in state operations.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Transportation of prisoners	–	–	$200,000
Returning fugitives	–	–	700,000
Court costs and county charges	–	–	1,051,652
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	–*	–*	$1,951,652

APPROPRIATIONS

Item 314 *(General Fund)*	$200,000
Item 315 *(General Fund)*	700,000
Item 316 *(General Fund)*	1,051,652

* For state operations, see page 181.

DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

Program Objectives

The Health and Welfare Agency includes among its components the Department of the Youth Authority and the Youth Authority Board, both of which were created in 1941 by the Youth Authority Act. The intent of the Legislature in creating the Youth Authority was "to protect society more effectively by substituting for retributive punishment methods of training and treatment directed toward the correction and rehabilitation of young persons found guilty of public offenses." The department carries out this mandate to protect the public by: (1) assisting local governmental and private organizations and citizens in the development and improvement of delinquency reduction programs, and (2) assisting local government to develop and improve its juvenile law enforcement and correctional systems.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Community services * *(General Fund)*	–	–	–	$24,235,920	$27,706,228	$27,837,428

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAM

Through this program, the Youth Authority assists local government and private groups. An important part of this effort is probation subsidy.

Since the inception of the probation subsidy program in 1966–67 through 1972–73 there has been a reduction of 24,564 juvenile and adult commitments by the courts to the state compared to the numbers which could have been committed if past rates had continued. In 1974–75, 47 of the 60 county probation departments will participate in the program. The participating counties account for 98 percent of the state's population.

The probation subsidy program will require $23,592,000 in 1974–75 or a decrease of $150,000 from the 1973–74 fiscal year. Since 1966–67, the probation subsidy program has continued to grow in the number of counties participating as well as in reduced commitments to state youth and adult correctional institutions. The following chart indicates the growth and impact of the probation subsidy program:

Fiscal year	No. of counties participating	Program costs	Earnings	Reduced commitments	Avg. decrease in rates of commitment	Median decrease in rates of commitment
1968–69	41	$8,766,667	$13,747,910	3,317	29.3%	41.5%
1969–70	46	13,292,266	14,200,160	3,557	29.7%	35.8%
1970–71	45	15,624,005	18,141,142	4,494	38.6%	40.9%
1971–72	47	17,721,988	21,550,080	5,266	43.4%	49.4%
1972–73	47	18,292,145	22,068,210	5,449	44.1%	48.8%
1973–74	47	25,210,074 Est.	–	–	–	–

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Transportation of persons committed to the Department of Youth Authority *(General Fund)*	–	$43,540	$43,540
Assistance to counties for maintenance and operation of juvenile homes, ranches and camps *(General Fund)*	$2,980,052	3,093,080	3,224,280
Assistance to counties for construction of juvenile homes, ranches and camps *(General Fund)*	95,500	600,000	600,000
Assistance for control of juveniles, including construction of border check station *(General Fund)*	143,646	144,308	144,308
Assistance to county delinquency prevention commissions *(General Fund)*	33,300	33,300	33,300
Assistance to county delinquency prevention commission and research and training grants *(General Fund)*	200,000	200,000	200,000
Assistance to counties for special probation supervision programs *(General Fund)*	20,783,422	23,592,000	23,592,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$24,235,920	$27,706,228	$27,837,428

APPROPRIATIONS

Local Assistance:

Item 318 *(General Fund)*	$43,540
Item 319 *(General Fund)*	3,224,280
Item 320 *(General Fund)*	600,000
Item 321 *(General Fund)*	144,308
Item 322 *(General Fund)*	33,300
Item 323 *(General Fund)*	200,000
Item 324 *(General Fund)*	23,592,000

* For state operations budget, see page 186.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The state participates with local educational agencies in the financing of public education in California. A variety of subventions to these agencies is provided which serve to reduce the local financial burden and assist schools in meeting special needs of students.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Instruction	–	–	–	$295,804,968	$347,071,387	$326,332,917
II. Instructional Support	14.9	19.3	19.3	96,167,408	114,169,218	114,984,720
III. School Administration Support	–	–	–	–	800,000	800,000
IV. School Finance and State Aid	–	–	–	1,582,657,657	2,201,870,186	2,071,385,216
V. Library Services	–	–	–	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
TOTALS, PROGRAMS *	14.9	19.3	19.3	$1,975,430,033	$2,664,910,791	$2,514,502,853
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–48,949,535*	*–44,633,120*	*–43,699,000*
Other				*–8,728,453*	*–3,400,000*	*–3,775,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$1,917,752,045	$2,616,877,671	$2,467,028,853
General Fund				*1,632,958,880*	*2,302,580,819*	*2,162,539,442*
State School Fund				*2,756,376*	*2,950,000*	*2,700,000*
California Water Fund				*75,611*	*37,000*	–
Federal funds				*281,689,371*	*311,009,852*	*301,214,411*
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account				–	*300,000*	*300,000*
State Transportation Fund—State Highway Account				*271,807*	–	–
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	–	*275,000*
Personnel man-years				14.9	–	–

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

I. INSTRUCTION

The educational needs of children vary in relation to the circumstances of each child. Socioeconomic conditions, the child's physical and mental handicaps or talents, language barriers, congestion in the ghettos of urban areas, isolation in rural communities, and the migrant nature of parent employment are some of the factors which can influence the child's educational needs and the nature of the program he should be provided. Through the instruction program the Department of Education administers all instructional activities to assist local communities to ameliorate such conditions and provide each child with an education appropriate to his needs and talents.

Each operational program support activity (general education, compensatory education, special education, occupational preparation, and child development) within the three age-span programs has responsibility for providing direct assistance to local educational agencies.

Beginning with the 1973–74 school year, the department instituted a comprehensive planning and consolidated application procedure by which local educational agencies were able to apply for a wide variety of state and federal categorical aid funds by means of a single document. For 1974–75 the consolidated application will include the following programs: Elementary and Secondary Act, Titles I and II; Early Childhood Education; Education of Disadvantaged Youth; Miller-Unruh Basic Reading; and California State Preschool. The consolidated application eliminates repetitive paperwork and serves as a vehicle for encouraging coordinated program planning by local educational agencies.

General Education. The federal core within the general education support activity coordinates the federally funded programs which fall within the area of general education: Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Titles II and III; National Defense Education Act; and Adult Basic Education Act.

ESEA, Title II, funds, which assist districts in their library-media programs, are estimated at $8,000,000 for 1974–75. ESEA, Title III, innovative projects funded for 1974–75 are estimated to be $9,300,000.

The Adult Basic Education Program provides literacy training for an estimated 100,000 adults. Approximately $2,600,000 is being expended in 1974–75.

Among the other sources of categorical aid to local educational agencies is the $5 million provided by Chapter 1258/72 for bilingual-bicultural education. The funds were allocated for a two-year period to improve the educational opportunities for California's children whose primary language is other than English. During the 1974 legislative session, the Governor will propose legislation authorizing the allocation of $4,000,000 to continue to serve these children. In addition, the 1974–75 budget includes $243,000 for bilingual aids for these children.

The Right to Read Program plans are to fund approximately 150 district programs in 1974–75 for a total amount of $350,000.

Compensatory Education. The principal categorical subvention to local educational agencies in the instruction program is in the area of compensatory education. Financial assistance is provided to public school districts and other agencies offering free public education in areas with high concentrations of children from low-income families, for agencies serving areas with concentrations of disadvantaged children from migrant families, and for handicapped and neglected or delinquent children. In 1974–75 approximately $137,000,000 will be provided for compensatory education. Of this amount, $134,000,000 will be federal funds from Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and $3,000,000 will be state

* For state operations budget, see page 195.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

I. INSTRUCTION—Continued

funds. In addition, the Property Tax Relief Act of 1972 provided $82,000,000 to meet the increasing needs of educationally disadvantaged youth.

In the 1974–75 fiscal year, $15,349,625 is proposed for continuing the special elementary school reading instruction program (Miller-Unruh). These funds provide resources to local schools to enable them to carry out a program of prevention and correction of reading disabilities in grades one, two, and three. Under the terms of the Miller-Unruh Basic Reading Act, priority for funds and services goes to those schools where the need for reading instruction is greatest and the ability of the district to meet this need is the least. This program is being integrated with the Early Childhood Education program in order to avoid unnecessary duplication.

In addition, $8,625,000 is allocated for supplementary instructional programs for migrant children in 1974–75.

Special Education. Local educational agencies receive a special education apportionment to provide services to handicapped children, as required by the Education Code. The total special education apportionment in local assistance for 1974–75 is estimated at $207,000,000.

The development center portion of the special education element is designed to serve children 3 to 21 years of age who are severely handicapped. Legislation will be introduced to expand the development center program by an additional 200 children in the current year, and the development centers' budget is increased in 1974–75 to serve an additional 100 of these severely handicapped children. In 1974–75 federal and state funds of approximately $6,000,000 are estimated to be provided for the development centers.

Occupational Preparation. The annual appropriation of federal funds for vocational education is increasing from year to year, with the current aggregate at approximately $53 million. Of this amount, $40 million will be derived from PL 90–576, the Vocational Amendments of 1968; $500,000 from PL 90–35, the Education Professions Development Act; and $12.5 million from PL 87–415, the Manpower Development Training Act.

Child Development. The Child Care Services component in this element has responsibility for a variety of child care services, including those transferred from the Department of Social Welfare on January 1, 1973, under the provisions of the Child Development Act (Chapter 670, Statutes of 1972, AB 99).

In 1972–73 child development programs were conducted by 114 agencies serving approximately 27,500 children and utilizing $33 million in state and federal funds. Many programs were also supported by local tax funds and parent fees. The various child care programs administered by county welfare departments utilize an additional $8 million in state and federal funds.

Child development programs are expanding in 1973–74 to include more agencies. Programs are operated by at least 148 agencies and potentially all 58 county welfare departments. The programs will serve more than 50,000 children with expenditures approximating $64 million in state and federal funds.

A federal ceiling on social service funds, which constitute 75 percent of the funding for child development programs, places a limit upon these programs. Effective July 1, 1974, many independent child development programs, such as special county level child care programs under Chapter 1177/72 will have their funding authorization terminated.

The State Preschool Program component of the Child Development element is designed to provide educational experiences to children of parents with low incomes or in disadvantaged areas. The program was funded by a combination of General Fund money and Federal Title IV-A, Social Security Act, funds until June 30, 1973. In the 1973–74 fiscal year, preschool programs were funded by the General Fund. In 1974–75, the General Fund will maintain preschool programs at current levels of participation in spite of a loss of $17,485,000 in federal funds.

The early childhood education management team component was created in early 1973 to administer the Early Childhood Education Act (Chapter 1147, 1972, SB 1302) during its initial years. This law provides $25 million for local assistance in 1973–74 and $40 million in 1974–75. This program is being integrated with the Special Elementary School Reading Instruction Program in order to avoid unnecessary duplication.

Early childhood education is a high priority of the Department of Education.

II. INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT

Assistance to local educational agencies within the instructional support program consists primarily of the distribution of free state-adopted textbooks and other instructional materials; the acquisition, warehousing, and distribution of federal surplus properties; and the administration of the National School Lunch Program.

Free Textbook Program. Instructional materials to be used in the elementary schools are selected by the State Board of Education on the recommendation

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

II. INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT—Continued

of the Curriculum Development and Supplemental Materials Commission. Chapter 929, Statutes of 1972, (AB 531) changes the selection process of instructional materials from a four-to-six-year cycle to a two-year cycle and requires that the state board adopt textbooks every two years. Therefore, instructional materials for half the elementary subjects are being adopted in 1973–74 for introduction in the schools during 1975–76, with the balance to be adopted in 1974–75 for use in 1976–77.

Once selections have been made, the materials must be produced and distributed to schools. During 1974–75 the textbook management component will ship approximately $20 million worth of textbooks and other instructional materials in all subjects to 960 school districts and 1,140 nonpublic schools by August, 1975; and will deliver 2,500 braille books and 8,000 large-print books by September, 1975.

Surplus Property Programs. Since 1972–73 there has been a decline in the availability of good usable property for the donation program and in the amount of donated foods distributed. However, even with the decline, the educational surplus property activity will issue to school districts during 1974–75, surplus property having a federal acquisition cost of $45 million and will distribute 3 million case units of food having a market value of $30 million to schools and other eligible organizations. This activity is self-financing. The receiving educational agencies are charged only the amounts necessary to finance the administrative costs of the operation. Materials are provided to the local agencies at a total cost not to exceed 7 percent of the federal acquisition cost of the property issued and 5 percent of the market value of the food distributed, thus providing the recipients with usable material at considerable savings.

School Lunch Program. In 1973–74 approximately $100 million is being expended in connection with the pupil nutrition program. The state provides administrative and supervisory direction to the National School Lunch Program; the federal government participates in the financial support of the program in conjunction with school districts. The purpose of the National School Lunch Program is to assist schools in making nutritious meals available to all participating pupils and to provide free or low-cost meals to children of low-income families.

A milk program also is operated wherein the federal government reimburses the local school districts at a rate of 4 cents for every half-pint of milk provided to pupils.

The school breakfast program increased during 1973–74 because of new federal regulations which authorized open-ended appropriations for this purpose. Especially needy schools may be authorized to receive reimbursement in amounts up to 100 percent of the operating costs of the program provided that the total reimbursement shall not exceed 30 cents for each free breakfast and 20 cents for each reduced price breakfast served to eligible children.

The principal efforts of the pupil nutrition program are connected with providing school lunches to children in kindergarten and grades 1 through 12. Local schools administer and operate the school lunch program and, for each meal which meets specified nutritional standards, there is a basic reimbursement provided at 10 cents per meal. In addition, the federal government provides reimbursement for each free or reduced-price meal provided to children of low-income parents. Participation in the school lunch program is shown in the accompanying table.

School Lunch Program

	1972–73	Estimated 1973–74*	Estimated 1974–75*
Average number daily—			
Total	1,299,599	1,400,000	1,500,000
Daily free lunches— included in total	617,464	650,000	700,000
Daily reduced price— included in total	25,715	50,000	65,000

* Based upon anticipated federal funding measures.

The federal government reimburses 45 cents per meal for each free meal served and a proportionate reimbursement for each reduced-price meal served. In 1974–75, it is expected that 765,000 free or reduced-price meals will be served each day to children from low-income families. This is an increase of about 121,821 over the number of children provided free or reduced-price meals in 1972–73.

Other Local Assistance. In addition to these major programs, other local assistance in the Instructional Support program is given in the area of educational technology, guidance services, and year-round schools. Senate Bill 1107 (Chapter 1170, Statutes of 1973) appropriated $800,000 to the Department of Education for grants to school districts which initiate year-round schools. Grants of up to $25,000 will be made to each district establishing continuous school programs prior to July 1, 1979.

III. SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT

Although no direct grants are allocated to districts under the School Administration Support Program, this program offers direct support to school districts through the school district management assistant team, school facilities planning, and management services.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

IV. SCHOOL FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESEARCH

The state participates with local jurisdictions in financing the operation of the public schools of the state, and this highly important work is a priority program in the Department of Education. The largest portion of state subventions to public education is made through transfers from the General Fund to the State School Fund for apportionment to local school districts. The State School Fund is the vehicle for the state's financial support to public education. The major categories of the apportionment systems are: (1) basic and equalization aid; (2) county school service fund; (3) pupil transportation; and (4) special education.

The state's participation in financing local education is predicated on the foundation program. This program is the primary mechanism for the apportionment of state general support to the public schools. It is based on the premise that the state and school districts together should guarantee every pupil a minimum acceptable level of school support. The foundation program consists of a three-part combination of state and local support composed of (1) basic aid, which is required by the State Constitution; (2) district aid, which represents local effort; and (3) equalization aid, which is provided by the state in order to assist the less wealthy school districts to achieve the level of the foundation program. Distribution of school aid at the district level is shown in Figure 2.

The apportionment of funds is based upon the average daily attendance (a.d.a.) of pupils in each school district. The rate of increase in total number of units of a.d.a has leveled off from that of previous years. For the first time in a number of years, the a.d.a for elementary schools showed a decline in 1972–73. High school and community college a.d.a. continues to increase, however, as the wave of pupil population that entered the lower grades several years ago now moves into the upper grades. The enrollment decline will be reflected at the higher grade levels in about three years.

In 1974–75 State School Fund apportionments to public schools will total approximately $2.4 billion, a net increase of approximately $177 million over that provided in 1973–74.

The most dramatic change in school finance, a priority program for the department, results from Ch. 1406, the 1972 school finance and property tax relief measure. Throughout the state, property taxes are being reduced as an additional $561 million in state funds goes to school districts for tax reduction and program improvement. The $332 million available to districts for program improvement is the largest infusion of new money for educational programs in California and U.S. history. Additionally, for the first time in 1974–75, school districts will receive a $60 per ADA statutory cost of living increase. These increases will continue in the future, to maintain an adequate level of educational services. As a result, State School Fund apportionments to K–12 are expected to increase by $113 million in 1974–75 over 1973–74. An additional $15 million in early childhood education apportionments provided by Ch. 1406/72 will bring the total increase in State School Fund apportionments to $128 million in 1974–75.

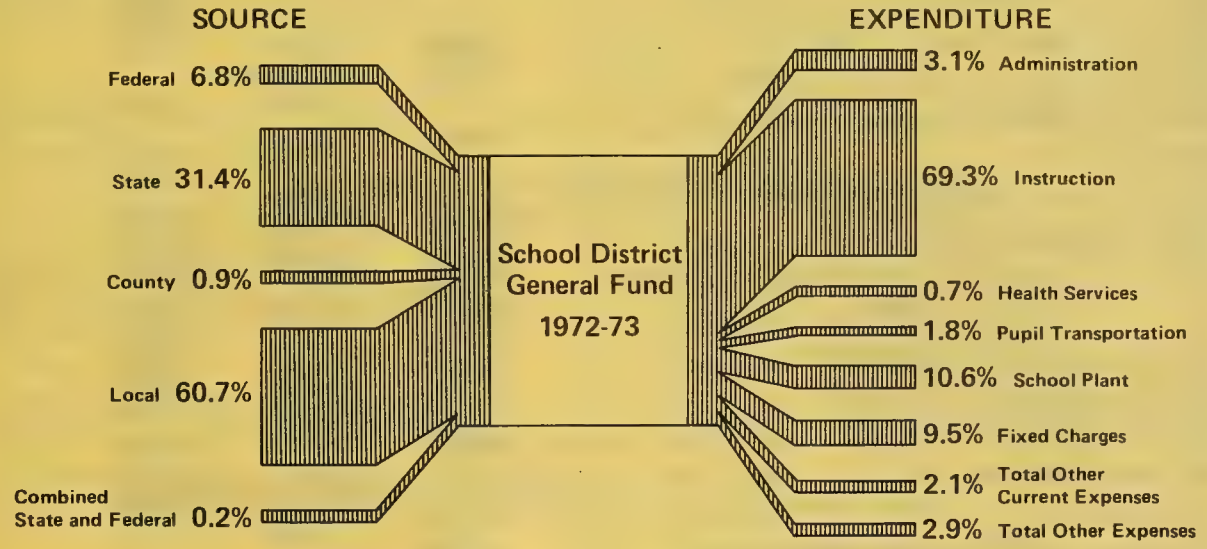


Fig. 2. Distribution of school aid at the school district level

V. ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Under the Public Library Services Act, the California State Library is providing assistance to libraries in local communities. Of California's 58 counties, 57 now have established library services. A plebiscite in Lake County in June, 1974, will determine whether or not the federally funded demonstra-

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes—Continued

V. ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Continued

tion project conducted there will continue. If the project continues, Lake County will become the final county in California to have established library service.

Interlibrary cooperative efforts and assistance t local public libraries will continue to be provided i 1974–75.

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net Salaries and Wages	14.9	19.3	19.3	$154,559	$177,395	$174,934
Staff benefits	–	–	–	16,280	19,231	22,741
Totals, Personal Services	14.9	19.3	19.3	$170,839	$196,626	$197,675
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				487,745	693,396	702,325
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				142,459	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$801,043	$890,022	$900,000
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Apportionments for public schools				$1,582,365,987	$2,201,258,966	$2,071,656,612 [a]
Loans to school districts				291,670	–343,150	–271,396
Instructional materials				–	23,099,475	24,341,939
Assistance to community college districts				–	326,370	–
Instructional television				567,128	570,000	570,000
Compensatory education				10,424,615	10,818,000	3,045,000
Special elementary education reading instruction program				18,399,069	18,399,625	15,349,625
Abstract conceptually oriented mathematics program				494,989	315,000	–
Child development programs				7,414,443	42,693,283	43,036,761
Childrens centers/child care				(7,814,443)	(22,829,800)	(22,079,630)
Preschool supplemental				–	(5,828,550)	–
Development centers (proposed legislation)				–	(330,000)	–
Preschool education. Chapter 1325/71				(–400,000)	(1,000,000)	–
Preschool education, Chapter 1005/73				–	(11,099,933)	(19,252,631)
Childrens centers. Chapter 1191/73				–	(1,605,000)	(1,700,000)
Colton Joint Unified School District, Chapter 623/72				–	–	(4,500)
Grants to teachers of physically handicapped minors				105,556	–	–
Free textbooks				12,262,374	–	–
Assistance to public libraries				800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Vocational education (MDTA matching)				500,000	425,000	425,000
Additional apportion for Novato Unified School District				–	628,000	–
Pilot program for mentally retarded				–	155,000	–
Continuous school programs				–	–	800,000
Indian early childhood education				–	–	260,590
Bilingual aides				–	–	243,000
Bilingual Bicultural Program—Ch. 1521/71				140,000	141,665	143,335
Bilingual education—Ch. 1258/72				913,800	3,886,200	–
Indian early childhood education—Ch. 1052/72				82,000	322,226	–
Pilot career guidance center—Ch. 1441/72				–	82,137	38,976
Elementary school reading program—Project SHARE—Ch. 841/72				500,000	400,000	–
Bilingual education				–	–	4,000,000
Conservation education				–	–	275,000
Continuous school programs—Chapter 1170/73				–	800,000	–
ESEA Title I—compensatory education				126,176,178	133,694,940	133,694,940
ESEA Title II—school library resources				7,950,201	9,173,934	8,030,983
ESEA Title III—supplementary centers and services				14,215,069	12,366,567	9,314,902
EHA Title VI—educational improvement of the handicapped				2,292,132	2,495,219	2,586,397
National Defense Education Act Title III				168,257	–	–
Vocational Education Act of 1968				32,034,979	45,017,092	40,074,104
Research and development project in career education (Voc. Ed.)				705,568	705,568	705,568
Manpower Development and Training Act				11,569,778	12,370,500	12,370,500
Education Professions Development Act—(Part F)				623,712	763,662	763,662
Rural Area Redevelopment Act—PL 87-27				437,697	2,000,000	2,000,000
Child Nutrition Act				82,014,420	89,094,829	89,094,829
Food and nutrition services				522,443	432,755	–
Adult basic education				2,978,937	2,894,786	2,578,526
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	14.9	19.3	19.3	$1,917,752,045	$2,616,877,671	$2,467,028,853
General Fund				*1,632,958,880*	*2,302,580,819*	*2,162,539,442*
State School Fund				*2,756,376*	*2,950,000*	*2,700,000*
California Water Fund				*75,611*	*37,000*	–
State Transportation Fund—State Highway Account				*271,807*	–	–
Transportation Tax Fund—Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account				–	*300,000*	*300,000*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	–	*275,000*
Federal grants				*281,689,371*	*311,009,852*	*301,214,411*
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*(–48,949,535)*	*(–44,633,120)*	*(–43,699,000)*
Other				*(–8,728,453)*	*(–3,400,000)*	*(–3,775,000)*

[a] The apportionments for community colleges ($306,780,000) are transferred to the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges pursuant to Chapter 940/73.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS

Instructional television, Item 337 *(General Fund)*	$570,000
Compensatory education, Item 338 *(General Fund)*	3,045,000
Early childhood education and Reading Instruction program, Item 339 *(General Fund)*	55,349,625
Children's center/child care	22,079,630
Preschool education, Chapter 1005/73	19,252,631
Public libraries, Item 343 *(General Fund)*	1,000,000
Vocational education, Item 344 *(General Fund)*	475,000
Other:	
Section 17303, Education Code—school apportionments *(General Fund)*	1,927,876,612
Educational disadvantaged youth programs *(General Fund)*	81,180,000
Section 9445, Education Code—instructional materials *(General Fund)*	25,241,939
Section 18251, Education Code—driver training *(General Fund)*	19,600,000
Section 17303, Education Code *(State School Fund)*	2,700,000
Local assistance *(Transportation Tax Fund—Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account)*	300,000
Continuous school programs, Item 334 *(General Fund)*	800,000
Indian early childhood, Item 336 *(General Fund)*	260,590
Bilingual aides, Item 340 *(General Fund)*	243,000
Federal Grants	301,214,411
Bilingual Education Act, Item 335 *(General Fund)*	4,000,000
Conservation education, Item 342 *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	275,000

CONTRIBUTIONS TO TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Fund are from three separate sources: teachers, employing school districts and an annual amount from the General Fund. Teachers' and employers' contributions are a fixed percentage of salary. During the 1974–75 fiscal year the teacher will contribute 8 percent of compensation to the retirement system. The employing school district will contribute 4.8 percent of payroll for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975. The General Fund will contribute $135 million to pay current benefit expenditures.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State's contribution to member benefits *(General Fund)*	$135,000,000	$135,000,000	$135,000,000

Highlights of Program or Workload Changes

Chapter 1305, Statutes of 1971, provided that the General Fund contribute $135 million per year for 30 years to pay for the unfunded portion of retirement benefits in force on June 30, 1972.

Contributions have been made for two years. In the remaining 28 years the fund will have accumulated sufficient moneys to continue benefits to those persons then on the retired rolls and to refund to the active teachers, who withdraw from the system, their contributions with interest.

APPROPRIATION

Local assistance, Item 345 *(General Fund)*	$135,000,000

DEBT SERVICE ON PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS

EXPENDITURES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES (Cash basis)			
Debt Service *(State School Building Aid Fund)* [a]	$62,716,005	$64,487,842	$73,958,000
Debt Service *(Public School Building Loan Fund)* [a]	12,139,374	13,492,539	11,000,000
Debt Service *(General Fund)*	49,023,815	46,584,159	47,054,260
Totals (Cash basis)	$123,879,194	$124,564,540	$132,012,260
General Fund Total Expenditures (Cash basis)	$49,023,815	$46,584,159	$47,054,260
Beginning accrual, July 1 (Interest expense)	−11,480,139	−10,945,088	−10,633,228
Ending accrual, June 30 (Interest expense)	10,945,088	10,633,228	11,578,767
General Fund Total Expenditures (Accrual basis)	$48,488,764	$46,272,299	$47,999,799

[a] Bond funds are excluded from the over-all statewide governmental cost fund expenditure totals.

DEBT SERVICE ON PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS—Continued

Program Analysis

Objectives

The Public School Building Loan Bond Act statutes and the State School Building Aid Bond Acts statutes authorize the extent of issuance of general obligation bonds of the State of California to finance loans to school districts for the acquisition of land and the construction, alteration, and equipping of school facilities.

Program and Performance

State school building general obligation bonds totaling $2,240,000,000 have been authorized by the electorate of which $1,915,000,000 in bonds have been issued and sold as of December 1, 1973.

The 1973–74 fiscal year provides for a $100,000,000 bond sale to finance supplemental cash needs of the following period for the outstanding final apportionments made to the school districts, and another $100,000,000 bond sale is planned for the 1974–75 fiscal year prior to June 30, 1975 for the ongoing continuing apportionment program's financing.

School district repayments amounting to $723,071,288 will be repaid of the estimated $1,487,148,871 debt service as of June 30, 1975 which amounts to 48.6 percent of the debt service since the beginning of the program.

The individual school districts are required to utilize 95 percent of their individual maximum bond capacity or be within $25,000 of reaching the 95-percent requirement before such district is eligible for a state loan. The school districts with outstanding loan balances repay the state on the basis of a district property assessment value as adjusted for an offsetting local districts bonded indebtedness payment of the fiscal year with the net amount due for payment each year over a period of 30 years. If a school district requests a deferral of its annual repayment during the 30-year collection period, then under the statutes pertaining to this program an additional ten years is to be added making a 40-year collection period for that district's outstanding loan. Any outstanding balance of a district after the prescribed period of collection has elapsed is to be canceled in accordance with the statute provisions.

INTEREST AND REDEMPTION OF SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS
DEBT SERVICE—CASH BASIS

Fiscal Year	Interest	Redemption	Total	District Repayments	Other Repayments	General Fund Net Cost
1950–51	$1,700,084	–	$1,700,084	–	$882,216	$817,868
1951–52	3,351,125	$1,600,000	4,951,125	$25,516	2,564,594	2,361,015
1952–53	4,911,250	4,800,000	9,711,250	1,429,144	2,677,049	5,605,057
1953–54	5,809,500	7,200,000	13,009,500	3,677,945	2,823,967	6,507,588
1954–55	7,015,000	8,800,000	15,815,000	5,300,609	3,652,196	6,862,195
1955–56	7,945,977	10,400,000	18,345,977	7,018,887	2,669,349	8,657,741
1956–57	9,038,340	10,600,000	19,638,340	9,454,089	2,780,505	7,403,746
1957–58	10,776,116	14,000,000	24,776,116	12,426,976	2,497,607	9,851,533
1958–59	13,477,634	15,500,000	28,977,634	15,584,844	116,664	13,276,126
1959–60	15,413,500	17,900,000	33,313,500	16,696,925	433,327	16,183,248
1960–61	18,289,625	21,300,000	39,589,625	17,981,133	1,221,851	20,386,641
1961–62	24,457,350	23,100,000	47,557,350	20,816,735	339,459	26,401,156
1962–63	29,074,500	29,200,000	58,274,500	21,451,688	53,240	36,769,572
1963–64	29,898,525	32,800,000	62,698,525	26,670,068	338,922	35,689,535
1964–65	33,626,881	36,400,000	70,026,881	24,086,819	528,626	45,411,436
1965–66	36,874,689	40,800,000	77,674,689	27,508,719	55,515	50,110,455
1966–67	39,422,950	46,000,000	85,422,950	32,848,766	–	52,574,184
1967–68	38,692,775	50,600,000	89,292,775	36,495,749	344,939	52,452,087
1968–69	40,665,325	54,600,000	95,265,325	46,812,935	–	48,452,390
1969–70	38,986,950	57,000,000	95,986,950	48,286,161	9,149	47,691,640
1970–71	40,875,623	60,840,000	101,715,623	52,836,473	228,280	48,650,870
1971–72	43,313,619	68,690,000	112,003,619	58,602,363	416,061	52,985,195
1972–73	46,154,194	77,725,000	123,879,194	74,786,363	69,016	49,023,815
1973–74	44,389,540	80,175,000	124,564,540	77,657,381	323,000	46,584,159
1974–75	45,847,260	86,165,000	132,012,260	84,615,000	343,000	47,054,264

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Debt Service

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Special item of expense, net debt service	$123,344,143	$124,252,680	$132,957,799
General Fund (accrual basis)	48,488,764	46,272,299	47,999,799
State School Building Aid Fund	*62,716,005*	*64,487,842*	*73,958,000*
Public School Building Loan Fund	*12,139,374*	*13,492,539*	*11,000,000*

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Special item of expense, net debt service	$123,344,143	$124,252,680	$132,957,799
General Fund (accrual basis)	48,488,764	46,272,299	47,999,799
State School Building Aid Fund	*62,716,005*	*64,487,842*	*73,958,000*
Public School Building Loan Fund	*12,139,374*	*13,492,539*	*11,000,000*

APPROPRIATION

Continuing appropriations *(General Fund)*	$47,999,799
Continuing appropriations *(State School Building Aid Fund)*	73,958,000
Continuing appropriations *(Public School Building Loan Fund)*	11,000,000

STATE SCHOOL BUILDING SAFETY PROGRAM

Thirty million dollars was allocated from personal income tax collections pursuant to Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session, to the newly created School Building Safety Fund during the 1971–72 fiscal year to be expended for the replacement and repair of local school district buildings in compliance with the Field Act requirements with the appropriation that started in the 1972–73 fiscal year.

Fifteen million dollars is made available from proceeds of the State School Building Aid Bond Law of 1966 for apportionment as loans to school districts that lack matching funds to rehabilitate and replace structurally inadequate school facilities as provided by Chapter 22, Statutes of 1973, for the School Building Safety Program.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	ESTIMATED 1974–75
State School Building Safety Program	$543,850	$36,956,150	$7,500,000
School Building Safety Fund	*543,850*	*29,456,150*	–
State School Building Aid Fund [a]	–	*7,500,000*	*7,500,000*

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State School Building Safety Program	$543,850	$36,956,150	$7,500,000

APPROPRIATION

Chapter 22, Statutes of 1973.	
State School Building Aid Fund [a] (continuing appropriation)	$7,500,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

School Building Construction

General Analysis

The office of Local Assistance of the Department of General Services, subject to approval of the State Allocation Board, has administered the State Project Area Construction Law. School districts that have had enrollment increases attributable to the state's major construction program were allowed to apply for interest-free loans subject to criteria in the statutes with repayments collectible over a period of 30 years.

There are no new loans programmed and a section will be added to the 1974 Budget Bill to abolish the fund and transfer the unencumbered balance to the General Fund.

State School Construction Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Beginning Surplus, July 1	–	$346	–
EXPENDITURES:			
Payments to school districts	–$346	–	–
Transfers to Other Funds:			
General Fund	–	–346	–
Ending Surplus, June 30	$346	–	–

[a] Bond fund disbursements are excluded from statewide governmental cost fund expenditure totals.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

EXTENDED OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM AND SERVICES

Community colleges develop EOPS projects through a variety of economic resources, including district, state, federal and private funds. The average expenditure level for the 19,459 students served in 1971–72 was $163. In 1973–74, 24,142 students will average $250.

But, although poverty is the primary problem, grants alone are not sufficient. Also needed are campus oriented services to those educationally handicapped by language, social and cultural difference from the main culture. In 1972–73, program expenditures were 62 percent for financial aid, 29 fo educational help, and nine for administration. Now financial assistance is 49 percent, and educationa assistance and administration 40 and 11 percent respectively. State funding for 1973–74 increased b 27 percent over 1972–73. The 1974–75 budget level i the same as 1973–74.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Extended opportunity programs and services	$4,850,000	$6,170,500	$6,170,500

Assistance to New Community Colleges

Education Code Section 20211 provides for funds to assist new community colleges. Proposed 1974–75 expenditures are $549,173, which will be used to pay tuition billings for students from three territorie being annexed that year to community college dis tricts.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Assistance to new community colleges	–	($326,370)	$549,173

Apportionment of State Aid

The enactment of SB 6 (Chapter 209, 1973) raised 1973–74 Community College State Foundation aid by $66 million over 1972–73—the largest single state funding increase for this purpose in California's history. In addition, Chapter 209 provides substantial property tax relief and, for the first time, statutorily guarantees annual cost-of-living increases, guarding educational programs against inflation.

Partially because of enrollment growth, but primarily due to the inflation safeguard, 1974–75 apportionments will be more than $49 million, or almos 20 percent higher than in 1973–74. 1974–75 state ai is $121 million, or 65 percent higher than 1972–73 Thus, the state's share of community college fundin is substantial.

The Board of Governors of the California Com munity Colleges apportions these resources from th State School Fund, based upon formula and averag daily attendance at California's 97 community col leges.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Community college apportionments	($186,260,262)	($257,637,500)	$306,780,000

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Community college apportionments	($186,260,262)	($257,637,500)	$306,780,000
Community college handicapped adults	(385,422)	(1,629,000)	–
Assistance to new community colleges	–	(326,370)	549,173
Community college, Extended Opportunity Programs	4,850,000	6,170,500	6,170,500
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$4,850,000	$6,170,500	$313,499,673
Net Expenditures, State Operations and Local Assistance *(General Fund)*	$5,820,330	$7,309,858	$314,766,363

APPROPRIATIONS	
Apportionments to public schools *(General Fund)*	$306,780,000
Assistance to new community colleges *(General Fund)*	549,173
Community college EOP, Item 367 *(General Fund)*	6,170,500

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Schedule 2—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES: FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74 AND 1974–75

Sources	Actual 1972–73			Estimated 1973–74			Estimated 1974–75		
	General Fund	Special funds	Total	General Fund	Special funds	Total	General Fund	Special funds	Total
MAJOR TAXES AND LICENSES:									
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes and Fees:									
(a) Excise Tax on Beer and Wine	$17,977,392	–	$17,977,392	$18,250,000	–	$18,250,000	$19,450,000	–	$19,450,000
(b) Excise Tax on Distilled Spirits	96,907,229	–	96,907,229	100,500,000	–	100,500,000	104,000,000	–	104,000,000
(c) Liquor License Fees	7,837,619	$12,894,480	20,732,099	7,950,000	$13,500,000	21,450,000	8,100,000	$13,950,000	22,050,000
Bank and Corporation Tax	866,117,178	–	866,117,178	1,030,000,000	–	1,030,000,000	1,050,000,000	–	1,050,000,000
Cigarette Tax	177,821,653	75,780,065	253,601,718	179,200,000	76,800,000	256,000,000	181,860,000	77,940,000	259,800,000
Gift Tax	21,439,682	–	21,439,682	17,500,000	–	17,500,000	20,000,000	–	20,000,000
Horse Racing Revenues	63,529,620	9,163,133	72,692,753	64,892,175	13,097,825	77,990,000	68,634,609	11,275,391	79,910,000
Inheritance Tax	238,679,445	–	238,679,445	256,000,000	–	256,000,000	280,200,000	–	280,200,000
Insurance Companies Tax	179,673,980	–	179,673,980	190,500,000	–	190,500,000	205,000,000	–	205,000,000
Motor Vehicle License Fees ("In-Lieu" Tax)	–	271,727,699	271,727,699	–	296,500,000	296,500,000	–	316,750,000	316,750,000
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax:									
(a) Gasoline	–	697,905,162	697,905,162	–	673,800,000	673,800,000	–	648,950,000	648,950,000
(b) Diesel and Liquified Petroleum Gas	–	48,291,061	48,291,061	–	49,000,000	49,000,000	–	53,000,000	53,000,000
Motor Vehicle Registration and Other Fees	–	303,527,433	303,527,433	–	337,000,000	337,000,000	–	354,000,000	354,000,000
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax	–	29,948,993	29,948,993	–	6,000,000	6,000,000	–	600,000	600,000
Personal Income Tax	1,884,057,630	–	1,884,057,630	1,725,000,000	–	1,725,000,000	2,289,000,000	–	2,289,000,000
Private Car Tax	5,701,300	–	5,701,300	7,335,000	–	7,335,000	7,150,000	–	7,150,000
Retail Sales and Use Taxes	2,198,523,462	–	2,198,523,462	2,560,000,000	–	2,560,000,000	3,175,000,000	–	3,175,000,000
Trailer Coach Fees	–	21,666,595	21,666,595	–	24,500,000	24,500,000	–	27,250,000	27,250,000
TOTALS, MAJOR TAXES AND LICENSES	$5,758,266,190	$1,470,904,621	$7,229,170,811	$6,157,127,175	$1,490,197,825	$7,647,325,000	$7,408,394,609	$1,503,715,391	$8,912,110,000
OTHER REVENUES:									
Abandoned Vehicle—Service Fees	–	$14,403,806	$14,403,806	–	–	–	–	–	–
Off-Highway Motor Vehicle License Fees ("In-Lieu" Tax)	–	419,125	419,125	–	$576,000	$576,000	–	$1,009,000	$1,009,000
Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Registration and Other Fees	–	1,201,711	1,201,711	–	1,692,750	1,692,750	–	2,414,000	2,414,000
Personalized License Plates	–	2,263,237	2,263,237	–	2,535,700	2,535,700	–	3,011,300	3,011,300
Architecture Public Building Fees	–	1,724,013	1,724,013	–	3,720,000	3,720,000	–	3,916,000	3,916,000
Corporation Licenses, Permits and Examination Fees	$6,030,529	–	6,030,529	$6,294,250	–	6,294,250	$6,603,750	–	6,603,750
County Board Charges:									
Mental Hygiene Patients	33,933	–	33,933	–	–	–	–	–	–
County Costs—Mentally Ill Patients	5,716,000	–	5,716,000	4,647,397	–	4,647,397	3,943,412	–	3,943,412
Pay Patients Board Charges and Clinic Fees:									
(a) Mental Hygiene Patients	17,981,065	–	17,981,065	14,357,416	–	14,357,416	13,590,542	–	13,590,542
(b) Clinic Fees	141,206	–	141,206	–	–	–	–	–	–
Teacher Credential Fees	–	2,207,817	2,207,817	–	2,025,000	2,025,000	–	1,800,000	1,800,000
Receipts from Health Care Deposit Fund	41,869,309	–	41,869,309	44,097,127	–	44,097,127	52,668,406	–	52,668,406
Medicare Receipts from the Federal Government	2,695,382	–	2,695,382	2,512,329	–	2,512,329	2,966,370	–	2,966,370
Department of Food and Agriculture	78,024	9,343,086	9,421,110	77,520	8,913,728	8,991,248	70,095	8,726,615	8,796,710
Department of Consumer Affairs	324,773	13,305,683	13,630,456	349,010	19,227,611	19,576,621	363,145	18,802,582	19,165,727
Department of Real Estate	–	5,770,746	5,770,746	–	5,947,000	5,947,000	–	6,221,833	6,221,833
Department of Fish and Game Revenues	–	20,443,011	20,443,011	–	21,550,100	21,550,100	–	22,445,100	22,445,100
Department of Insurance Revenues	3,812,936	–	3,812,936	3,700,000	–	3,700,000	3,862,000	–	3,862,000
Interest on Investments:									
(a) Interest Income	–	96,643	96,643	–	92,000	92,000	–	87,000	87,000
(b) Pooled Money Investments	84,555,721	–	84,555,721	142,940,335	–	142,940,335	72,000,000	–	72,000,000
(c) Surplus Money Investments	–	12,732,451	12,732,451	–	16,575,584	16,575,584	–	13,438,676	13,438,676
(d) Condemnation Deposit Investments	28,183	525,520	553,703	45,000	700,000	745,000	45,000	700,000	745,000
(e) Other Interest Income	1,028,180	4,923,330	5,951,510	172,200	4,670,000	4,842,200	172,200	720,000	892,200

Schedule 2—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES: FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74 AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Sources	Actual 1972–73			Estimated 1973–74			Estimated 1974–75		
	General Fund	Special funds	Total	General Fund	Special funds	Total	General Fund	Special funds	Total
Oil and Gas Revenues:									
(a) Revenues Collected by State Lands Division [a]	1,997,907	97,827,448	99,825,355	4,182,000	82,276,000	86,458,000	3,306,000	71,950,000	75,256,000
(b) Federal Lands	–	2,467,792	2,467,792	–	2,300,000	2,300,000	–	2,300,000	2,300,000
(c) Other	412,677	–	412,677	483,000	–	483,000	483,000	–	483,000
Penalties and Interest on Unemployment Contributions	–	4,634,596	4,634,596	–	3,205,500	3,205,500	–	3,475,500	3,475,500
Penalties on Traffic Violations	16,392,196	5,438,132	21,830,328	18,000,000	6,000,000	24,000,000	19,600,000	7,250,000	26,850,000
Penalties on Criminal Convictions	–	3,226,272	3,226,272	–	3,245,000	3,245,000	–	3,263,836	3,263,836
Secretary of State—Fees and Miscellaneous	4,556,630	–	4,556,630	5,017,717	–	5,017,717	5,159,035	–	5,159,035
Public Utilities Commission Revenues	2,502,996	6,384,577	8,887,573	2,651,789	7,112,000	9,763,789	2,759,053	7,445,000	10,204,053
Proceeds Under Unclaimed Property Tax	4,194,432	–	4,194,432	4,898,000	–	4,898,000	4,734,000	–	4,734,000
Sales of State Property	3,889,687	310,950	4,200,637	6,356,940	73,945	6,430,885	4,172,060	–	4,172,060
State Beach and Park Service Fees	6,887,435	–	6,887,435	20,468,067	–	20,468,067	7,955,996	–	7,955,996
Not Otherwise Classified	9,321,596	16,896,908	26,218,504	14,116,445	13,721,793	27,838,238	15,350,250	16,215,161	31,565,411
TOTALS, OTHER REVENUES	$214,450,797	$226,546,854	$440,997,651	$295,366,542	$206,159,711	$501,526,253	$219,804,314	$195,191,603	$414,995,917
TOTALS, REVENUES	$5,972,716,987	$1,697,451,475	$7,670,168,462	$6,452,493,717	$1,696,357,536	$8,148,851,253	$7,628,198,923	$1,698,906,994	$9,327,105,917
OTHER INCOME—TRANSFERS:									
California Industries for the Blind Manufacturing Fund [b]	+$85,000	–	+$85,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Employment Development Contingent Fund	+3,315,905	−$3,315,905	–	+$1,833,355	−$1,833,355	–	+$1,813,924	−$1,813,924	–
Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund [b]	+149,350	–	+149,350	+169,732	–	+$169,732	+174,099	–	+$174,099
Federal Revenue Sharing Fund [b, c]	–	–	–	+280,000,000	–	+280,000,000	+250,000,000	–	+250,000,000
Opportunity Work Center Revolving Fund [b]	+73,095	–	+73,095	–	–	–	–	–	–
State School Construction Fund	–	–	–	+346	−346	–	–	–	–
Professional Foresters Registration Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	+19,932	−19,932	–
TOTALS, OTHER INCOME	+$3,623,350	−$3,315,905	+$307,445	+$282,003,433	−$1,833,701	+$280,169,732	+$252,007,955	−$1,833,856	+$250,174,099
TOTALS, INCOME	$5,976,340,337	$1,694,135,570	$7,670,475,907	$6,734,497,150	$1,694,523,835	$8,429,020,985	$7,880,206,878	$1,697,073,138	$9,577,280,016

[a] Includes oil royalties and bid bonuses.
[b] Not recorded as a reduction in special funds as these funds are not governmental cost funds and receipts are not included in budget totals.
[c] Section 19.5, Budget Act of 1973, appropriated $215,000,000 from the Federal Revenue Sharing Fund to the General Fund and Chapter 1216, Statutes of 1973, appropriated $65,000,000. $250,000,000 is proposed for 1974–75.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
STATE OPERATIONS													
GENERAL GOVERNMENT													
Legislative:													
Legislature	2	$29,985,776	$676,873	$30,662,649	–	$44,231,618	$2,111,654	$46,343,272	–	$42,748,682	$2,976,067	$45,724,749	–
Legislative Counsel Bureau	4	2,113,073	–	2,113,073	–	2,901,193	–	2,901,193	–	2,949,083	–	2,949,083	–
Law Revision Commission	6	179,713	–	179,713	–	199,571	–	199,571	–	203,042	–	203,042	–
Commission on Uniform State Laws	7	18,879	–	18,879	–	23,100	–	23,100	–	34,700	–	34,700	–
Contributions to Legislators' Retirement Fund	8	642,134	–	642,134	–	654,171	–	654,171	–	1,143,538	–	1,143,538	–
Totals, Legislative		$32,939,575	$676,873	$33,616,448	–	$48,009,653	$2,111,654	$50,121,307	–	$47,079,045	$2,976,067	$50,055,112	–
Judicial:													
Judicial—Supreme Court, Appellate Courts, Judicial Council and Commission on Judicial Qualifications	13	$9,692,404	$17,897	$9,710,301	–	$11,084,765	$25,322	$11,110,087	–	$11,704,964	$25,682	$11,730,646	–
Contributions to Judges' Retirement Fund	17	192,853	–	192,853	–	243,018	–	243,018	–	289,787	–	289,787	–
Totals, Judicial		$9,885,257	$17,897	$9,903,154	–	$11,327,783	$25,322	$11,353,105	–	$11,994,751	$25,682	$12,020,433	–
Executive:													
Governor's Office:													
Governor	18	$2,293,977	–	$2,293,977	–	$2,654,326	–	$2,654,326	–	$2,926,380	–	$2,926,380	–
Secretary for Agriculture and Services	21	120,351	–	120,351	–	403,857	–	403,857	–	411,000	–	411,000	–
Secretary for Business and Transportation	23	9,402	$192,878	202,280	–	12,405	$270,583	282,988	–	14,404	$288,811	303,215	–
Secretary for Health and Welfare	25	373,514	–	373,514	–	388,666	–	388,666	–	395,280	–	395,280	–
Secretary for Resources	27	259,663	–	259,663	–	427,950	–	427,950	–	387,398	–	387,398	–
Office of Information Services	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	252,059	–	252,059	–
Office of Emergency Services	35	1,046,300	–	1,046,300	–	1,685,900	–	1,685,900	–	1,406,196	–	1,406,196	–
Office of Planning and Research	39	88,115	–	88,115	–	544,121	–	544,121	–	822,526	–	822,526	–
Office on Intergovernmental Management	42	54,976	–	54,976	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Council on Intergovernmental Relations	43	49,771	–	49,771	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lieutenant Governor	45	316,780	–	316,780	–	412,919	–	412,919	–	445,879	–	445,879	–
Commission of the Californias	47	40,732	–	40,732	–	45,904	–	45,904	–	46,801	–	46,801	–
Totals, Executive		$4,653,581	$192,878	$4,846,459	–	$6,576,048	$270,583	$6,846,631	–	$7,107,923	$288,811	$7,396,734	–
General Administration													
Department of Justice	65	$26,216,770	$2,981,294	$29,198,064	–	$34,241,226	$3,347,963	$37,589,189	–	$35,639,269	$3,386,987	$39,026,256	–
Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training	80	–	1,382,560	1,382,560	–	–	1,935,788	1,935,788	–	–	1,657,510	1,657,510	–
Office of Criminal Justice Planning	93	980,030	–	980,030	–	1,069,999	–	1,069,999	–	3,959,990	–	3,959,990	–
Crime Technological Research Foundation	100	80,969	–	80,969	–	131,417	–	131,417	–	114,844	–	114,844	–
Administration and Payment of Tort Liability Claims	103	202,600	86,920	289,520	–	405,414	–	405,414	–	1,410,000	–	1,410,000	–
Indemnification of Private Citizens	104	842,030	–	842,030	–	1,250,000	2,000	1,252,000	–	1,250,000	7,000	1,257,000	–
State Controller	122	7,236,873	1,125,569	8,362,442	–	9,493,331	1,233,768	10,727,099	–	10,203,527	1,135,129	11,338,656	–
Board of Equalization	149	27,928,044	2,639,357	30,567,401	–	31,119,228	2,600,008	33,719,236	–	32,630,229	2,107,116	34,737,345	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
Secretary of State	156	2,941,847	–	2,941,847	–	2,969,826	–	2,969,826	–	3,238,021	–	3,238,021	–
California Heritage Preservation Commission	158	470	–	470	–	800	–	800	–	800	–	800	–
State Treasurer	161	989,221	–	989,221	–	1,366,518	–	1,366,518	–	1,399,316	–	1,399,316	–
Department of Finance	173	4,721,532	–	4,721,532	–	5,758,176	–	5,758,176	–	5,990,711	–	5,990,711	–
Commission on Government Organization and Economy	175	53,520	–	53,520	–	112,950	–	112,950	–	114,116	–	114,116	–
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	176	110,730	–	110,730	–	110,730	–	110,730	–	110,730	–	110,730	–
Military Department	186	5,430,581	–	5,430,581	–	6,262,165	–	6,262,165	–	6,449,784	–	6,449,784	–
Public Utilities Commission	197	7,089,398	6,256,309	13,345,707	–	8,244,572	6,924,394	15,168,966	–	8,768,172	7,038,445	15,806,617	–
TOTALS, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		$84,824,615	$14,472,009	$99,296,624	–	$102,536,352	$16,043,921	$118,580,273	–	$111,279,509	$15,332,187	$126,611,696	–
Miscellaneous:													
Commission on the Status of Women	198	$58,088	–	$58,088	–	$85,230	–	$85,230	–	$85,000	–	$85,000	–
Intergovernmental Board on Electronic Data Processing	201	32,197	–	32,197	–	57,664	–	57,664	–	58,253	–	58,253	–
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission	203	1,380	–	1,380	–	3,620	–	3,620	–	–	–	–	–
Arts Commission	205	209,817	–	209,817	–	1,033,763	–	1,033,763	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–
Horse Racing Board	208	–	$439,896	439,896	–	–	$498,587	498,587	–	–	$519,789	519,789	–
Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun	209	–	40,055	40,055	–	–	43,172	43,172	–	–	38,855	38,855	–
Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management	212	110,078	–	110,078	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health Benefits for Annuitants	213	4,137,999	–	4,137,999	–	4,977,027	–	4,977,027	–	5,452,542	–	5,452,542	–
Refunds of Taxes, Licenses and Other Fees	217	11,805	–	11,805	–	30,000	–	30,000	–	30,000	–	30,000	–
Revenue Consolidated Data Center	218	−33,755	–	−33,755	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Installation—Department of Public Works	219	100,000	–	100,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Development Cost of Consolidated Data Centers	219	1,400,000	–	1,400,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Requirements of the Governor-elect	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	125,000	–	125,000	–
Totals, Miscellaneous		$6,027,609	$479,951	$6,507,560	–	$6,187,304	$541,759	$6,729,063	–	$6,750,795	$558,644	$7,309,439	–
Debt Service:													
Bond Interest and Redemption	227	$115,376,006	–	$115,376,006	–	$119,176,046	–	$119,176,046	–	$127,930,828	–	$127,930,828	–
Payment of Interest on General Fund Loans	229	–	–	–	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	8,000,000	–	8,000,000	–
Totals, Debt Service		$115,376,006	–	$115,376,006	–	$120,176,046	–	$120,176,046	–	$135,930,828	–	$135,930,828	–
Unallocated:													
Augmentations for Salary Increase and Employee Benefits	239	–	–	–	–	$40,860,810	$28,686,632	$69,547,442	–	$142,451,810	$50,804,632	$193,256,442	–
Reserve for Contingencies	246	–	–	–	–	555,446	–	555,446	–	1,500,000	–	1,500,000	–
Moving and Remodeling Expense	247	–	–	–	–	395,294	–	395,294	–	–	–	–	–
Legislative Claims	249	$121,873	$11,717	$133,590	–	123,388	34,957	158,345	–	96,292	27,943	124,235	–
Totals, Unallocated		$121,873	$11,717	$133,590	–	$41,934,938	$28,721,589	$70,656,527	–	$144,048,102	$50,832,575	$194,880,677	–
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT		$253,828,516	$15,851,325	$269,679,841	–	$336,748,124	$47,714,828	$384,462,952	–	$464,190,953	$70,013,966	$534,204,919	–
AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES													
Department of Food and Agriculture	287	$13,405,265	$9,501,481	$22,906,746	–	$15,626,398	$11,621,866	$27,248,264	–	$17,050,979	$11,442,317	$28,493,296	–
Department of Commerce	305	1,696,444	–	1,696,444	–	2,100,579	–	2,100,579	–	2,205,373	–	2,205,373	–
Department of Consumer Affairs:													
Board of Accountancy	330	–	459,041	459,041	–	–	578,646	578,646	–	–	623,425	623,425	–
Board of Architectural Examiners	331	–	151,493	151,493	–	–	214,512	214,512	–	–	257,711	257,711	–
Athletic Commission	332	207,058	–	207,058	–	227,644	–	227,644	–	259,824	–	259,824	–
Bureau of Automotive Repair	333	–	2,434,822	2,434,822	–		3,161,914	3,161,914					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
Board of Barber Examiners	334	–	412,087	412,087	–	–	467,006	467,006	–	–	487,860	487,860	–
Board of Behavioral Science Examiners	335	–	187,637	187,637	–	–	167,169	167,169	–	–	173,290	173,290	–
Cemetery Board	336	–	100,708	100,708	–	–	93,543	93,543	–	–	95,907	95,907	–
Board of Chiropractic Examiners	337	–	131,348	131,348	–	–	145,111	145,111	–	–	148,884	148,884	–
Bureau of Collection and Investigative Services	338	–	433,588	433,588	–	–	574,061	574,061	–	–	568,300	568,300	–
Contractors' License Board	341	–	3,059,429	3,059,429	–	–	4,314,837	4,314,837	–	–	4,502,778	4,502,778	–
Registered Construction Inspectors Board	342	–	–	–	–	–	100,021	100,021	–	–	211,042	211,042	–
Board of Cosmetology	343	–	974,403	974,403	–	–	1,004,774	1,004,774	–	–	1,123,201	1,123,201	–
Board of Dental Examiners	344	–	464,722	464,722	–	–	501,415	501,415	–	–	611,881	611,881	–
Bureau of Employment Agencies	345	–	266,487	266,487	–	–	300,412	300,412	–	–	320,177	320,177	–
Board of Fabric Care	346	–	400,068	400,068	–	–	446,006	446,006	–	–	470,580	470,580	–
Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers	347	–	136,515	136,515	–	–	160,702	160,702	–	–	169,824	169,824	–
Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists	348	–	47,558	47,558	–	–	62,804	62,804	–	–	68,656	68,656	–
Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind	349	4,584	–	4,584	–	10,160	–	10,160	–	10,530	–	10,530	–
Bureau of Home Furnishings	350	–	523,043	523,043	–	–	576,994	576,994	–	–	613,741	613,741	–
Board of Landscape Architects	351	–	49,443	49,443	–	–	48,483	48,483	–	–	50,431	50,431	–
Board of Medical Examiners	353	–	1,807,375	1,807,375	–	–	2,320,673	2,320,673	–	–	2,514,497	2,514,497	–
Nurses' Registry	355	–	8,157	8,157	–	–	9,924	9,924	–	–	11,366	11,366	–
Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration	356	–	872,569	872,569	–	–	930,400	930,400	–	–	1,078,701	1,078,701	–
Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators	357	–	109,058	109,058	–	–	110,643	110,643	–	–	128,172	128,172	–
Board of Optometry	358	–	104,502	104,502	–	–	118,554	118,554	–	–	147,466	147,466	–
Board of Osteopathic Examiners	359	–	14,213	14,213	–	–	14,814	14,814	–	–	15,813	15,813	–
Board of Pharmacy	360	–	672,266	672,266	–	–	730,806	730,806	–	–	758,230	758,230	–
Board of Registration for Professional Engineers	361	–	662,869	662,869	–	–	833,864	833,864	–	–	955,204	955,204	–
Bureau of Repair Services	362	–	337,109	337,109	–	–	474,364	474,364	–	–	481,516	481,516	–
Certified Shorthand Reporters' Board	363	–	63,400	63,400	–	–	71,309	71,309	–	–	72,826	72,826	–
Structural Pest Control Board	364	–	566,182	566,182	–	–	656,940	656,940	–	–	700,673	700,673	–
Bureau of Tax Preparers	365	–	–	–	–	–	63,943	63,943	–	–	198,986	198,986	–
Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine	366	–	125,517	125,517	–	–	132,294	132,294	–	–	138,631	138,631	–
Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners	367	–	614,955	614,955	–	–	741,281	741,281	–	–	862,725	862,725	–
Totals, Department of Consumer Affairs		$211,642	$16,190,564	$16,402,206	–	$237,804	$20,127,519	$20,365,323	–	$270,354	$20,292,114	$20,562,468	–
Board of Control	379	$150,549	–	$150,549	–	$179,174	–	$179,174	–	$278,931	–	$278,931	–
State Fire Marshal	383	1,033,897	$49,863	1,083,760	–	1,775,309	–	1,775,309	–	1,836,657	–	1,836,657	–
Franchise Tax Board	393	33,743,858	–	33,743,858	–	38,090,781	–	38,090,781	–	39,208,326	–	39,208,326	–
Department of General Services	410	6,012,657	1,319,444	7,332,101	–	3,710,745	$1,608,877	5,319,622	–	3,936,040	$1,649,689	5,585,729	–
Governor's Portrait	421	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,500	–	7,500	–
Department of Industrial Relations	443	24,032,317	–	24,032,317	–	28,652,393	–	28,652,393	–	29,609,971	–	29,609,971	–
Uninsured Employers Fund	444	22,960	–	22,960	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workmen's Compensation Benefits for Subsequent Injuries	448	2,172,829	–	2,172,829	–	2,368,225	–	2,368,225	–	2,501,000	–	2,501,000	–
State Personnel Board	462	13,902,823	–	13,902,823	–	13,805,094	–	13,805,094	–	10,521,282	–	10,521,282	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
Public Employees' Retirement System	468	18,000	–	18,000	–	48,000	–	48,000	–	18,000	–	18,000	–
Department of Veterans Affairs:													
General activities	484	708,653	–	708,653	–	914,139	–	914,139	–	1,023,223	–	1,023,223	–
Educations Assistance	484	2,084,910	–	2,084,910	–	2,085,100	–	2,085,100	–	2,085,100	–	2,085,100	–
Veterans' Home of California	485	4,246,666	–	4,246,666	–	5,286,519	–	5,286,519	–	5,255,986	–	5,255,986	–
TOTALS, AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES		$103,443,470	$27,061,352	$130,504,822	–	$114,880,260	$33,358,262	$148,238,522	–	$115,808,722	$33,384,120	$149,192,842	–
BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION													
Business:													
Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control	496	$6,803,549	–	$6,803,549	–	$7,685,017	–	$7,685,017	–	$7,969,010	–	$7,969,010	–
Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board	499	139,115	–	139,115	–	155,387	–	155,387	–	157,404	–	157,404	–
Banking Department	504	–	$1,691,333	1,691,333	–	–	$2,063,685	2,063,685	–	–	$2,359,574	2,359,574	–
Department of Corporations	511	3,399,063	–	3,399,063	–	4,001,804	–	4,001,804	–	4,145,002	–	4,145,002	–
Department of Housing and Community Development	517	1,347,236	–	1,347,236	–	1,855,938	–	1,855,938	–	1,914,969	–	1,914,969	–
Department of Insurance	524	3,119,433	–	3,119,433	–	4,318,692	–	4,318,692	–	4,435,595	–	4,435,595	–
Crime Insurance	525	8,300	–	8,300	–	32,890	–	32,890	–	25,000	–	25,000	–
Riot and Civil Disorders Insurance	526	993,144	–	993,144	–	200,000	–	200,000	–	200,000	–	200,000	–
Department of Real Estate	533	–	4,670,607	4,670,607	–	–	6,317,769	6,317,769	–	–	5,587,107	5,587,107	–
Department of Savings and Loan	538	–	2,924,314	2,924,314	–	–	3,291,965	3,291,965	–	–	3,392,637	3,392,637	–
Totals, Business		$15,809,840	$9,286,254	$25,096,094	–	$18,249,728	$11,673,419	$29,923,147	–	$18,846,980	$11,339,318	$30,186,298	–
Transportation:													
State Transportation Board	541	–	–	–	–	$48,469	$115,583	$164,052	–	$55,849	$130,315	$186,164	–
Department of Transportation	556	–	–	–	–	1,724,700	175,945,691	177,670,391	–	1,860,100	176,601,566	178,461,666	–
Department of Public Works	623	–	$148,770,546	$148,770,546	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of Transportation Planning and Research	627	$8,254	258,614	266,868	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Aeronautics	629	–	482,154	482,154	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway Users Tax Study Commission	631	–	37,087	37,087	–	–	10,596	10,596	–	–	13,000	13,000	–
Department of the California Highway Patrol	660	–	138,705,881	138,705,881	–	–	152,146,743	152,146,743	–	–	155,501,172	155,501,172	–
Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission	666	–	11,390	11,390	–	–	6,000	6,000	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Motor Vehicles	680	–	77,722,107	77,722,107	–	27,072	86,026,651	86,053,723	–	–	92,148,700	92,148,700	–
Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center	696	−67,219	–	−67,219	–	1,900,000	2,400,000	4,300,000	–	9,557,354	1,961,462	11,518,816	–
Totals, Transportation		−$58,965	$365,987,779	$365,928,814	–	$3,700,241	$416,651,264	$420,351,505	–	$11,473,303	$426,356,215	$437,829,518	–
TOTALS, BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION		$15,750,875	$375,274,033	$391,024,908	–	$21,949,969	$428,324,683	$450,274,652	–	$30,320,283	$437,695,533	$468,015,816	–
RESOURCES													
Special Resources Services and Studies	703	$146,259	$50,000	$196,259	–	$593,132	–	$593,132	–	$1,051,223	–	$1,051,223	–
Environmental Protection Program	708	–	951,854	951,854	–	–	$1,712,820	1,712,820	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Management Board	711	45,179	–	45,179	–	260,938	–	260,938	–	357,338	–	357,338	–
Air Resources Board	725	2,380,045	4,776,017	7,156,062	–	2,479,958	5,693,717	8,173,675	–	2,523,267	$8,121,314	10,644,581	–
California Advisory Committee	728	4,784	–	4,784	–	8,320	–	8,320	–	8,640	–	8,640	–
California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission	729	19,250	–	19,250	–	27,500	–	27,500	–	27,500	–	27,500	–
Colorado River Board	732	101,770	–	101,770	–	105,497	–	105,497	–	108,512	–	108,512	–

Schedule 3
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
Department of Conservation	745	51,077,639	1,792,671	52,870,310	–	56,948,344	2,497,825	59,446,169	–	56,350,463	2,523,384	58,873,847	–
State Lands Division	763	1,720,362	–	1,720,362	–	2,561,789	–	2,561,789	–	2,641,170	–	2,641,170	–
Department of Fish and Game	783	–	19,659,736	19,659,736	–	–	22,866,947	22,866,947	–	–	24,126,840	24,126,840	–
Wildlife Conservation Board	791	–	103,604	103,604	–	–	160,511	160,511	–	–	166,079	166,079	–
Klamath River Compact Commission	795	4,725	–	4,725	–	–	–	–	–	11,800	–	11,800	–
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	803	135,298	–	135,298	[a] $120,700	145,600	–	145,600	[a] $138,000	185,278	–	185,278	[a] $65,000
California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission	812	–	376,416	376,416	–	294,231	1,977,370	2,271,601	–	243,681	2,068,567	2,312,248	–
Department of Parks and Recreation	820	23,571,579	79,131	23,650,710	–	28,812,753	211,652	29,024,405	–	31,455,267	373,704	31,828,971	–
State Exposition and Fair Executive Committee	844	1,759,715	358,867	2,118,582	–	1,916,058	322,427	2,238,485	–	1,917,901	265,000	2,182,901	–
Reclamation Board	848	240,437	–	240,437	–	272,950	–	272,950	–	277,264	–	277,264	–
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission	851	248,209	–	248,209	–	349,569	–	349,569	–	368,855	–	368,855	–
Department of Water Resources	873	11,822,820	–	11,822,820	–	15,231,974	–	15,231,974	–	15,524,102	–	15,524,102	–
Water Resources Control Board	902	4,558,780	–	4,558,780	[b] 4,076,088	5,632,757	–	5,632,757	[b] 3,157,516	6,554,327	–	6,554,327	[b] 2,829,860
TOTALS, RESOURCES		$97,836,851	$28,148,296	$125,985,147	$4,196,788	$115,641,370	$35,443,269	$151,084,639	$3,295,516	$119,606,588	$37,644,888	$157,251,476	$2,894,860
HEALTH AND WELFARE													
Office of Education Liaison	3	$48,881	–	$48,881	–	$259,929	–	$259,929	–	$218,468	–	$218,468	–
Office of Developmental Disabilities	13	95,485,202	–	95,485,202	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office on Aging	22	98,473	–	98,473	–	783,580	–	783,580	–	794,015	–	794,015	–
Office of Special Services	30	48,508	–	48,508	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of Data Processing	32	133,040	–	133,040	–	10,649	–	10,649	–	200,000	–	200,000	–
Department of Health:													
General Activities	101	–	–	–	–	22,447,196	$2,241,450	24,688,646	–	28,938,617	$2,412,941	31,351,558	–
State Programs for Mentally Ill	101	–	–	–	–	24,895,802	–	24,895,802	–	25,100,371	–	25,100,371	–
Totals, Department of Health		–	–	–	–	$47,342,998	$2,241,450	$49,584,448	–	$54,038,988	$2,412,941	$56,451,929	–
Department of Mental Hygiene:													
Departmental Administration	134	6,962,588	–	6,962,588	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Research and Training	134	1,694,839	–	1,694,839	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Neuropsychiatric Institutes	134	15,432,163	–	15,432,163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
State Programs for Mentally Ill	134	18,889,224	–	18,889,224	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Department Mental Hygiene		$42,978,814	–	$42,978,814	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Public Health	137	$13,071,280	$176,772	$13,248,052	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Employment Development	160	9,186,200	1,403,428	10,589,628	–	$13,459,114	$1,878,886	$15,338,000	–	$15,093,470	$1,980,316	$17,073,786	–
Department of Rehabilitation	183	7,725,602	–	7,725,602	–	7,739,218	–	7,739,218	–	7,460,222	–	7,460,222	–
Department of Benefit Payments	206	7,372,928	–	7,372,928	–	11,050,736	–	11,050,736	–	12,686,551	–	12,686,551	–
Department of Corrections	237	126,918,709	–	126,918,709	–	147,005,756	–	147,005,756	–	155,543,326	–	155,543,326	–
Department of the Youth Authority	286	57,242,244	–	57,242,244	–	62,254,774	–	62,254,774	–	64,142,394	–	64,142,394	–
California Hospital Commission	305	10,000	273,928	283,928	–	10,000	674,255	684,255	–	25,000	651,163	676,163	–
TOTALS, HEALTH AND WELFARE		$360,319,881	$1,854,128	$362,174,009	–	$289,916,754	$4,794,591	$294,711,345	–	$310,202,434	$5,044,420	$315,246,854	–
EDUCATION													
Education:													
Department of Education:													
Educational Commission of the States	383	$24,000	–	$24,000	–	$24,000	–	$24,000	–	$24,000	–	$24,000	
General Activities	384	6,711,476	–	6,711,476	–	11,595,771	–	11,595,771	–	11,106,931	–	11,106,931	–
National Defense Education	386	172,280	–	172,280	–	192,589	–	192,589	–	193,572	–	193,572	–
Special Schools for the Handicapped	386	9,330,117	–	9,330,117	–	10,833,815	–	10,833,815	–	12,032,347	–	12,032,347	–
Totals, Department of Education		$16,237,873	–	$16,237,873	–	$22,646,175	–	$22,646,175	–	$23,356,850	–	$23,356,850	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	*Page Reference*	*Actual 1972–73*				*Estimated 1973–74*				*Estimated 1974–75*			
		General Fund	*Special funds*	*Total*	*Bond funds*	*General Fund*	*Special funds*	*Total*	*Bond funds*	*General Fund*	*Special funds*	*Total*	*Bond funds*
Division of Libraries	387	2,023,989	–	2,023,989	–	2,227,282	–	2,227,282	–	2,660,346	–	2,660,346	–
Commission for Teacher Preparation and Licensing	429	–	$1,755,855	1,755,855	–	20,000	$2,394,219	2,414,219	–	–	$1,928,819	1,928,819	–
Totals, Education		$18,261,862	$1,755,855	$20,017,717	–	$24,893,457	$2,394,219	$27,287,676	–	$26,017,196	$1,928,819	$27,946,015	–
Higher Education:													
Coordinating Council for Higher Education	435	$527,753	–	$527,753	–	$487,291	–	$487,291	–	–	–	–	–
Postsecondary Education Commission	438	–	–	–	–	215,227	–	215,227	–	$858,625	–	$858,625	–
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	439	15,000	–	15,000	–	28,000	–	28,000	–	28,000	–	28,000	–
University of California	461	384,705,421	$480,102	385,185,523	–	454,305,363	$340,118	454,645,481	–	466,337,815	$272,000	466,609,815	–
Salary Increases—1973–74 Pending	461	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,052,200	–	8,052,200	–
Hastings College of Law	502	1,700,539	–	1,700,539	–	2,216,364	–	2,216,364	–	2,475,916	–	2,475,916	–
Trustees of the Calif. State Univ. & Colleges	528	373,180,600	–	373,180,600	–	444,860,573	–	444,860,573	–	448,689,180	–	448,689,180	–
Salary Increases—1973–74 Pending	528	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,894,324	–	5,894,324	–
California Maritime Academy	575	1,008,018	–	1,008,018	–	1,263,055	–	1,263,055	–	1,280,531	–	1,280,531	–
Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges	587	970,330	–	970,330	–	1,139,358	–	1,139,358	–	1,266,690	–	1,266,690	–
State Scholarship and Loan Commission	626	28,479,925	–	28,479,925	–	38,703,838	–	38,703,838	–	42,988,952	5,000	42,993,952	–
Totals, Higher Education		$790,587,586	$480,102	$791,067,688	–	$943,219,069	$340,118	$943,559,187	–	$977,872,233	$277,000	$978,149,233	–
TOTALS, EDUCATION		$808,849,448	$2,235,957	$811,085,405	–	$968,112,526	$2,734,337	$970,846,863	–	$1,003,889,429	$2,205,819	$1,006,095,248	–
Credits to General Fund for Overhead Services Charged to Agencies Supported from Special Funds		−$17,490,971	–	−$17,490,971	–	−$16,000,000	–	−$16,000,000	–	−$16,000,000	–	−$16,000,000	–
Estimated Unidentifiable Savings		–	–	–	–	−15,000,000	–	−15,000,000	–	−15,000,000	–	−$15,000,000	–
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS		$1,622,538,070	$450,425,091	[1] $2,072,963,161	$4,196,788	$1,816,249,003	$552,369,970	[1] $2,368,618,973	$3,295,516	$2,013,018,409	$585,988,746	[1] $2,599,007,155	$2,894,860
CAPITAL OUTLAY													
GENERAL GOVERNMENT													
General Administration:													
Military Department	187	–	–	–	–	$86,020	–	$86,020	–	–	–	–	–
Unallocated:													
Project Planning	251	$70,838	–	$70,838	–	82,946	–	82,946	–	$150,000	–	$150,000	–
Bagley Conservation Fund Augmentation	252	41,500,000	−$41,500,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Improvement Fund Augmentation	252	42,000,000	−42,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Increased Cost of Construction	252	–	–	–	–	–	$8,000,000	8,000,000	–	–	$10,000,000	10,000,000	–
Increased Cost of Construction (1966 and Subsequent Bond Issues)	253	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[c] $250.000	–	–	–	[c] 250.000
Totals, Unallocated		$83,570,838	−$83,500,000	$70,838	–	$82,946	$8,000,000	$8,082,946	$250,000	$150,000	$10,000,000	$10,150,000	$250,000
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT		$83,570,838	−$83,500,000	$70,838	–	$168,966	$8,000,000	$8,168,966	$250,000	$150,000	$10,000,000	$10,150,000	$250,000

Schedule 3
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES													
Department of Food and Agriculture	290	–	–	–	–	$250,000	–	$250,000	–	$826,400	–	$826,400	–
Department of General Services	420	$2,859,000	$59,612	$2,918,612	–	2,441,500	$90,388	2,531,888	–	1,899,435	–	1,899,435	–
Department of Veterans Affairs	489	2,000	–	2,000	–	2,893,627	–	2,893,627	–	−214,773	–	−214,773	–
TOTALS, AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES		$2,861,000	$59,612	$2,920,612	–	$5,585,127	$90,388	$5,675,515	–	$2,511,062	–	2,511,062	–
BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION													
Department of Transportation	565	–	–	–	–	–	$262,207,613	$262,207,613	–	–	$172,446,400	$172,446,400	–
Department of Public Works:													
Division of Highways	566	–	405,913,480	405,913,480	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of the California Highway Patrol	663	–	$2,753,084	$2,753,084	–	–	11,664,285	11,664,285	–	–	4,589,585	4,589,585	–
Department of Motor Vehicles	686	–	5,250,693	5,250,693	–	–	8,569,094	8,569,094	–	–	4,204,150	4,204,150	–
TOTALS, BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION		–	$413,917,257	$413,917,257	–	–	$282,440,992	$282,440,992	–	–	$181,240,135	$181,240,135	–
RESOURCES													
Air Resources Board	726	–	$34,000	$34,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Conservation	752	$1,866	–	1,866	–	$1,529,941	–	$1,529,941	–	$2,345,365	–	$2,345,365	–
State Lands Division	764	50,000	–	50,000	–	1,475,000	–	1,475,000	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Fish and Game	787	–	106,717	106,717	–	–	$1,266,816	1,266,816	–	–	$300,000	300,000	–
Wildlife Conservation Board	793	–	1,427,027	1,427,027	–	–	875,000	875,000	–	–	750,000	750,000	–
Wildlife Conservation Board	793	–	–	–	[a] $1,231,143	–	–	–	[a] $3,230,768	–	–	–	[a] $596,900
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	808	–	–	–	[a] 1,377,045	–	–	–	[a] 2,439,090	–	–	–	[a] 544,000
Department of Parks and Recreation:													
State Park and Recreation Commission	837	1,662,803	3,510,497	5,173,300	–	18,898,178	68,295,452	87,193,630	–	315,000	2,611,275	2,926,275	–
State Park and Recreation Commission	838	–	–	–	[d] 5,718,727	–	–	–	[d] 12,191,315	–	–	–	[d] 2,414,337
State Park and Recreation Commission	838	–	–	–	[a] 8,065,799	–	–	–	[a] 18,195,603	–	–	–	[a] 10,766,129
State Park and Recreation Commission	840	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[a] 48,315,962
State Exposition and Fair Executive Committee	845	–	–	–	–	255,000	–	255,000	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Water Resources	883	861,360	29,162,166	30,043,526	–	3,811,818	25,000,000	28,811,818	–	3,548,000	25,000,000	28,548,000	–
Department of Water Resources	884	–	–	–	[f] 53,979,462	–	–	–	[f] 39,249,462	–	–	–	[f] 5,996,724
Department of Water Resources	884	–	–	–	[g] 93,821,118	–	–	–	[g] 95,933,400	–	–	–	[g] 110,534,779
TOTALS, RESOURCES		$2,596,029	$34,240,407	$36,836,436	$164,193,294	$25,969,937	$95,437,268	$121,407,205	$171,239,638	$6,208,365	$28,661,275	$34,869,640	$179,168,831
HEALTH AND WELFARE													
Department of Health	113	–	–	–	–	$19,060,689	$1,000,000	$20,060,689	–	$4,708,500	–	$4,708,500	–
Department of Mental Hygiene	113	$184,211	–	$184,211	[c] −$4,012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Human Resources Development	162	–	−$146,523	−146,523	–	–	−130,791	−130,791	–	–	−$114,240	−114,240	–
Department of Corrections	241	14,900	–	14,900	–	1,384,260	–	1,384,260	–	2,715,500	–	2,715,500	–
Department of the Youth Authority	294	128,471	–	128,471	–	123,729	–	123,729	–	150,000	–	150,000	–
TOTALS, HEALTH AND WELFARE		$327,582	−$146,523	$181,059	−$4,012	$20,568,678	$869,209	$21,437,887	–	$7,574,000	−$114,240	$7,459,760	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
EDUCATION													
Education:													
Department of Education:													
Schools for the Blind and for the Deaf and Multihandicapped	398	–	–	–	–	–	$3,100,000	$3,100,000	–	–	$19,942,000	$19,942,000	–
Higher Education:													
University of California	493	$3,093,500	$6,678,009	$9,771,509	[b] $220,800	$4,806,500	$20,074,991	$24,881,491	[b] $73,548,200	–	$28,197,000	$28,197,000	[b] $40,918,000
State University and Colleges:													
Trustees of the California State University and Colleges	560	81,013	22,062,293	22,143,306	[c] –446,503	20,774	93,966,028	93,986,802	[c] 453,955	–	32,812,000	32,812,000	–
California Maritime Academy	576	12,501	–	12,501	–	–	–	–	–	$75,000	–	75,000	–
Board of Governors of the Community Colleges	612	–	–	–	[c] 27,313,685	–	–	–	[c] 73,638,137	–	–	–	[c] 44,054,600
Board of Governors of the Community Colleges (Reserve Account)	613	–	–	–	[i] (931,914)	–	–	–	[i] (8,226)	–	–	–	–
Totals, Higher Education		$3,187,014	$28,740,302	$31,927,316	$27,087,982 (931,914)	$4,827,274	$114,041,019	$118,868,293	$147,640,292 (8,226)	$75,000	$61,009,000	$61,084,000	$84,972,600
TOTALS, EDUCATION		$3,187,014	$28,740,302	$31,927,316	$27,087,982 (931,914)	$4,827,274	$117,141,019	$121,968,293	$147,640,292 (8,226)	$75,000	$80,951,000	$81,026,000	$84,972,600
TOTALS, CAPITAL OUTLAY		$92,542,463	$393,311,055	[1] $485,853,518	[2] $191,277,264 (931,914)	$57,119,982	$503,978,876	[1] $561,098,858	[2] $319,129,930 (8,226)	$16,518,427	$300,738,170	[1] $317,256,597	[2] $264,391,431
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, STATE OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL OUTLAY		$1,715,080,533	$843,736,146	[1] $2,558,816,679	[2] $195,474,052	$1,873,368,985	$1,056,348,846	[1] $2,929,717,831	[2] $322,425,446	$2,029,536,836	$886,726,916	[1] $2,916,263,752	[2] $267,286,291
LOCAL ASSISTANCE													
GENERAL GOVERNMENT													
Judicial:													
Salaries of Superior Court Judges	15	$12,807,939	–	$12,807,939	–	$13,533,559	–	$13,533,559	–	$13,624,970	–	$13,624,970	–
Contributions to Judges' Retirement Fund	17	2,852,025	–	2,852,025	–	3,419,813	–	3,419,813	–	3,980,981	–	3,980,981	–
Totals, Judicial		$15,659,964	–	$15,659,964	–	$16,953,372	–	$16,953,372	–	$17,605,951	–	$17,605,951	–
General Administration:													
Assistance to Cities and Counties for Peace Officer Standards and Training	80	–	$10,503,497	$10,503,497	–	–	$9,887,042	$9,887,042	–	–	$8,966,054	$8,966,054	–
Office of Criminal Justice Planning—Cash Match for Local Agencies	93	$269,100	–	269,100	–	$2,393,002	–	2,393,002	–	7,462,898	–	7,462,898	–
Assistance to Cities and Counties for Public Defenders	101	775,000	–	775,000	–	775,000	–	775,000	–	775,000	–	775,000	–
Payment to Counties for Cost of Homicide Trial	102	1,170,105	–	1,170,105	–	350,000	–	350,000	–	500,000	–	500,000	–
Payment of Excess Law Enforcement Cost	105	9,957	–	9,957	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special Statewide Election	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,710,000	–	6,710,000	–
Totals, General Administration		$2,224,162	$10,503,497	$12,727,659	–	3,518,002	$9,887,042	$13,405,044	–	15,447,898	$8,966,054	$24,413,952	
Miscellaneous:													
Storm and Flood Damage Repair	215	99,750	–366,610	–266,860	–	140,000	–1,318,000	–1,178,000	–	100,000	55,219	155,219	–
Earthquake Damage Repair	217	–109,696	–	–109,696	–	–15,566	–	–15,566	–	–16,037	–	–16,037	–
Totals, Miscellaneous		–$9,946	–$366,610	–$376,556	–	$124,434	–$1,318,000	–$1,193,566	–	$83,963	$55,219	$139,182	–

Schedule 3
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
Property Tax Relief:													
Senior Citizens' Property Tax Assistance	221	$59,149,434	–	$59,149,434	–	$62,000,000	–	$62,000,000	–	60,100,000	–	60,100,000	–
Personal Property Tax Relief	222	134,126,465	–	134,126,465	–	221,876,705	–	221,876,705	–	261,500,000	–	261,500,000	–
Homeowners' Property Tax Relief	223	242,877,651	–	242,877,651	–	651,350,000	–	651,350,000	–	668,550,000	–	668,550,000	–
Open Space Lands Williamson Act	224	13,000,000	–	13,000,000	–	18,000,000	–	18,000,000	–	20,000,000	–	20,000,000	–
Renters Tax Relief	225	–	–	–	–	110,000,000	–	110,000,000	–	45,000,000	–	45,000,000	–
Legislative Mandates (Payments to Local Governments for Sales and Property Tax Revenue Loss)	250	–	–	–	–	2,000	–	2,000	–	4,002,000	–	4,002,000	–
Totals, Property Tax Relief		$449,153,550	–	$449,153,550	–	$1,063,228,705	–	$1,063,228,705	–	$1,059,152,000	–	$1,059,152,000	–
Shared Revenue:													
For General Government:													
Apportionment of Liquor License Fees	256	–	$12,849,021	$12,849,021	–	–	$13,475,898	$13,475,898	–	–	$13,930,000	$13,930,000	–
Apportionment of Highway Properties Rental Receipts	256	–	2,472,103	2,472,103	–	–	2,642,000	2,642,000	–	–	2,676,000	2,676,000	–
Apportionment of Off-Highway License Fee	256	–	140,202	140,202	–	–	576,000	576,000	–	–	1,009,000	1,009,000	–
For County or City Purposes:													
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle License Fees	257	–	270,694,225	270,694,225	–	–	328,542,554	328,542,554	–	–	332,900,000	332,900,000	–
Apportionment of Cigarette Tax	257	–	74,845,228	74,845,228	–	–	75,850,000	75,850,000	–	–	76,970,000	76,970,000	–
Apportionment of Highway Carriers Uniform Business Tax Fee	257	1,403,327	–	1,403,327	–	1,425,289	–	1,425,289	–	1,496,553	–	1,496,553	–
For Cities and Counties Tideland Development:													
Apportionment of Tideland Revenue	257	128,709	–	128,709	–	145,000	–	145,000	–	162,000	–	162,000	–
For County Roads:													
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax	257	–	158,777,379	158,777,379	–	–	153,339,000	153,339,000	–	–	147,535,000	147,535,000	–
For City Streets:													
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax	257	–	72,438,638	72,438,638	–	–	70,038,000	70,038,000	–	–	67,474,000	67,474,000	–
For County Roads and City Streets:													
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax	257	–	101,497,523	101,497,523	–	–	98,137,000	98,137,000	–	–	94,423,000	94,423,000	–
Totals, Shared Revenues		$1,532,036	$693,714,319	$695,246,355	–	$1,570,289	$742,600,452	$744,170,741	–	$1,658,553	$736,917,000	$738,575,553	–
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT		$468,559,766	$703,851,206	$1,172,410,972	–	$1,085,394,802	$751,169,494	$1,836,564,296	–	$1,093,948,365	$745,938,273	$1,839,886,638	–
AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES													
Salaries of County Agricultural Commissioners	289	$171,600	–	$171,600	–	$173,250	–	$173,250	–	$174,900	–	$174,900	–
Assistance to Cities and Counties for Land Under Contract	289	446	–	446	–	446	–	446	–	446	–	446	–
Payment to Counties for Agricultural Programs	289	–	$1,915,163	1,915,163	–	–	$1,762,807	1,762,807	–	–	$1,563,000	1,563,000	–
Financial Assistance to Local Fairs	297	–180,000	7,454,084	7,274,084	–	–105,000	13,262,002	13,157,002	–	543,000	8,885,000	9,428,000	–
Department of Industrial Relations:													
Legislative Mandates	443	–	–	–	–	2,798,223	–	2,798,223	–	8,972,892	–	8,972,892	–
Workmen's Compensation for Disaster Service Workers	449	105,257	–	105,257	–	76,800	–	76,800	–	100,000	–	100,000	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
Department of Veterans Affairs:													
County Service Officers	486	–	–	–	–	500,000	–	500,000	–	500,000	–	500,000	–
TOTALS, AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES		$97,303	$9,369,247	$9,466,550	–	$3,443,719	$15,024,809	$18,468,528	–	$10,291,238	$10,448,000	$20,739,238	–
BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION													
Department of Transportation:													
Mass Transportation	557	–	–	–	–	$122,300	–	$122,300	–	$247,800	–	$247,800	–
Transportation Planning and Research	557	–	–	–	–	3,233,000	–	3,233,000	–	2,972,100	$1,379,700	4,351,800	–
Local Roads and Highways	558	–	–	–	–	–	$31,882,487	31,882,487	–	–	23,508,400	23,508,400	–
Grade Crossing Protection Works	559	–	–	–	–	–	24,089,419	24,089,419	–	–	17,067,000	17,067,000	–
Bicycle Lane Program	559	–	–	–	–	–	476,000	476,000	–	–	371,000	371,000	–
Legislative Mandates	559	–	–	–	–	50,000	–	50,000	–	43,200	–	43,200	–
Airport Assistance	560	–	–	–	–	–	4,181,955	4,181,955	–	–	2,596,200	2,596,200	–
Department of Public Works:													
Local Roads and Highways	624	–	$11,488,689	$11,488,689	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Airport Assistance	629	–	1,054,343	1,054,343	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grade Crossing Protection Works	625	–	8,986,234	8,986,234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Removal of Abandoned Vehicles	559	–	41,984	41,984	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bicycle Lane Program	625	–	4,917	4,917	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS, BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION		–	$21,576,167	$21,576,167	–	$3,405,300	$60,629,861	$64,035,161	–	$3,263,100	$44,922,300	$48,185,400	–
RESOURCES													
Special Resources Services and Studies:													
Legislative Mandate	704	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$160,000	$160,000	–
Solid Waste Management Board	711	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	465,000	465,000	–
Air Resources Board	726	$3,579,744	–	$3,579,744	–	$4,600,000	–	$4,600,000	–	$4,600,000	–	4,600,000	–
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development:													
State Financial Assistance to Local Agencies for Boating Facilities, Enforcement and Beach Erosion Control	804	141,200	6,000,000	6,141,200	–	460,100	6,000,000	6,460,100	–	–	6,200,000	6,200,000	–
Department of Parks and Recreation:													
Grants to Local Governments for Recreation	821	–	–	–	[d] –$226,725	–	–	–	[d] $816,760	150,000	–	150,000	[d] $64,300
					–				–				[e] 55,823
Department of Water Resources:													
Flood Control	874	3,993,333	–	3,993,333	–	11,673,300	2,000,000	13,673,300	–	6,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	–
Humboldt Bay	891	–	–	–	–	–25,000	–	–25,000	–	–25,000	–	–25,000	–
State Water Resources Control Board:													
Assistance for Construction of Water Quality Facilities	903	–	–	–	[b] 22,320,143	–	–	–	[b] 31,000,000	–	–	–	[b] 29,000,000
TOTALS, RESOURCES		$7,714,277	$6,000,000	$13,714,277	$22,093,418	$16,708,400	$8,000,000	$24,708,400	$31,816,760	$10,725,000	$12,825,000	$23,550,000	$29,120,123
HEALTH AND WELFARE													
Office of Education Liaison	3	$1,147,250	–	$1,147,250	–	$5,102,824	–	$5,102,824	–	$4,400,000	–	$4,400,000	–
Office of Developmental Disabilities	22	20,180,427	–	20,180,427	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Health:													
Mental Health Services	103	–	–	–	–	190,814,863	–	190,814,863	–	181,930,542	–	181,930,542	–
Legislative Mandates	103	–	–	–	–	392,900	–	392,900	–	786,260	–	786,260	–
Alcoholism Program	104	–	–	–	–	27,044,140	–	27,044,140	–	31,338,443	–	31,338,443	–

Schedule 3
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73				Estimated 1973–74				Estimated 1974–75			
		General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds	General Fund	Special funds	Total	Bond funds
Narcotics and Drug Abuse	104	–	–	–	–	9,000,000	–	9,000,000	–	10,600,000	–	10,600,000	–
Developmental Disabilities	104	–	–	–	–	159,427,521	–	159,427,521	–	181,956,562	–	181,956,562	–
Medical Assistance Program	104	–	–	–	–	598,935,000	272,733	599,207,733	–	596,666,527	–	596,666,527	–
Special Social Services Programs	105	–	–	–	–	10,584,000	–	10,584,000	–	26,592,500	–	26,592,500	–
Assistance to Cities, Counties, and Local Agencies for Health Services	105	–	–	–	–	30,596,267	–	30,596,267	–	27,331,474	–	27,331,474	–
Totals, Department of Health		–	–	–	–	$1,026,794,691	$272,733	$1,027,067,424	–	$1,057,202,308	–	$1,057,202,308	–
Department of Health Care Services	132	560,178,728	272,733	560,451,461	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Mental Hygiene:													
Assistance to Local Agencies for Mental Health Services	135	198,913,057	–	198,913,057	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Public Health:													
Assistance to Counties for Care of Crippled Children	139	18,261,300	–	18,261,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance to Counties for Tuberculosis Sanatoria	139	300,147	–	300,147	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance to Counties without Local Health Departments	139	830,780	–	830,780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance to Local Health Departments	140	4,797,545	–	4,797,545	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance to Local Agencies for Family Planning	141	521,753	–	521,753	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Department of Public Health		$24,711,525	–	$24,711,525	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sacramento Medical Center Acquisition	141	2,000,000	–	2,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Employment Development:													
Legislative Mandates	161	–	–	–	–	$78,000	–	$78,000	–	$156,000	–	$156,000	–
Department of Benefit Payments:													
Payment Systems	210	705,901,342	–	705,901,342	–	785,343,200	–	785,343,200	–	864,684,000	–	864,684,000	–
Service Demonstration and Regulatory Programs	211	17,376,130	–	17,376,130	–	184,555	–	184,555	–	191,937	–	191,937	–
County Administration	211	48,290,470	–	48,290,470	–	48,185,400	–	48,185,400	–	48,702,000	–	48,702,000	–
Totals, Department of Benefit Payments		$771,567,942	–	$771,567,942	–	$833,713,155	–	$833,713,155	–	$913,577,937	–	$913,577,937	–
Department of Corrections:													
Transportation of Prisoners	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$200,000	–	$200,000	–
Expenses of Returning Fugitives	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	700,000	–	700,000	–
Court Costs and County Charges	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,051,652	–	1,051,652	–
Department of the Youth Authority:													
Transportation of Persons	286	–	–	–	–	$43,540	–	$43,540	–	$43,540	–	$43,540	–
Assistance to Counties for Maintenance of Juvenile Homes, Ranches, and Camps	287	2,980,052	–	2,980,052	–	3,093,080	–	3,093,080	–	3,224,280	–	3,224,280	–
Assistance to Counties for Construction of Juvenile Homes, Ranches and Camps	287	95,500	–	95,500	–	600,000	–	600,000	–	600,000	–	600,000	–
Assistance for Control of Juveniles including Construction of Border Check Stations	287	143,646	–	143,646	–	144,308	–	144,308	–	144,308	–	144,308	–

Schedule 3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73 General Fund	Actual 1972–73 Special funds	Actual 1972–73 Total	Actual 1972–73 Bond funds	Estimated 1973–74 General Fund	Estimated 1973–74 Special funds	Estimated 1973–74 Total	Estimated 1973–74 Bond funds	Estimated 1974–75 General Fund	Estimated 1974–75 Special funds	Estimated 1974–75 Total	Estimated 1974–75 Bond funds
Assistance to County Delinquency Prevention Commissions	287	33,300	–	33,300	–	33,300	–	33,300	–	33,300	–	33,300	–
Assistance to County Delinquency Prevention Commissions and Research and Training Grants	287	200,000	–	200,000	–	200,000	–	200,000	–	200,000	–	200,000	–
Assistance to Counties for Special Probation Supervision Programs	287	20,783,422	–	20,783,422	–	23,592,000	–	23,592,000	–	23,592,000	–	23,592,000	–
Totals, Department of the Youth Authority		$24,235,920	–	$24,235,920	–	$27,706,228	–	$27,706,228	–	$27,837,428	–	$27,837,428	–
TOTALS, HEALTH AND WELFARE		$1,602,934,849	$272,733	$1,603,207,582	–	$1,893,394,898	$272,733	$1,893,667,631	–	$2,005,125,325	–	$2,005,125,325	–
EDUCATION													
Education:													
Apportionments for Public Schools—K thru 12	389	$1,579,262,193	$3,103,794	$1,582,365,987	–	$2,197,971,966	$3,287,000	$2,201,258,966	–	$2,068,656,612	$3,000,000	$2,071,656,612	–
Apportionments for Community Colleges	588	(188,066,262)	–	(188,066,262)	–	(259,266,500)	–	(259,266,500)	–	306,780,000	–	307,780,000	–
Special Apportionment for Novato Unified School District	389	–	–	–	–	628,000	–	628,000	–	–	–	–	–
Continuous School Program	390	–	–	–	–	800,000	–	800,000	–	800,000	–	800,000	–
Loans to School Districts	390	291,670	–	291,670	–	−343,150	–	−343,150	–	−271,396	–	−271,396	–
Bilingual Bicultural	390	140,000	–	140,000	–	141,665	–	141,665	–	143,335	–	143,335	–
Bilingual Education	390	913,800	–	913,800	–	3,886,200	–	3,886,200	–	4,000,000	–	4,000,000	–
Indian Education Program	391	82,000	–	82,000	–	322,226	–	322,226	–	260,590	–	260,590	–
Abstract Conceptually Oriented Mathematics Program	391	494,989	–	494,989	–	315,000	–	315,000	–	–	–	–	–
Instructional Television	391	567,128	–	567,128	–	570,000	–	570,000	–	570,000	–	570,000	–
Project SHARE	391	500,000	–	500,000	–	400,000	–	400,000	–	–	–	–	–
Compensatory Education	392	10,424,615	–	10,424,615	–	10,818,000	–	10,818,000	–	3,045,000	–	3,045,000	–
Special Elementary School Reading Instruction Program	392	18,399,069	–	18,399,069	–	18,399,625	–	18,399,625	–	15,349,625	–	15,349,625	–
Bilingual Aids	392	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	243,000	–	243,000	–
Child Development	393	7,414,443	–	7,414,443	–	42,693,283	–	42,693,283	–	43,036,761	–	43,036,761	–
Grants to Teachers of Handicapped Children	393	105,556	–	105,556	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pilot Program for Severely Retarded	394	–	–	–	–	155,000	–	155,000	–	–	–	–	–
Conservation Education	394	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	275,000	275,000	–
Free Textbooks	394	13,063,417	–	13,063,417	–	23,989,497	–	23,989,497	–	25,241,939	–	25,241,939	–
Assistance to Public Libraries	395	800,000	–	800,000	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–
Vocational Education	396	500,000	–	500,000	–	425,000	–	425,000	–	425,000	–	425,000	–
Career Guidance Centers	396	–	–	–	–	82,137	–	82,137	–	38,976	–	38,976	–
Assistance to New Community Colleges	397	–	–	–	–	326,370	–	326,370	–	549,173	–	549,173	–
Contributions to Teachers' Retirement Fund	416	135,000,000	–	135,000,000	–	135,000,000	–	135,000,000	–	135,000,000	–	135,000,000	–
Debt Service on Public School Building Bonds	420	48,488,764	–	48,488,764	–	46,272,299	–	46,272,299	–	47,999,799	–	47,999,799	–
State School Building Safety Program	422	–	543,850	543,850	–	–	29,456,150	29,456,150	–	–	–	–	–
School Building Construction	423	–	−346	−346	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Colleges Extended Opportunity Programs	587	4,850,000	–	4,850,000	–	6,170,500	–	6,170,500	–	6,170,500	–	6,170,500	–
TOTALS, EDUCATION		$1,821,297,644	$3,647,298	$1,824,944,942	–	$2,490,023,618	$32,743,150	$2,522,766,768	–	$2,659,038,914	$3,275,000	$2,662,313,914	–
TOTALS, LOCAL ASSISTANCE		$3,900,603,839	$744,716,651	[1] $4,645,320,490	[2] $22,093,418	$5,492,370,737	$867,840,047	[1] $6,360,210,784	[2] $31,816,760	$5,782,391,942	$817,408,573	[1] $6,599,800,515	[2] $29,120,123

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CHARACTER, FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION UNIT AND FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—*Continued*

Organization Unit	*Page Reference*	*Actual 1972–73*				*Estimated 1973–74*				*Estimated 1974–75*			
		General Fund	*Special funds*	*Total*	*Bond funds*	*General Fund*	*Special funds*	*Total*	*Bond funds*	*General Fund*	*Special funds*	*Total*	*Bond funds*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE:													
STATE OPERATIONS		$1,622,538,070	$450,425,091	$2,072,963,161	$4,196,788	$1,816,249,003	$552,369,970	$2,368,618,973	$3,295,516	$2,013,018,409	$585,988,746	$2,599,007,155	$2,894,860
CAPITAL OUTLAY		$92,542,463	$393,311,055	$485,853,518	$191,277,264	$57,119,982	$503,978,876	$561,098,858	$319,129,930	$16,518,427	$300,738,170	$317,256,597	$264,391,431
					(931,914)				(8,226)				(–)
LOCAL ASSISTANCE		$3,900,603,839	$744,716,651	$4,645,320,490	$22,093,418	$5,492,370,737	$867,840,047	$6,360,210,784	$31,816,760	$5,782,391,942	$817,408,573	$6,599,800,515	$29,120,123
													(–)
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES		$5,615,684,372	$1,588,452,797	$7,204,137,169	$217,567,470	$7,365,739,722	$1,924,188,893	$9,289,928,615	$354,242,206	$7,811,928,778	$1,704,135,489	$9,516,064,267	$296,406,414
					(931,914)				(8,226)				(–)

[a] From the Recreation Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund.
[b] From the State Clean Water Fund.
[c] From the State Construction Program Fund.
[d] From the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund.
[e] From the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974.
[f] From the Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund.
[g] From the California Water Resources Development Bond Fund.
[h] From the Health Science Facilities Construction Fund.
[i] This amount was treated as an expenditure in the 1969–70 fiscal year when transferred from the General Fund and therefore not included in overall budget totals.
[j] Nongovernmental cost fund expenditures are not included in this total.
[k] Bond fund expenditures are not included in overall budget totals.

Schedule 4

SUMMARY OF FUND CONDITION BY FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975

Fund	Accumulated surplus June 30, 1972	Actual income 1972–73	Actual expenditures 1972–73	Transfers between funds	Accumulated surplus June 30, 1973	Estimated income 1973–74	Estimated expenditures 1973–74	Transfers between funds	Accumulated surplus June 30, 1974	Estimated income 1974–75	Estimated expenditures 1974–75	Transfers between funds	Accumulated surplus June 30, 1975
GENERAL FUND	$323,265,115	$5,976,340,337	$5,615,684,372	–	$619,002,696 [1] 64,918,384 [2] (235,084,877)	$6,734,497,150	$7,365,739,722	–	$27,572,871 [1] 25,105,637 [2] (186,500,000)	$7,880,206,878	$7,811,928,778	–	$105,348,122 [1] 15,608,486 [2] (167,000,000)
Transfers from Other Funds:													
Department of Employment Development Contingent Fund	–	*(+ 3,315,905)*	–	*(+ $3,315,905)*	–	*(+ 1,833,355)*	–	*(+ 1,833,355)*	–	*(1,813,924)*	–	*($1,813,924)*	–
Professional Foresters Registration Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*(+ 19,932)*	–	*(+ 19,932)*	–
State School Construction Fund	–	–	–	–	–	*(+ 346)*	–	*(+ 346)*	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers to Other Funds:													
Assembly Contingent Fund	–	–	*(+ 12,237,887)*	*(– 12,237,887)*	–	–	*(+17,276,586)*	*(+ 17,276,586)*	–	–	*(+ 18,469,278)*	*(– 18,469,278)*	–
Bagley Conservation Fund	–	–	*(+41,500,000)*	*(– 41,500,000)*	–	–	*(–)*	*(–)*	–	–	*(–)*	*(–)*	–
Capital Improvement Fund	–	–	*(+ 42,000,000)*	*(– 42,000,000)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contingent Funds of the Senate and Assembly	–	–	*(+ 4,239,000)*	*(– 4,239,000)*	–	–	*(+5,800,000)*	*(–5,800,000)*	–	–	*(+ 5,500,000)*	*(– 5,500,000)*	–
Senate Contingent Fund	–	–	*(+ 8,744,631)*	*(– 8,744,631)*	–	–	*(+9,993,003)*	*(–9,993,003)*	–	–	*(+ 9,978,832)*	*(– 9,978,832)*	–
State Instructional Material Fund	–	–	*(+ 6,187,196)*	*(– 6,187,196)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	*(+23,989,497)*	*(–23,989,497)*	–	–	*(+ 25,241,939)*	*(– 25,241,939)*	–
Capital Improvement Fund	–	–	*(+ 42,000,000)*	*(– 42,000,000)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation Planning and Research Account, State Transportation Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	*(+4,678,000)*	*(–4,678,000)*	–	–	*(+4,310,400)*	*(–4,310,400)*	–
SPECIAL FUNDS:													
State Transportation Fund:													
Aeronautics Account	2,849,489	– 977,048	1,615,920	+ 3,569,881	2,265,547 [b] 1,560,855	– 934,000	4,914,099	+ 3,300,000	978,860 [a] 29,739 [b] 269,704	– 815,000	3,032,699	+ 2,900,000	18,963 [a] 41,937 [b] 269,704
State Highway Account	86,606,317	10,275,523	575,437,897	+ 2,000,000 +72,800,000 + 429,530,382	25,774,325	7,581,416	493,478,834	– + 83,000,000 +388,573,000	271,807 [a] 11,178,100	2,378,400	388,653,300	– + 90,000,000 +309,175,000	271,807 [a] 24,078,200
Street and Highway Disaster Account	9,873,546	849,966	– 676,909	–2,000,000	9,400,421	914,930	–1,711,000	–	12,026,351	815,183	– 344,781	–	13,186,315
Motor Vehicle Account	36,266,597	1,372,193	222,767,706	–72,800,000 +296,225,000	[b] 11,274,852 [f] 27,021,232	2,006,770	258,493,446	–83,000,000 +340,000,000	15,609,408 [b] 11,000,000 [f] 5,000,000 [a] 7,200,000	1,862,632	254,093,118	– –90,000,000 +357,000,000	22,578,922 [b] 11,000,000 [f] 5,000,000 [a] 15,000,000
Bicycle Lane Account	–	914	4,917	+ 120,000	[b] 115,997	11,476	476,000	+ 360,000	[b] 11,473	459	371,000	+ 360,000	[b] 932
Transportation Planning and Research Account	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,678,000	–	–	2,000,000	6,310,400	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	– 4,678,000	(4,678,000)	–	–	– 4,310,400	(+ 4,310,400)	–
Transportation Tax Fund:													
Motor Vehicle Fuel Account	3,134,716	748,551,960	8,390,042	– 2,310,000 – 3,569,881 –732,447,467	4,969,286	725,528,000	8,800,304	– 2,230,000 – 3,300,000 –711,000,000	5,076,982 [a] 90,000	704,233,000	8,991,458	– 2,230,000 – 2,900,000 –689,854,000	5,244,524 [a] 180,000
Highway Users Tax Account	1,616,108	–	332,713,540	– – 120,000 + 732,447,467 – 429,530,382 + 28,300,347 –	–	–	321,514,000	– – 360,000 + 711,000,000 – 388,573,000 + 7,270,000 – 900,000	6,923,000	–	309,432,000	– [3] – 70,647,000 – 360,000 + 689,854,000 – 309,175,000 + 300,000 – 900,000	6,563,000
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account	2,386,063	30,048,445	1,313,320	– 28,300,347	2,803,083 [b] 17,758	6,151,000	1,291,182	– 7,270,000	377,659 [a] 33,000	606,000	685,275	– 300,000	– [a] 31,384
Motor Vehicle License Fee Account	22,345,244	295,791,826	280,021,734	–	38,115,336	323,901,500	339,016,836	–	22,700,000 [a] 300,000	346,640,000	344,360,219	–	24,654,781 [a] 625,000
Highway Properties Rental Account	2,472,211	2,390,901	2,472,103	–	2,391,009	2,423,000	2,642,000	–	2,172,009	2,455,000	2,676,000	–	1,951,009
Motor Vehicle Account	12,001,080	307,555,657	–	– 296,225,000	[f] 23,331,737	340,892,000	–	–340,000,000	[f] 24,223,737	358,223,000	–	– 357,000,000	[f] 25,446,737
Feeder Funds:													
Alcohol Beverage Control Fund	610,439	12,894,480	12,849,021	–	[b] 655,898	13,500,000	13,475,898	–	[b] 680,000	13,950,000	13,930,000	–	[b] 700,000
Cigarette Tax Fund	8,923,762	75,780,065	74,845,228	–	9,858,599	76,800,000	75,850,000	–	10,808,599	77,940,000	76,970,000	–	11,778,599

Schedule 4
SUMMARY OF FUND CONDITION BY FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975—*Continued*

SUMMARY OF FUND CONDITION BY FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975—*Continued*

Fund	Accumulated surplus June 30, 1972	Actual income 1972–73	Actual expenditures 1972–73	Transfers between funds	Accumulated surplus June 30, 1973	Estimated income 1973–74	Estimated expenditures 1973–74	Transfers between funds	Accumulated surplus June 30, 1974	Estimated income 1974–75	Estimated expenditures 1974–75	Transfers between funds	Accumulated surplus June 30, 1975
Other Governmental Cost Funds:													
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund	–	14,709,107	202,168	–	[b] 14,506,939	1,100,000	877,151	–	[b] 14,727,788 [a] 2,000	853,000	1,228,209	–	[b] 14,350,579 [a] 4,000
Agriculture Fund	7,768,085	9,887,293	11,171,683	+2,310,000	6,296,375 [b] 74,807 [c] 2,422,513	9,372,525	13,060,339	+2,230,000	4,780,321 [a] 228,347 [c] 2,327,213	9,185,837	12,672,477	+2,230,000	3,371,191 [a] 463,487 [c] 2,244,563
Architecture Public Building Fund	–444,591	1,749,724	1,419,444	–	–281,402 [c] 167,091	3,773,871	3,708,885	–	–276,076 [a] 59,660 [a] 54,000 [c] 113,091	3,916,000	3,849,689	–	–269,425 [a] 119,320 [a] 108,000 [c] 59,091
Assembly Contingent Fund	4,041,617	–	13,764,636 –12,237,887	– (+12,237,887)	[b] 2,514,868	–	18,391,454 –17,276,586	– (+17,276,586)	[b] 1,400,000	–	19,269,278 –18,469,278	– (+18,469,278)	[b] 600,000
Automotive Repair Fund	1,265,328	1,782,026	2,434,822	–	612,532	3,037,975	3,161,214	–	473,011 [a] 16,282	3,760,565	3,018,263	–	1,199,031 [a] 32,564
Bagley Conservation Fund	39,998,946	76,885	4,242,135 –41,500,000	– (+41,500,000)	62,528,838 [b] 14,804,858	368,484	71,570,452	+900,000	2,600,147 [b] 3,631,581 [h] 800,000	368,484	4,918,546	+900,000	528,872 [b] 1,391,498 [h] 1,461,296
Banking Fund	1,076,064	1,688,991	1,691,333	–	1,073,722	2,197,159	2,063,685	–	1,137,078 [a] 70,118	2,320,149	2,359,574	–	1,018,823 [a] 148,948
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	1,309,218	2,363,798	1,831,423	–	1,216,593 [b] 625,000	2,701,750	2,492,828	–	2,050,515	3,071,300	4,720,041	–	401,774
California Hospital Commission Fund	506,003	601,417	273,928	–	833,492	42,710	674,255	–	190,157 [a] 11,790	618,000	651,163	–	141,654 [a] 27,130
California Water Fund	10,991,856	26,249,789	29,640,401	–	[b] 7,601,244	26,365,418	27,541,400	–	[b] 6,229,676 [a] 195,586	26,173,000	31,511,400	–	[b] 713,952 [a] 372,910
Capitol Improvement Fund	–	–	–42,000,000	(+42,000,000)	42,000,000	–	–	–	42,000,000	–	–	–	42,000,000
Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education	87,673,222	73,847,865	28,740,302	–	111,032,766 [b] 21,748,019	57,276,000	125,141,019	–	64,915,766	46,950,000	90,951,000	–	20,914,766
Chiropractic Examiners Fund	139,950	109,459	131,348	–	118,061	125,105	145,111	–	97,871 [a] 184	117,870	148,884	–	66,673 [a] 368
Collection Agency Fund	281,936	197,896	222,938	–	256,894	213,550	254,200	–	213,841 [a] 2,403	198,400	259,207	–	150,631 [a] 4,806
Contingent Funds of the Senate and Assembly	5,668,539	–	3,899,867 –4,239,000	– (+4,239,000)	– [b] 6,007,672	–	6,792,440 –5,800,000	– (+5,800,000)	– [b] 5,015,232	–	7,650,000 –5,500,000	– (+5,500,000)	– [b] 2,865,232
Bureau of Employment Agencies Fund	209,525	240,234	266,487	–	183,272	264,437	300,412	–	147,005 [a] 292	251,850	320,177	–	78,386 [a] 584
Department of Employment Development Contingent Fund	689,352	4,883,458 –3,315,905	1,256,905	– (–3,315,905)	1,000,000	3,581,450 –1,833,355	1,748,095	– (–1,833,355)	1,000,000	3,680,000 –1,813,924	1,866,076	– (–1,813,924)	1,000,000
Fair and Exposition Fund	2,815,036	8,541,478	8,138,941	–265,000	535,366 [b] 2,417,207	12,421,770	14,086,581	–265,000	– [a] 22,762 [g] 1,000,000	10,525,391	9,737,629	–265,000	– [a] 45,524 [g] 1,500,000
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	3,748,976	20,535,238	19,791,787	–	4,333,811 [b] 158,616	21,712,453	24,013,921	–	1,637,567 [a] 553,392	22,550,100	23,127,565	–	506,710 [a] 1,106,784
Geology and Geophysics Fund	105,311	80,617	47,558	–	138,370	10,564	62,804	–	85,724 [a] 406	110,421	68,656	–	127,083 [a] 812
Hearing Aid Dispenser's Fund	40,490	91,579	93,245	–	38,824	116,757	76,435	–	79,146	120,375	79,044	–	120,477
Indemnity Fund	1,414	60	–	–	1,474	526	2,000	–	–	7,000	7,000	–	–
Nurses' Registry Fund	11,536	15,063	8,157	–	18,442	16,090	9,924	–	24,608	17,700	11,366	–	30,942
Nursing Home Administrator's State License Examining Board Fund	138,535	86,500	109,058	–	115,977	271,274	110,643	–	276,380 [a] 228	103,775	128,172	–	251,755 [a] 456
Off-Highway License Fee Fund	–	424,606	140,202	–	284,404	576,000	576,000	–	284,404	1,009,000	1,009,000	–	284,404

Schedule 4

SUMMARY OF FUND CONDITION BY FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975—*Continued*

Fund	*Accumulated surplus June 30, 1972*	*Actual income 1972–73*	*Actual expenditures 1972–73*	*Transfers between funds*	*Accumulated surplus June 30, 1973*	*Estimated income 1973–74*	*Estimated expenditures 1973–74*	*Transfers between funds*	*Accumulated surplus June 30, 1974*	*Estimated income 1974–75*	*Estimated expenditures 1974–75*	*Transfers between funds*	*Accumulated surplus June 30, 1975*
Off-Highway Vehicle Fund	–	609,439	79,118	–	530,321	962,750	111,652	+8,062	1,389,481	1,093,000	135,000	–	2,347,481
Osteopathic Examiners Contingent Fund	12,840	15,438	14,213	–	14,065	16,310	14,814	–	15,561	17,235	15,813	–	16,983
Peace Officers Training Fund	7,579,818	8,664,410	11,886,097	–	4,358,131	9,245,000	11,822,830	–	1,724,321 [a] 55,980	10,513,836	10,623,564	–	1,566,952 [a] 103,621
Petroleum and Gas Fund	243,558	1,415,624	1,480,854	–	167,332 [d] 10,996	1,551,064	1,723,708	–	–74,126 [a] 59,000 [d] 20,110 [a] 700	2,079,964	1,834,174	–	100,000 [a] 119,000 [d] 31,039 [a] 1,435
Pilot Commissioners Fund	11,921	48,539	40,055	–	20,405	58,000	43,172	–	34,921 [a] 312	58,000	38,855	–	53,754 [a] 624
Professional Forester Registration Fund	–	25,270	–	–	25,270	50,000	51,037	–	24,233	53,000 –19,932	53,137	(19,932)	4,164
Professions and Vocations Funds:													
Accountancy Fund	530,678	683,808	459,041	–	755,445	267,262	578,646	–	442,034 [a] 2,027	677,010	623,425	–	493,592 [a] 4,054
Board of Architectural Examiners Fund	692,682	111,514	151,493	–	652,703	161,012	214,512	–	599,104 [a] 99	88,900	257,711	–	430,194 [a] 198
Board of Barber Examiners Fund	685,713	118,205	412,087	–	391,831	857,345	467,006	–	780,178 [a] 1,992	127,300	487,860	–	417,626 [a] 3,984
Cemetery Fund	23,668	82,127	100,708	–	5,087	90,550	93,543	–	1,830 [a] 264	100,250	95,907	–	5,699 [a] 738
Construction Inspectors Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	100,021	–	–100,021	560,000	211,042	–	248,937
Contractors' License Fund	4,050,219	1,179,968	3,059,429	–	2,170,758	6,137,939	4,314,837	–	3,936,573 [a] 57,287	955,555	4,502,778	–	332,063 [a] 114,574
Board of Cosmetology Contingent Fund	929,750	1,628,070	974,403	–	1,583,417	408,545	1,004,774	–	982,174 [a] 5,014	1,728,840	1,123,201	–	1,582,799 [a] 10,028
Dentistry Fund	674,228	249,596	464,722	–	450,048 [b] 9,054	740,200	501,415	–	696,816 [a] 1,071	286,230	611,881	–	370,094 [a] 2,142
Fabric Care Fund	527,899	705,308	449,931	–	783,276	148,515	446,006	–	485,387 [a] 398	713,973	470,580	–	728,382 [a] 796
Funeral Directors and Embalmers Fund	107,916	138,573	136,515	–	109,974	137,550	160,702	–	84,798 [a] 2,024	136,490	169,824	–	49,440 [a] 4,048
Bureau of Home Furnishings Fund	489,166	865,916	523,043	–	832,039	93,895	576,994	–	346,974 [a] 1,966	1,182,724	613,741	–	913,991 [a] 3,932
Board of Landscape Architects Fund	50,841	14,655	49,443	–	16,053	77,304	48,483	–	44,528 [a] 346	16,460	50,431	–	10,111 [a] 792
Contingent Fund of the Board of Medical Examiners (Medical Practices Act)	4,196,876	826,346	1,932,168	–	2,758,530 [b] 332,524	2,601,350	2,427,847	–	3,260,948 [a] 3,609	910,985	2,243,565	–	1,924,759 [a] 7,218
Physical Therapy Fund	197,175	23,344	54,695	–	165,824	88,253	89,124	–	164,953	22,935	93,319	–	94,569
Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration Fund	695,232	860,236	872,569	–	682,899	919,850	930,400	–	670,973 [a] 1,376	985,150	1,078,701	–	576,046 [a] 2,752
Optometry Fund	9,502	164,832	104,502	–	69,832	196,172	118,554	–	145,327 [a] 2,123	206,025	147,466	–	201,763 [a] 4,246
Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund	512,642	517,736	672,266	–	358,112	1,250,800	730,806	–	873,918 [a] 4,188	562,100	758,230	–	673,600 [a] 8,376
Private Investigator and Adjuster Fund	311,954	257,992	210,650	–	359,296	187,350	319,861	–	225,044 [a] 1,741	330,900	309,093	–	245,110 [a] 3,482
Professional Engineers Fund	146,302	1,235,981	662,869	–	719,414	466,590	833,864	–	325,608 [a] 26,532	2,388,819	955,204	–	1,732,691 [a] 53,064

SUMMARY OF FUND CONDITION BY FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975—*Continued*

Fund	Accumulated surplus June 30, 1972	Actual income 1972–73	Actual expenditures 1972–73	Transfers between funds	Accumulated surplus June 30, 1973	Estimated income 1973–74	Estimated expenditures 1973–74	Transfers between funds	Accumulated surplus June 30, 1974	Estimated income 1974–75	Estimated expenditures 1974–75	Transfers between funds	Accumulated surplus June 30, 1975
Shorthand Reporters' Fund	156,587	100,096	63,400	–	193,283	30,795	71,309	–	152,669	141,550	72,826	–	221,293
									[a] 100				[a] 200
Behavioral Science Examiners Fund	427,127	108,247	187,637	–	347,737	200,925	167,169	–	381,248	243,290	173,290	–	451,003
									[a] 245				[a] 490
Structural Pest Control Fund	739,602	705,048	566,182	–	878,468	680,325	656,940	–	893,737	725,150	700,673	–	910,098
									[a] 8,116				[a] 16,232
Tax Preparers Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	63,943	–	–63,943	275,000	198,986	–	12,071
Board of Veterinary Examiners Contingent Fund	208,218	37,969	125,517	–	120,670	215,967	132,294	–	202,471	42,460	138,631	–	104,428
									[a] 1,872				[a] 3,744
Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners fund (Vocational Nurse)	611,609	709,444	528,670	–	792,383	219,137	626,128	–	383,706	686,175	714,318	–	353,877
									[a] 1,686				[a] 3,372
Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners Fund (Psychiatric Technicians)	120,478	102,725	86,285	–	136,918	110,625	115,153	–	131,936	125,500	148,407	–	108,575
									[a] 454				[a] 908
Real Estate Education Research and Recovery Fund	1,506,089	892,596	1,028,519	+372,321	1,742,487	951,000	570,401	–	–2,123,086	953,333	708,000	–	2,368,419
Real Estate Fund	5,918,037	5,324,273	3,810,524	–372,321	7,059,465	5,658,200	5,919,368	–	6,717,294	5,802,500	5,056,107	–	7,380,421
									[a] 81,003				[a] 164,269
Repair Services Fund	297,129	316,887	337,109	–	276,907	340,894	474,364	–	–138,392	464,800	481,516	–	116,631
									[a] 5,045				[a] 10,090
Savings and Loan Inspection Fund	1,284,792	2,985,722	2,924,314	–	1,346,200	3,227,900	3,291,965	–	1,187,790	3,480,998	3,392,637	–	1,178,888
									[a] 94,345				[a] 191,608
School Fund	106,996	2,854,090	2,756,376	–	204,710	2,837,600	2,950,000	–	92,310	2,745,000	2,700,000	–	137,310
School Building Safety Fund	30,000,000	–	543,850	–	[b] 29,456,150	–	29,456,150	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senate Contingent Fund	2,680,642	–	8,233,888	–	[b] 3,191,385	–	9,997,349	–	[b] 3,187,039	–	10,016,099	–	[b] 3,149,772
			–8,744,631	(+ 8,744,631)			–9,993,003	(+9,993,003)			–9,978,832	(+9,978,832)	
Snowmobile Trust Fund	7,785	290	13	–	[b] 8,062	–	–	–8,062	–	–	–	–	–
Speech Pathology and Audiology Examining committee Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	301,000	98,569	–	202,431
State Fair Fund	204,412	–	359,217	+265,000	110,195	–	322,458	+265,000	26,737	–	265,086	+265,000	–
									[a] 26,000				[a] 52,651
State Instructional Materials Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,989,497	–	–	–	25,241,939	–	–
							–23,989,497	(+23,989,497)			–25,241,939	(+25,241,939)	
State School Construction Fund	–	–	–346	–	346	–346	–	(–346)	–	–	–	–	–
Strong Motion Instrumentation Special Fund	13,677	485,822	172,637	–	326,862	450,000	550,382	–	226,480	450,000	461,483	–	214,997
Subsidence Abatement Fund	107,820	129,978	139,180	–	98,618	142,404	149,898	–	86,124	170,666	151,790	–	100,000
									[a] 5,000				[a] 10,000
Teacher Credentials Fund	143,126	2,217,179	1,755,855	–	604,450	2,072,908	2,394,219	–	283,139	1,824,000	1,928,819	–	178,320
Transportation Rate Fund	1,417,744	6,448,692	6,256,309	–	1,610,127	7,251,300	6,924,394	–	1,748,592	7,595,000	7,038,445	–	2,116,706
									[a] 188,411				[a] 376,882
Wildlife Restoration Fund	2,305,399	891,525	1,235,021	–	[b] 1,961,903	931,990	910,511	–	[b] 1,979,896	888,000	916,079	–	[b] 1,948,311
									[a] 3,486				[a] 6,992

Schedule 4

SUMMARY OF FUND CONDITION BY FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975—*Continued*

Fund	*Accumulated surplus June 30, 1972*	*Actual income 1972–73*	*Actual expenditures 1972–73*	*Transfers between funds*	*Accumulated surplus June 30, 1973*	*Estimated income 1973–74*	*Estimated expenditures 1973–74*	*Transfers between funds*	*Accumulated surplus June 30, 1974*	*Estimated income 1974–75*	*Estimated expenditures 1974–75*	*Transfers between funds*	*Accumulated surplus June 30, 1975*
Augmentation for Salary Increase and Health Benefits	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,686,632	–	–7,994,501	–	50,804,632	–	–35,812,508
									[a] –20,692,131				[a] –43,678,756
TOTALS, SPECIAL FUNDS	$428,059,769	$1,694,135,570	$1,588,452,797	–	$361,745,305	$1,694,523,835	$1,924,188,893	–	$222,460,944	$1,697,073,138	$1,704,135,489	[3] –$70,647,000	$153,635,427
					[b] 119,043,668				[b] 48,132,389				[b] 36,989,980
					[c] 2,422,513				[c] 2,327,213				[c] 2,244,563
					[d] 10,996				[d] 20,110				[d] 31,039
					[e] 167,091				[e] 113,091				[e] 59,091
					[f] 50,352,969				[f] 29,223,737				[f] 30,446,737
									[g] 1,000,000				[g] 1,500,000
									[h] 800,000				[h] 1,461,296
GRAND TOTALS	$751,324,884	$7,670,475,907	$7,204,137,169	–	$980,748,001	$8,429,020,985	$9,289,928,615	–	$250,033,815	$9,577,280,016	$9,516,064,267	[3] –$70,647,000	$258,983,549
					[1] 64,918,384				[1] 25,105,637				[1] 15,608,486
					[2] (235,084,877)				[2] (186,500,000)				[2] (167,000,000)
					[b] 119,043,668				[b] 48,132,389				[b] 36,989,980
					[c] 2,422,513				[c] 2,327,213				[c] 2,244,563
					[d] 10,996				[d] 20,110				[d] 31,039
					[e] 167,091				[e] 113,091				[e] 59,091
					[f] 50,352,969				[f] 29,223,737				[f] 30,446,737
									[g] 1,000,000				[g] 1,500,000
									[h] 800,000				[h] 1,461,296

[a] Reserve for future salary increases
[b] Reserve for Unencumbered Balance of Continuing Appropriations
[c] Invested in Agriculture Building Fund
[d] Reserve for Geothermal Energy Account
[e] Reserve for Hospital Building Account
[f] Reserve per Section 42273, Motor Vehicle Code
[g] Reserve for Loans, Fair and Exposition Fund
[h] Reserve for State Park Highway Account.

	June 30, 1974	*June 30, 1975*
[1] General Fund—Unencumbered Balance of Continuing Appropriations:		
State Operations	$2,912,256	$11,665,512
Capital Outlay	411,216	540,794
Local Assistance	21,782,165	3,402,180
Total Unencumbered Balance of Continuing Appropriations—General Fund	$25,105,637	$15,608,486

[2] Federal Revenue Sharing Fund—Cash: 6/30/73 $235,084,877, 6/30/74 $186,500,000, 6/30/75 $167,000,000.

[3] Adjustment to accrued transfers to the State Highway Account during the 1974–75 fiscal year to comply with the provisions of Section 183 of the Streets and Highways Code and AB 1000, Chapter 402, Statutes of 1973.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES IN OTHER TREASURY FUNDS WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET TOTALS

Schedule 5

STATEMENT OF BALANCES IN OTHER TREASURY FUNDS WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET TOTALS

Fund	June 30, 1972 Balance				June 30, 1973 Balance			
	Cash	Securities	Due From Surplus Money Investment Fund	Total	Cash	Securities	Due From Surplus Money Investment Fund	Total
WORKING CAPITAL AND REVOLVING FUNDS:								
Agriculture Building Fund	$75,954	—	—	$75,954	$91,911	—	—	$91,911
Architecture Revolving Fund	14,121,351	—	—	14,121,351	19,962,852	—	—	19,962,852
Ballot Paper Revolving Fund	113,473	—	—	113,473	10,813	—	—	10,813
California Industries for the Blind Manufacturing Fund	64,391	—	—	64,391	19,845	—	—	19,845
Correctional Industries Revolving Fund	2,346,354	—	—	2,346,354	2,286,282	—	—	2,286,282
General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund	32,174	—	—	32,174	74,439	—	—	74,439
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	17,778	—	$11,835,000	11,852,778	43,388	—	$14,265,000	14,308,388
Opportunity Work Centers Revolving Fund	70,783	—	—	70,783	1,495	—	—	1,495
Old Age and Survivors Insurance Revolving Fund	354,670	—	—	354,670	519,153	—	—	519,153
Public Building Construction Fund	69,281	—	2,511,000	2,580,281	111,427	—	2,670,000	2,781,427
Service Revolving Fund	413,601	—	—	413,601	1,347,150	—	—	1,347,150
Revolving Loan Fund	18,230	—	—	18,230	8,906	—	—	8,906
School District Organization Revolving Fund	528,700	—	—	528,700	136,269	—	—	136,269
State Payroll Revolving Fund	151,157,342	—	—	151,157,342	173,614,747	—	—	173,614,747
State Water Quality Control Fund	3,690,781	—	—	3,690,781	3,575,750	—	—	3,575,750
Surplus Education Property Revolving Fund	8,341	—	1,155,000	1,163,341	18,728	—	1,095,000	1,113,728
Surplus Money Investment Fund	461,088,757	—	−461,070,100	18,657	818,777,860	—	−802,021,000	16,756,860
Water Resources Revolving Fund	2,613,363	—	—	2,613,363	6,875,099	—	—	6,875,099
Professions and Vocations Fund	1,414,943	—	975,000	2,389,943	743,670	—	—	743,670
Water Resources Control Board Revolving Fund	81,888	—	—	81,888	44,455	—	—	44,455
PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISE FUNDS:								
San Francisco Harbor Funds:								
Harbor Fund and Sinking Fund	1,814,295	—	—	1,814,295	1,186,965	—	—	1,186,965
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund No. 2	146,840	—	—	146,840	144,540	—	—	144,540
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund No. 3	183,000	—	—	183,000	180,300	—	—	180,300
Toll Bridge Funds:								
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Construction Fund	1,812	—	13,000	14,812	1,450	—	13,000	14,450
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Toll Revenue Fund	21,051	—	3,850,000	3,871,051	91,932	—	5,585,000	5,676,932
Toll Bridge Authority Revolving Fund	3,984	—	—	3,984	3,984	—	—	3,984
Carquinez Strait Bridges Construction Fund	198	—	24,000	24,198	5,397	—	10,000	15,397
San Pedro-Terminal Island Toll Bridge Construction Fund	1,357	—	—	1,357	1,357	—	—	1,357
San Diego-Coronado Bridge Construction Fund	6,070	—	1,995,000	2,001,070	2,007	—	775,000	777,007
Vincent Thomas Bridge Construction Fund	6,262	—	66,000	72,262	5,164	—	216,000	221,164
Toll Bridge Authority Funds	—	—	—	—	—	$46,679,049	—	46,679,049
Other Utility Funds:								
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	219,672	—	45,725,000	45,944,672	216,568	29,300,000	63,485,000	93,001,568
Central Valley Water Project Revenue Fund	202,346	—	2,207,500	2,409,846	199,058	—	2,832,500	3,031,558
College Auxiliary Enterprise Fund	27,057	—	115,000	142,057	31,092	—	115,000	146,092

Schedule 5

STATEMENT OF BALANCES IN OTHER TREASURY FUNDS WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET TOTALS—*continued*

Fund	June 30, 1972 Balance				June 30, 1973 Balance			
	Cash	Securities	Due From Surplus Money Investment Fund	Total	Cash	Securities	Due From Surplus Money Investment Fund	Total
Compensation Insurance Fund	159,258	$288,649,951	625,000	289,434,209	128,377	296,645,707	13,550,000	310,324,084
Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Fund	49,396	—	—	49,396	96,867	—	—	96,867
Rapid Transit Tube Construction Fund	828	—	—	828	—	—	—	—
Small Craft Harbor Improvement Fund	29,859	—	220,000	249,859	12,035	—	785,000	797,035
State College Dormitory Building Maintenance and Equipment Reserve Fund	71,933	—	2,605,000	2,676,933	121,449	—	2,705,000	2,826,449
State College Dormitory Construction Fund	771,719	—	25,515,000	26,286,719	595,406	—	32,320,000	32,915,406
State College Dormitory Revenue Fund	376,200	—	8,491,000	8,867,200	544,595	—	10,516,000	11,060,595
Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund	1,870,752	109,267,670	—	111,138,422	2,697,206	131,323,362	—	134,020,568
Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943	24,569	—	159,300,000	159,324,569	47,176	—	129,015,000	129,062,176
State College Continuing Education Fund	85,637	—	2,340,000	2,425,637	98,658	—	2,725,000	2,823,658
India Basin Sinking Fund	3,420	—	—	3,420	3,140	—	—	3,140
State College Facilities Revenue Fund	89,850	—	1,850,000	1,939,850	36,185	—	225,000	261,185
State College Parking Revenue Fund	—	—	—	—	36,504	—	—	36,504
Indemnity Veterans Fund	—	—	—	—	402	—	736,000	736,402
Job Training and Placement Fund	—	—	—	—	1,743	—	135,000	136,743
BOND FUNDS:								
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	80,938	—	31,703,000	31,783,938	173,168	—	18,814,000	18,987,168
Public School Building Loan Fund	120	—	—	120	240	—	—	240
State School Building Aid Fund	161,877,441	—	—	161,877,441	144,535,473	—	—	144,535,473
State Construction Program Fund	72,719,752	—	—	72,719,752	46,938,565	—	—	46,938,565
Small Craft Harbor Bond Fund	2,464	—	60,000	62,464	2,035	—	60,000	62,035
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	29,748,934	—	—	29,748,934	38,979,147	—	—	38,979,147
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	5,373,150	—	—	5,373,150	12,942,949	—	—	12,942,949
State Clean Water Fund	77,823,662	—	—	77,823,662	50,515,310	—	—	50,515,310
Health Science Facilities Construction Program Fund	—	—	—	—	284	—	14,895,000	14,895,284
RETIREMENT FUNDS:								
Judges Retirement Fund	36	—	21,100	21,136	925	—	55,200	56,125
Legislators Retirement Fund	58,635	1,747,261	—	1,805,896	70,421	1,761,407	—	1,831,828
Public Employees Retirement Fund	414,392	4,846,190,894	—	4,846,605,286	720,927	5,433,430,404	—	5,434,151,331
Teachers Retirement Fund	16,467,269	2,097,647,631	—	2,114,114,900	21,949,825	2,696,407,746	—	2,718,357,571
DEBT SERVICE FUNDS:								
State College Dormitory Interest and Redemption Fund	682,798	—	5,632,000	6,314,798	559,419	—	11,382,000	11,941,419

Schedule 5

STATEMENT OF BALANCES IN OTHER TREASURY FUNDS WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET TOTALS—*continued*

Fund	June 30, 1972 Balance				June 30, 1973 Balance			
	Cash	Securities	Due From Surplus Money Investment Fund	Total	Cash	Securities	Due From Surplus Money Investment Fund	Total
TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS:								
Federal Funds:								
Public Health—Federal Fund	3,089,646	—	—	3,089,646	1,251,597	—	—	1,251,597
Social Welfare—Federal Fund	58,183,058	—	—	58,183,058	331,429	—	—	331,429
Unemployment Administration Fund	3,037,857	—	—	3,037,857	7,591,001	—	—	7,591,001
Vocational Education—Federal Fund	542,952	—	—	542,952	3,223,994	—	—	3,223,994
Vocational Rehabilitation—Federal Fund	1,154,004	—	—	1,154,004	110,739	—	—	110,739
Federal Revenue Sharing Fund	—	—	—	—	877	—	235,084,000	235,084,877
Other Trust and Agency Funds:								
Condemnation Deposit Fund	139,228	15,581,105	—	15,720,333	27,400	16,145,533	—	16,172,933
Health Care Deposit Fund	719	—	—	719	61,564	—	—	61,564
Highway Properties Rental	2,258,679	—	—	2,258,679	2,191,759	—	—	2,191,759
Inmate Welfare Fund	1,695	1,619,319	—	1,621,014	222,203	1,372,541	—	1,594,744
Special Deposit Fund	34,847,453	—	14,184,000	49,031,453	30,637,964	—	19,650,000	50,287,964
State Employees Contingency Reserve Fund	362,319	1,328,687	—	1,691,006	73,757	1,200,582	—	1,274,339
State Park Contingent Fund	181,397	—	—	181,397	149,317	—	—	149,317
State Properties Rental Fund	142,337	—	—	142,337	148,744	—	—	148,744
Tax Deeded Land Rental Trust Fund	209	—	—	209	209	—	—	209
Unclaimed Property Fund	165,107	2,314,302	4,570,000	7,049,409	147,513	1,255,321	6,015,000	7,417,834
Unemployment Fund	242,954	—	—	242,954	206,719	—	—	206,719
State Guaranteed Loan Reserve Fund	491,691	122,738	—	614,429	445,086	—	—	445,086
California Traffic Safety Program Fund	1,497,429	—	—	1,497,429	548,114	—	—	548,114
Manpower Development Fund	7,724,991	—	—	7,724,991	3,429,274	—	—	3,429,274
California Bicentennial Celebration Fund	323	—	—	323	323	—	—	323
State Job Development Loan Guarantee Fund	474,252	—	—	474,252	183,400	—	—	183,400
California Arts Commission Fund	15,428	—	—	15,428	16,958	—	—	16,958
Uninsured Employers Fund	50,000	—	—	50,000	1,941	—	—	1,941
State College Special Projects Fund	60,000	—	—	60,000	6,707	—	90,000	96,707
State College Trust Fund	8,939	—	220,000	228,939	7,630	—	2,665,000	2,672,630
Classified School Employees Fund	—	—	—	—	5,326	—	9,385,000	9,390,326
TOTAL BALANCES IN OTHER TREASURY FUNDS	$1,124,371,778	$7,364,469,558	$−133,262,500	$8,355,578,836	$1,403,164,029	$8,655,521,652	$−200,152,300	$9,858,533,381
General Fund	*256,261,851*	—	—	*256,261,851*	*524,779,807*	—	—	*524,779,807*
Highway Fund and Other Transportation Funds	*7,568,806*	*67,971,875*	*88,092,250*	*163,632,931*	*28,243,338*	*122,803,925*	*117,503,050*	*268,550,313*
Other Special Funds	*258,680,630*	*11,800,000*	*45,170,250*	*315,650,880*	*421,043,321*	—	*82,649,250*	*503,692,571*
Agency Bank Accounts	*89,906,618*	—	—	*89,906,618*	*92,838,557*	—	—	*92,838,557*
Uncleared Collections	*130,139*	—	—	*130,139*	*531,944*	—	—	*531,944*
Outstanding Warrants	*120,550,695*	—	—	*120,550,695*	*165,613,979*	—	—	*165,613,979*
Pooled Money Investment Account	*−1,203,539,764*	*1,203,539,764*	—	—	*−1,787,092,612*	*1,787,092,612*	—	—
Time Deposits in Banks	*−694,000,000*	*694,000,000*	—	—	*−859,500,000*	*859,500,000*	—	—
TOTAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA ACCOUNTABILITY	[A] *$−40,069,247*	*$9,341,781,197*	—	*$9,301,711,950*	[B] *$−10,377,637*	*$11,424,918,189*	—	*$11,414,540,552*

[A] Balance per banks on June 30, 1972 is $52,402,000.
[B] Balance per banks on June 30, 1973 is $33,974,000.

Schedule 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AID GRANTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75

Department	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73			Estimated 1973–74			Estimated 1974–75		
		Grants	Reimbursements	Total	Grants	Reimbursements	Total	Grants	Reimbursements	Total
STATE OPERATIONS										
GENERAL GOVERNMENT										
Executive:										
Office of Emergency Services	34	$774,143	$799,691	$1,573,834	$910,683	$943,788	$1,854,471	$1,080,167	$378,614	$1,458,781
Office of Planning and Research	39	101,000	–	101,000	1,981,810	–	1,981,810	2,148,989	–	2,148,989
Office of Intergovernmental Management	42	651,865	–	651,865	–	–	–	–	–	–
Council on Intergovernmental Relations	43	20,000	–	20,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS, EXECUTIVE		$1,547,008	$799,691	$2,346,699	$2,892,493	$943,788	$3,836,281	$3,229,156	$378,614	$3,607,770
General Administration:										
Department of Justice	65	$141,111	–	$141,111	$445,514	–	$445,514	–	–	–
Peace Officer Standards and Training	80	470,591	–	470,591	250,000	–	250,000	–	–	–
Office of Criminal Justice Planning	93	16,447,249	–	16,447,249	18,389,492	–	18,389,492	$29,674,593	–	$29,674,593
California Crime Technological Research Foundation	100	1,271,314	–	1,271,314	2,646,669	–	2,646,669	5,240,890	–	5,240,890
Secretary of State	156	–	$20,639	20,639	–	$7,770	7,770	–	–	–
Military Department:										
Maintenance and Operation of Facilities	186	3,149,914	18,500	3,168,414	4,336,155	23,496	4,359,651	3,359,304	$24,479	3,383,783
Army and Air National Guard	186	79,161,675	–	79,161,675	75,031,585	–	75,031,585	78,546,554	–	78,546,554
TOTALS, MILITARY DEPARTMENT		$100,641,854	$39,139	$100,680,993	$101,099,415	$31,266	$101,130,681	$116,821,341	$24,479	$116,845,820
Public Utilities Commission	196	–	$24,263	$24,263	–	$111,000	$111,000	–	$20,000	$20,000
TOTALS, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		$100,641,854	$63,402	$100,705,256	$101,099,415	$142,266	$101,241,681	$116,821,341	$44,479	$116,865,820
Miscellaneous:										
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission	203	$36,884	–	$36,884	$53,156	–	$53,156	$45,000	–	$45,000
Arts Commission	205	193,885	–	193,885	232,984	–	232,984	295,000	–	295,000
Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management	212	1,368,750	–	1,368,750	76,792	–	76,792	–	–	–
TOTALS, MISCELLANEOUS		$1,599,519	–	$1,599,519	$362,932	–	$362,932	$340,000	–	$340,000
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT		$103,788,381	$863,093	$104,651,474	$104,354,840	$1,086,054	$105,440,894	$120,390,497	$423,093	$120,813,590
AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES										
Department of Food and Agriculture	281	–	$2,549,696	$2,549,696	–	$3,133,586	$3,133,586	–	$3,387,954	$3,387,954
Department of Commerce	305	–	24,480	24,480	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Consumer Affairs:										
Board of Pharmacy	360	–	81,506	81,506	–	78,508	78,508	–	70,500	70,500
Department of Industrial Relations	443	$1,289,636	–	1,289,636	$6,523,608	–	6,523,608	$6,431,313	–	6,431,313
Personnel Board	462	–	127,037	127,037	–	143,377	143,377	–	109,373	109,373
Veterans Home of California:										
Care and Maintenance of Veterans	485	2,400,569	293,658	2,694,227	2,770,398	200,000	2,970,398	3,082,425	200,000	3,282,425
TOTALS, AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES		$3,690,205	$3,076,377	$6,766,582	$9,294,006	$3,555,471	$12,849,477	$9,513,738	$3,767,827	$13,281,565

Schedule 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AID GRANTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—Continued

Department	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73 Grants	Actual 1972–73 Reimbursements	Actual 1972–73 Total	Estimated 1973–74 Grants	Estimated 1973–74 Reimbursements	Estimated 1973–74 Total	Estimated 1974–75 Grants	Estimated 1974–75 Reimbursements	Estimated 1974–75 Total
BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION										
Business:										
Department of Housing and Community Development	517	–	$82,171	$82,171	–	$212,750	$212,750	–	$19,000	$19,000
Transportation:										
Department of Transportation	556	$13,465	–	13,465	$964,487	–	964,487	$60,000	–	60,000
Office of Transportation Planning & Research	626	–	50,000	50,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of Traffic Safety	630	563,069	–	563,069	860,025	–	860,025	884,629	–	884,629
Department of the California Highway Patrol	660	–	1,033,136	1,033,136	–	638,775	638,775	–	195,006	195,006
Department of Motor Vehicles	680	–	37,918	37,918	–	541,551	541,551	–	205,611	205,611
TOTALS, TRANSPORTATION		$576,534	$1,121,054	$1,697,588	$1,824,512	$1,180,326	$3,004,838	$944,629	$400,617	$1,345,246
TOTALS, BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION		$576,534	$1,203,225	$1,779,759	$1,824,512	$1,393,076	$3,217,588	$944,629	$419,617	$1,364,246
RESOURCES										
Solid Waste Management Board	711	–	–	–	$112,600	–	$112,600	$100,400	–	$100,400
Air Resources Board	725	–	$1,015,956	$1,015,956	–	$991,500	991,500	–	$958,000	958,000
Department of Conservation	745	–	1,475,410	1,475,410	–	2,330,664	2,330,664	–	1,635,711	1,635,711
Department of Fish and Game	784	$3,233,729	1,024,044	4,257,773	3,350,225	1,194,190	4,544,415	3,360,188	1,248,589	4,608,777
Wildlife Conservation Board	791	–	21,792	21,792	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	803	143,059	–	143,059	195,258	–	195,258	155,575	–	155,575
California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission	812	–	–	–	200,000	–	200,000	400,000	–	400,000
Department of Parks and Recreation	820	–	322,376	322,376	–	398,575	398,575	–	406,947	406,947
Department of Water Resources	872	–	283,637	283,637	–	226,222	226,222	–	–	–
Water Resources Control Board	902	1,495,282	–	1,495,282	2,312,959	–	2,312,959	2,312,959	–	2,312,959
TOTALS, RESOURCES		$4,872,070	$4,143,215	$9,015,285	$6,171,042	$5,141,151	$11,312,193	$6,329,122	$4,249,247	$10,578,369
HEALTH AND WELFARE										
Office on Aging	13	$2,757,463	–	$2,757,463	$13,420,004	–	$13,420,004	$18,683,355	–	$18,683,355
Department of Health:										
General Activities	101	–	–	–	23,860,762	$16,117,075	39,977,837	46,149,366	$21,931,039	68,080,405
Department of Mental Hygiene	133	406,918	8,738,656	9,145,574	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Public Health	137	4,656,356	5,740,045	10,396,401	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Employment Development:										
Unemployment Security Financing Act	160	9,952	–	9,952	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benefit Payments and Other Expenditures	160	673,366,168	–	673,366,168	678,720,000	–	678,720,000	785,800,000	–	785,800,000
Administration	160	98,494,742	2,667,994	101,162,736	100,496,543	2,558,403	103,054,946	104,951,744	2,646,479	107,598,223
Other Federal Funds	161	54,881,414	–	54,881,414	70,793,587	–	70,793,587	74,007,943	–	74,007,943
TOTALS, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT		$826,752,276	$2,667,994	$829,420,270	$850,010,130	$2,558,403	$852,568,533	$964,759,687	$2,646,479	$967,406,166
Department of Rehabilitation	183	$54,708,508	–	$54,708,508	$56,753,701	–	$56,753,701	$57,406,453	–	$57,406,453
Department of Benefit Payments	206	9,415,897	–	9,415,897	7,736,359	–	7,736,359	6,232,992	–	6,232,992
Department of Corrections	236	–	$202,794	202,794	–	$41,063	41,063	–	41,063	41,063
Department of the Youth Authority:										
Administration	285	–	6,800	6,800	–	186,000	186,000	–	232,500	232,500
Special Project Activity	286	528,537	–	528,537	924,508	–	924,508	627,385	–	627,385
TOTALS, DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY		$528,537	$6,800	$535,337	$924,508	$186,000	$1,110,508	$627,385	$232,500	$859,885
TOTALS, HEALTH AND WELFARE		$899,225,955	$17,356,289	$916,582,244	$952,705,464	$18,902,541	$971,608,005	$1,093,859,238	$24,851,081	$1,118,710,319

Schedule 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AID GRANTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—Continued

Department	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73			Estimated 1973–74			Estimated 1974–75		
		Grants	Reimbursements	Total	Grants	Reimbursements	Total	Grants	Reimbursements	Total
EDUCATION										
Department of Education	385	$17,500,202	$591,388	$18,091,590	$26,017,431	$2,277,940	$28,295,371	$25,356,721	$1,365,189	$26,721,910
Commission for Teacher Preparation and Licensing	428	–	48,540	48,540	–	342,000	342,000	–	1,200,000	1,200,000
TOTALS, EDUCATION		$17,500,202	$639,928	$18,140,130	$26,017,431	$2,619,940	$28,637,371	$25,356,721	$2,565,189	$27,921,910
Higher Education:										
Coordinating Council for Higher Education	435	$685,795	–	$685,795	$961,286	–	$961,286	–	–	–
Postsecondary Education Commission	438	–	–	–	295,297	–	295,297	$1,292,003	–	$1,292,003
University of California:										
Budgeted	462	5,212,702	–	5,212,702	6,509,844	–	6,509,844	6,509,844	–	6,509,844
Extramural Funds Not Budgeted	462	509,009,340	–	509,009,340	510,140,503	–	510,140,503	513,666,373	–	513,666,373
Hastings College of Law:										
Work Study Program	502	45,207	$180,000	225,207	–	$381,830	381,830	–	$606,830	606,830
Trustees of the California State University and Colleges:										
State University and College System	526	–	26,874,868	26,874,868	–	28,164,051	28,164,051	–	31,781,855	31,781,855
Foundations	528	21,446,079	–	21,446,079	20,109,000	–	20,109,000	20,109,000	–	20,109,000
TOTALS, TRUSTEES OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES		$21,446,079	$26,874,868	$48,320,947	$20,109,000	$28,164,051	$48,273,051	$20,109,000	$31,781,855	$51,890,855
Maritime Academy	575	$196,286	–	$196,286	$200,400	$18,000	$218,400	$225,000	$14,996	$239,996
Board of Governors of the Community Colleges	587	–	$702,151	702,151	–	823,100	823,100	–	869,137	869,137
TOTALS, HIGHER EDUCATION		$536,595,409	$27,757,019	$564,352,428	$538,216,330	$29,386,981	$567,603,311	$541,802,220	$33,272,818	$575,075,038
TOTALS, EDUCATION		$554,095,611	$28,396,947	$582,492,558	$564,233,761	$32,006,921	$596,240,682	$567,158,941	$35,838,007	$602,996,948
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS		$1,566,248,756	$55,039,146	$1,621,287,902	$1,638,583,625	$62,085,214	$1,700,668,839	$1,798,196,165	$69,548,872	$1,867,745,037
CAPITAL OUTLAY										
GENERAL GOVERNMENT										
Military Department:										
Facilities for Maintenance and Care of Federal Equipment	187	$1,604,623	–	$1,604,623	$2,864,500	–	$2,864,500	$6,552,000	–	$6,552,000
AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES:										
Department of Veterans Affairs	489	–	–	–	–	–	–	214,773	–	214,773
BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION										
Department of Transportation	565	–	–	–	346,782,640	–	346,782,640	384,950,000	–	384,950,000
Department of Public Works	566	362,729,910	–	362,729,910	–	–	–	–	–	–
RESOURCES										
Wildlife Conservation Board	793	238,148	–	238,148	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	806	–	–	–	–	$153,757	153,757	–	–	–
Department of Parks and Recreation:										
Acquisition	836	–	$2,231,490	2,231,490	–	7,627,790	7,627,790	–	$1,020,000	1,020,000
Construction	837	–	–	–	225,800	1,156,250	1,382,050	–	385,000	385,000
Acquisition	840	748,990	–	748,990	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Water Resources:										
Federal Share of Operation and Maintenance (California Water Resources Development Bond Fund)	878	1,620,809	–	1,620,809	1,741,739	–	1,741,739	1,760,000	–	1,760,000
TOTALS, RESOURCES		$2,607,947	$2,231,490	$4,839,437	$1,967,539	$8,937,797	$10,905,336	$1,760,000	$1,405,000	$3,165,000

Schedule 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AID GRANTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—Continued

Department	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73 Grants	Actual 1972–73 Reimbursements	Actual 1972–73 Total	Estimated 1973–74 Grants	Estimated 1973–74 Reimbursements	Estimated 1973–74 Total	Estimated 1974–75 Grants	Estimated 1974–75 Reimbursements	Estimated 1974–75 Total
EDUCATION										
University of California	494	$3,040,000	–	$3,040,000	–	–	–	$3,201,000	–	$3,201,000
Trustees of the California State University and Colleges	566	4,537,562	–	4,537,562	$7,953,896	–	$7,953,896	–	–	–
TOTALS, EDUCATION		$7,577,562	–	$7,577,562	$7,953,896	–	$7,953,896	$3,201,000	–	$3,201,000
TOTALS, CAPITAL OUTLAY		$374,520,042	$2,231,490	$376,751,532	$359,568,575	$8,937,797	$368,506,372	$396,677,773	$1,405,000	$398,082,773
TOTAL EXPENDITURES										
State Operations		$1,566,248,756	$55,039,146	$1,621,287,902	$1,638,583,625	$62,085,214	$1,700,668,839	$1,798,196,165	$69,548,872	$1,867,745,037
Capital Outlay		374,520,042	2,231,490	376,751,532	359,568,575	8,937,797	368,506,372	396,677,773	1,405,000	398,082,773
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL OUTLAY		$1,940,768,798	$57,270,636	$1,998,039,434	$1,998,152,200	$71,023,011	$2,069,175,211	$2,194,873,938	$70,953,872	$2,265,827,810
LOCAL ASSISTANCE										
GENERAL GOVERNMENT										
Executive:										
Office of Emergency Services:										
Disaster Relief and Matching Funds to Local Governments	35	$19,474,513	–	$19,474,513	$25,000,993	–	$25,000,993	$30,588,713	–	$30,588,713
Office of Planning and Research	40	1,002,750	–	1,002,750	869,166	–	869,166	800,000	–	800,000
General Administration:										
Office of Criminal Justice Planning	93	41,729,748	–	41,729,748	59,791,024	–	59,791,024	60,850,000	–	60,850,000
Miscellaneous:										
Storm and Flood Damage Repair	215	–189,418	–	–189,418	–2,289,000	–	–2,289,000	–155,219	–	–155,219
Shared Revenues:										
Federal Receipts from Flood Control Land	256	192,195	–	192,195	163,481	–	163,481	164,000	–	164,000
Federal Receipts from Forest Reserves	256	20,735,013	–	20,735,013	27,520,688	–	27,520,688	28,000,000	–	28,000,000
Federal Receipts from Grazing Lands	256	63,459	–	63,459	71,584	–	71,584	72,000	–	72,000
Federal Potash Lease Rentals	256	616,023	–	616,023	479,440	–	479,440	480,000	–	480,000
Totals, Shared Revenues		$21,606,690	–	$21,606,690	$28,235,193	–	$28,235,193	$28,716,000	–	$28,716,000
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT		$83,624,283	–	$83,624,283	$111,607,376	–	$111,607,376	$120,799,494	–	$120,799,494
BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION										
Department of Transportation:										
Local Roads and Highways	558	–	–	–	$107,042,213	–	$107,042,213	$36,300,000	–	$36,300,000
Department of Public Works:										
Local Roads and Highways	624	$24,830,288	–	$24,830,288	–	–	–	–	–	–
RESOURCES										
Department of Parks and Recreation:										
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act	821	–4,100	–	–4,100	1,169	–	1,169	–	–	–

Schedule 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AID GRANTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—Continued

Department	Page Reference	Actual 1972–73			Estimated 1973–74			Estimated 1974–75		
		Grants	Reimbursements	Total	Grants	Reimbursements	Total	Grants	Reimbursements	Total
HEALTH AND WELFARE										
Department of Health:										
Alcoholism Program	104	–	–	–	2,585,411	$648,996	3,234,407	2,490,900	–	2,490,900
Narcotics and Drug Abuse Program	104	–	–	–	6,215,270	–	6,215,270	5,273,102	–	5,273,102
Developmental Disabilities Program	104	–	–	–	2,162,806	8,166,479	10,329,285	1,436,772	$8,177,793	9,614,565
Medical Program	105	–	–	–	678,940,020	–	678,940,020	692,329,272	–	692,329,272
Medical Program	105	–	–	–	50,000	–	50,000	–	–	–
Special Social Services Program	105	–	–	–	69,491,371	–	69,491,371	110,830,732	–	110,830,732
Assistance to Cities, Counties and Local Agencies for Health Services	105	–	–	–	11,590,761	–	11,590,761	11,590,761	–	11,590,761
Hospital Construction (Hill-Burton Program)	105	–	–	–	5,381,676	–	5,381,676	2,222,480	–	2,222,480
County Administration—Service Programs	106	–	–	–	140,697,641	–	140,697,641	130,079,128	–	130,079,128
Totals, Department of Health		–	–	–	$917,114,956	$8,815,475	$925,930,431	$956,253,147	$8,177,793	$964,430,940
Office of Developmental Disabilities	22	$6,333,710	$4,234,763	$10,568,473	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Health Care Services	132	631,476,354	–	631,476,354	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Mental Hygiene:										
Mental Health Services	135	–	5,829,091	5,829,091	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Public Health:										
Care of Crippled Children	139	2,342,723	–	2,342,723	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance to Counties without Local Health Departments	139	130,406	–	130,406	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance to Local Health Departments	140	4,961,016	–	4,961,016	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospital Construction (Hill-Burton Program)	140	8,821,477	–	8,821,477	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistance for Family Planning	141	–	3,024,714	3,024,714	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Department of Public Health		$16,255,622	$3,024,714	$19,280,336	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Benefit Payments	211	1,464,325,851	–	1,464,325,851	$1,454,496,615	–	$1,454,496,615	$1,531,114,906	–	$1,531,114,906
TOTALS, HEALTH AND WELFARE		$2,118,391,537	$13,088,568	$2,131,480,105	$2,371,611,571	$8,815,475	$2,380,427,046	$2,487,368,053	$8,177,793	$2,495,545,846
EDUCATION										
Education	392	$281,689,371	$48,949,535	$330,638,906	$311,009,852	$44,633,120	$355,642,972	$301,214,411	$43,699,000	$344,913,411
TOTALS, LOCAL ASSISTANCE		$2,508,531,379	$62,038,103	$2,570,569,482	$2,901,272,181	$53,448,595	$2,954,720,776	$2,945,681,958	$51,876,793	$2,997,558,751
TOTAL EXPENDITURES										
State Operations		$1,566,248,756	$55,039,146	$1,621,287,902	$1,638,583,625	$62,085,214	$1,700,668,839	$1,798,196,165	$69,548,872	$1,867,745,037
Capital Outlay		374,520,042	2,231,490	376,751,532	359,568,575	8,937,797	368,506,372	396,677,773	1,405,000	398,082,773
Local Assistance		2,508,531,379	62,038,103	2,570,569,482	2,901,272,181	53,448,595	2,954,720,776	2,945,681,958	51,876,793	2,997,558,751
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES		$4,449,300,177	$119,308,739	$4,568,608,916	$4,899,424,381	$124,471,606	$5,023,895,987	$5,140,555,896	$122,830,665	$5,263,386,561

Schedule 7—SUMMARY OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURES BY METHOD OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1974–75

Function	Proposed Budget Act of 1974			Constitution and Statutory Authorizations [1]			Appropriation authorities other than Budget Act, or Constitution and Statutory Authorizations [1]			Total Governmental Cost Funds	Total including Bond Funds
	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	General Fund	Special Funds	Total		
STATE OPERATIONS AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE											
GENERAL GOVERNMENT											
Legislative	$46,653,595	–	$46,653,595	[2] ($2,538,061)	–	($2,538,061)	$425,450	$2,976,067	$3,401,517	$50,055,112	$50,055,112
Judicial	26,785,627	$25,682	26,811,309	2,815,075	–	2,815,075	–	–	–	29,626,384	29,626,384
Executive	7,107,923	288,811	7,396,734	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,396,734	7,396,734
General Administration	121,734,558	24,298,241	146,032,799	–	–	–	4,992,849	–	4,992,849	151,025,648	151,025,648
General Administration (Other Funds)	–	(199,822)	(199,822)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous	6,750,795	558,644	7,309,439	–	–$344,781	–344,781	83,963	400,000	483,963	7,448,621	7,448,621
Property Tax Relief	1,059,152,000	–	1,059,152,000	[2] (281,500,000)	–	(281,500,000)	–	–	–	1,059,152,000	1,059,152,000
Debt Service	8,000,000	–	8,000,000	127,930,828	–	127,930,828	–	–	–	135,930,828	135,930,828
Unallocated	144,048,102	50,832,575	194,880,677	–	–	–	–	–	–	194,880,677	194,880,677
Unallocated (Loans)	(1,500,000)	–	(1,500,000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unallocated (Other Funds)	–	(24,304,454)	(24,304,454)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shared Revenues	–	–	–	1,658,553	736,917,000	738,575,553	–	–	–	738,575,553	738,575,553
Agriculture and Services	124,050,370	33,165,678	157,216,048	–	10,708,699	10,708,699	2,049,590	–42,257	2,007,333	169,932,080	169,932,080
Agriculture and Services (Loan)	–	(500,000)	(500,000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture and Services (Prior Year Deficiency)	–	(52,685)	(52,685)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture and Services (Other Funds)	–	(132,493,246)	(132,493,246)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Business and Transportation	33,540,183	277,655,058	311,195,241	–	203,350,566	203,350,566	43,200	1,612,209	1,655,409	516,201,216	516,201,216
Business and Transportation (Loans)	–	(38,500)	(38,500)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Business and Transportation (Deficiencies)	–	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Business and Transportation (Other Funds)	–	(19,281,994)	(19,281,994)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Resources	130,156,771	35,962,617	166,119,388	–	6,438,704	6,438,704	174,817	8,068,567	8,243,384	180,801,476	180,801,476
Resources (Bond Fund)	–	65,000	65,000	–	–	–	–	31,829,860	31,829,860	–	31,894,860
Resources (Bond Funds)	–	120,123	120,123	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120,123
Resources (Deficiencies)	–	(100,000)	(100,000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Resources (Other Funds)	–	(12,643,175)	(12,643,175)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health and Welfare	1,893,327,545	2,844,420	1,896,171,965	409,184,300	–	409,184,300	12,815,914	2,200,000	15,015,914	2,320,372,179	2,320,372,179
Health and Welfare (Other Funds)	–	(17,822,260)	(17,822,260)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education	247,116,048	2,203,819	249,319,867	[2] (40,000,000) 2,102,893,118	3,000,000	[2] (40,000,000) 2,105,893,118	21,547,271	–	21,547,271	2,376,760,256	2,376,760,256
Education (Other Funds)	–	(7,242,116)	(7,242,116)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Higher Education	982,056,308	277,000	982,333,308	307,329,173	–	307,329,173	1,986,425	–	1,986,425	1,291,648,906	1,291,648,906
Higher Education (Other Funds)	–	(21,094)	(21,094)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Credits to General Fund for overhead services charged to agencies supported from Special Funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–16,000,000	–	–16,000,000	–16,000,000	–16,000,000
Estimated Unidentified Savings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–15,000,000	–	–15,000,000	–15,000,000	–15,000,000
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE	$4,830,479,825	$428,297,668	$5,258,777,493	$2,951,811,047	$960,070,188	$3,911,881,235	$13,119,479	$47,044,446	$60,163,925	$9,198,807,670	$9,230,822,653
General Fund	*$4,830,479,825*	–	*$4,830,479,825*	*$2,951,811,047*	–	*$2,951,811,047*	*$13,119,479*	–	*$13,119,479*	*$7,795,410,351*	*$7,795,410,351*
Special Funds	–	*$428,112,545*	*428,112,545*	–	*$960,070,188*	*960,070,188*	–	*$15,214,586*	*15,214,586*	*1,403,397,319*	*1,403,397,319*
Total Selected Bond Funds	–	*185,123*	*185,123*	–	–	–	–	*31,829,860*	*31,829,860*	–	*32,014,983*
Budget Bill Total	*(4,831,979,825)*	*(644,497,014)*	*(5,476,476,839)*								
Nongovernmental Cost Funds, Loans and Deficiencies	*(1,500,000)*	*(216,199,346)*	*(217,699,346)*								
CAPITAL OUTLAY											
General Government	$150,000	$10,000,000	$10,150,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	$10,150,000	$10,150,000
General Government (Bond Funds)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$250,000	$250,000	–	250,000
Agriculture and Services	2,725,835	–	2,725,835	–	–	–	–$214,773	–	–214,773	2,511,062	2,511,062
Business and Transportation	–	8,793,735	8,793,735	–	$172,446,400	$172,446,400	–	–	–	181,240,135	181,240,135

Schedule 7—SUMMARY OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURES BY METHOD OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1974–75—Continued

Function	Proposed Budget Act of 1974			Constitution and Statutory Authorizations [1]			Appropriation authorities other than Budget Act, or Constitution and Statutory Authorizations [1]			Total Governmental Cost Funds	Total including Bond Funds
	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	General Fund	Special Funds	Total		
Resources	6,208,365	2,371,275	8,579,640	–	750,000	750,000	–	25,540,000	25,540,000	34,869,640	34,869,640
Resources (Other Funds)	–	(20,000)	(20,000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Resources (Bond Funds)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	116,531,503	116,531,503	–	116,531,503
Resources (Bond Funds)	–	2,414,337	2,414,337	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,414,337
Resources (Bond Funds)	–	11,907,029	11,907,029	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,907,029
Resources (Bond Funds)	–	4,124,962	4,124,962	–	–	–	–	44,191,000	44,191,000	–	48,315,962
Health and Welfare	7,574,000	–	7,574,00	–	–	–	–	–114,240	–114,240	7,459,760	7,459,760
Education	–	19,942,000	19,942,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,942,000	19,942,000
Higher Education	75,000	61,009,000	61,084,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	61,084,000	61,084,000
Higher Education (Bond Funds)	–	48,882,000	48,882,000	–	–	–	–	–7,964,000	–7,964,000	–	40,918,000
Higher Education (Bond Funds)	–	44,054,600	44,054,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44,054,600
Higher Education (Other Funds)	–	(15,690,000)	(15,690,000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$16,733,200	$213,498,938	$230,232,138	–	$173,196,400	$173,196,400	–$214,773	$178,434,263	$178,219,490	$317,256,597	$581,648,028
General Fund	*16,733,200*	–	*16,733,200*	–	–	–	*–214,773*	–	*–214,773*	*16,518,427*	*16,518,427*
Special Funds	–	*102,116,010*	*102,116,010*	–	*173,196,400*	*173,196,400*	–	*25,425,760*	*25,425,760*	*300,738,170*	*300,738,170*
Total Selected Bond Funds	–	*111,382,928*	*111,382,928*	–	–	–	–	*153,008,503*	*153,008,503*	–	*264,391,431*
Budget Bill Total	*(16,733,200)*	*(229,208,938)*	*(245,942,138)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nongovernmental Cost Funds, Loans and Deficiencies	–	*(15,710,000)*	*(15,710,000)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$4,847,213,025	$641,796,606	$5,489,009,631	$2,951,811,047	$1,133,266,588	$4,085,077,635	$12,904,706	$225,478,709	$238,383,415	$9,516,064,267	$9,812,470,681
General Fund	*4,847,213,025*	–	*4,847,213,025*	*2,951,811,047*	–	*2,951,811,047*	*12,904,706*	–	*12,904,706*	*7,811,928,778*	*7,811,928,788*
Special Funds	–	*530,228,535*	*530,228,535*	–	*1,133,266,588*	*1,133,266,588*	–	*40,640,346*	*40,640,346*	*1,704,135,489*	*1,704,135,489*
Total Selected Bond Funds	–	*111,568,051*	*111,568,051*	–	–	–	–	*184,838,363*	*184,838,363*	–	*296,406,414*
Budget Bill Total	*(4,848,713,025)*	*(873,705,952)*	*(5,722,418,977)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nongovernmental Cost Funds, Loans and Deficiencies	*(1,500,000)*	*(231,909,346)*	*(233,409,346)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Nongovernmental cost fund expenditures are not included in these columns.
[2] These are constitutional and Statutory Authorizations which are appropriated as Budget Act Items.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY THE BUDGET ACT AND EXPENDITURES REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION OR OTHER STATUTES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75

Purpose and Legal Citation	Actual 1972–73			Estimated 1973–74			Estimated 1974–75		
	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	General Fund	Special Funds	Total
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY AUTHORIZATIONS									
REQUIRED BY CONSTITUTION:									
General Government:									
Debt Service:									
Bond Interest and Redemption:									
Various Bond Acts Ratified by the electorate pursuant to the Constitution—State Operations	$115,376,006	–	$115,376,006	$119,176,046	–	$119,176,046	$127,930,828	–	$127,930,828
Public School Buildings Bonds Ratified by the electorate pursuant to the Constitution—Local Assistance	48,488,764	–	48,488,764	46,272,299	–	46,272,299	47,999,799	–	47,999,799
Education:									
Apportionments to Public Schools:									
Article IX, Section 6 of the State Constitution—Local Assistance	942,938,640	–	942,938,640	941,322,060	–	941,322,060	834,714,000	–	834,714,000
Apportionments to Community Colleges Article IX, Section 6 of the State Constitution—Local Assistance	[1] (99,397,440)	–	(99,397,440)	[1] (103,246,740)	–	(103,246,740)	107,390,520	–	107,390,520
Totals, Constitutional Requirement	$1,106,803,410	–	$1,106,803,410	$1,106,770,405	–	$1,106,770,405	$1,118,035,147	–	$1,118,035,147
AUTHORIZED BY STATUTES:									
General Government:									
Legislative:									
Salaries of State Legislature:									
Section 8901, Government Code—State Operations	[2] (2,340,000)	–	(2,340,000)	[2] (2,366,000)	–	(2,366,000)	[2] (2,538,061)	–	(2,538,061)
Judicial:									
Supreme and Appellate Courts:									
Contributions to Judges' Retirement Fund, Section 75101, Government Code—State Operations	192,853	–	192,853	203,059	–	203,059	218,158	–	218,158
Judges of Superior and Municipal Courts:									
Contribution to Judges' Retirement Fund, Section 75101, Government Code—Local Assistance	2,352,871	–	2,352,871	2,476,799	–	2,476,799	2,596,917	–	2,596,917
Miscellaneous:									
Storm and Flood Damage Repair, Section 186.95 [b], Streets and Highways Code—Local Assistance	–	–676,909	–676,909	–	–1,711,000	–1,711,000	–	–344,781	–344,781
Property Tax Relief:									
Personal Property Tax Relief, Section 16100, Government Code—Local Assistance	[2] (134,126,465)	–	(134,126,465)	[2] (221,700,000)	–	(221,700,000)	[2] (261,500,000)	–	(261,500,000)
Open Space Lands—Williamson Act, Section 16100 or 16140, Government Code—Local Assistance	[2] (13,000,000)	–	(13,000,000)	[2] (18,000,000)	–	(18,000,000)	[2] (20,000,000)	–	(20,000,000)
Shared Revenues:									
Apportionment of Liquor License Fees:									
Section 25761, Business and Professions Code—Local Assistance	–	12,849,021	12,849,021	–	13,475,898	13,475,898	–	13,930,000	13,930,000
Apportionment of Highway Properties Rental Receipts:									
Section 104.10, Streets and Highways Code—Local Assistance	–	2,472,103	2,472,103	–	2,642,000	2,642,000	–	2,676,000	2,676,000

Schedule 8

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY THE BUDGET ACT AND EXPENDITURES REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION OR OTHER STATUTES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75 —Continued

Purpose and Legal Citation	Actual 1972–73			Estimated 1973–74			Estimated 1974–75		
	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	General Fund	Special Funds	Total
Apportionment of Off Highway License Fees, Section 38230–38240, Vehicle Code—Local Assistance	–	140,202	140,202	–	576,000	576,000	–	1,009,000	1,009,000
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle License Fees (In Lieu Tax):									
Sections 11003.3 and 11005, Revenue and Taxation Code—Local Assistance	–	270,694,225	270,694,225	–	328,542,554	328,542,554	–	332,900,000	332,900,000
Apportionment of Cigarette Tax:									
Sections 30462(c), Revenue and Taxation Code—Local Assistance	–	74,845,228	74,845,228	–	75,850,000	75,850,000	–	76,970,000	76,970,000
Apportionment of Highway Carriers Uniform Business Tax Fee:									
Section 4306(b), Public Utilities Code—Local Assistance	1,403,327	–	1,403,327	1,425,289	–	1,425,289	1,496,553	–	1,496,553
Apportionment of Tideland Revenues:									
Section 6817, Public Resources Code—Local Assistance	128,709	–	128,709	145,000	–	145,000	162,000	–	162,000
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes to Counties:									
Sections 2104, Streets and Highways Code —Local Assistance	–	158,777,379	158,777,379	–	153,339,000	153,339,000	–	147,535,000	147,535,000
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle Fee Taxes for City Streets, Sections 194, 2107, 2107.5, Streets and Highways Code—Local Assistance	–	72,438,638	72,438,638	–	70,038,000	70,038,000	–	67,474,000	67,474,000
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes to Cities:									
Section 2106, Streets and Highways Code—Local Assistance	–	101,497,523	101,497,523	–	98,137,000	98,137,000	–	94,423,000	94,423,000
Agriculture and Services:									
Payment to Counties for Agricultural Programs:									
Sections 224(1) and 224(2) Agricultural Code—State Operations	–	1,425,193	1,425,193	–	1,500,000	1,500,000	–	1,500,000	1,500,000
Sections 224, 224(2), 224(3) and Section 12112, 12844, Agricultural Code—Local Assistance	–	1,915,163	1,915,163	–	1,762,807	1,762,807	–	1,563,000	1,563,000
Financial Assistance to Local Fairs:									
Sections 19622, 19622(c), 19622(d), 19626, 19627, 19627.3 and 19630, Business and Professions Code—Local Assistance	–	7,657,667	7,657,667	–	7,647,453	7,647,453	–	7,645,699	7,645,699
Business and Transportation:									
State Highways:									
Section 183, Streets and Highways Code, and Section 5323, Business and Professions Code—State Operations	–	148,770,546	148,770,546	–	171,921,959	171,921,959	–	171,291,566	171,291,566
Section 183, Streets and Highways Code—Capital Outlay	–	405,913,480	405,913,480	–	262,017,613	262,017,613	–	172,446,400	172,446,400
Sections 2208, 2210.5, 2359(d), 143.3, and 183, Streets and Highways Code—Local Assistance	–	11,488,689	11,488,689	–	25,245,487	25,245,487	–	13,792,000	13,792,000
Section 190, Streets and Highways Code and Sections 1231 and 1231.1, Public Utilities Code—Local Assistance	–	8,986,234	8,986,234	–	22,266,109	22,266,109	–	16,067,000	16,067,000
County Airports:									
Sections 21680–21683, Public Utilities Code —Local Assistance	–	1,054,343	1,054,343	–	4,430,559	4,430,559	–	2,200,000	2,200,000

Schedule 8

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY THE BUDGET ACT AND EXPENDITURES REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION OR OTHER STATUTES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—Continued

Purpose and Legal Citation	Actual 1972–73			Estimated 1973–74			Estimated 1974–75		
	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	General Fund	Special Funds	Total
Resources:									
Department of Parks and Recreation State Park Highway Account, Section 2107.7(b) Streets and Highways Code, State Operations	–	–	–	–	100,000	100,000	–	238,704	238,704
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development:									
Section 8352.4, Revenue and Taxation Code—Local Assistance	–	6,000,000	6,000,000	–	6,000,000	6,000,000	–	6,200,000	6,200,000
Wildlife Conservation Board:									
Section 1352, Fish and Game Code—Capital Outlay	–	1,131,417	1,131,417	–	750,000	750,000	–	750,000	750,000
Health and Welfare:									
Department of Benefit Payments Public Assistance Grants Section 11,200 Welfare and Institutions Code—Local Assistance	399,931,721	–	399,931,721	382,924,500	–	382,924,500	409,184,300	–	409,184,300
Education:									
Section 17305(a), Education Code—State Operations	149,350	–	149,350	169,732	–	169,732	174,099	–	174,099
Section 18104(b) Education Code—State Operations	249,697	–	249,697	249,697	–	249,697	259,685	–	259,685
Section 6499.235, Education Code—State Operations	–	–	–	479,323	–	479,323	560,984	–	560,984
Apportionment to Public Schools:									
Sections 17301, 18303, 6421–6434, 6445 and 6499.235, Education Code—Local Assistance	429,544,186	2,831,987	432,376,173	1,130,840,906	2,987,000	1,133,827,906	(40,000,000) 1,093,162,612	2,700,000	(40,000,000) 1,095,862,612
Section 16130(b), Government Code—Local Assistance	–	–	–	106,180,000	–	106,180,000	81,180,000	–	81,180,000
Section 9445, Education Code—Local Assistance	–	–	–	23,989,497	–	23,989,497	25,241,939	–	25,241,939
Section 18251, Education Code—Local Assistance	16,392,196	–	16,392,196	18,000,000	–	18,000,000	19,600,000	–	19,600,000
Section 18424, Education Code—Local Assistance	–	271,807	271,807	–	300,000	300,000	–	300,000	300,000
Assistance to New Community Colleges:									
Section 20211, Education Code—Local Assistance	–	–	–	326,370	–	326,370	549,173	–	549,173
Apportionments to Community Colleges:									
Sections 17301, 6421–6434 Education Code—Local Assistance	[1] (86,862,828)	–	(86,862,828)	[1] (154,490,760)	–	(154,390,760)	199,389,480	–	199,389,480
TOTALS, STATUTORY AUTHORIZATIONS	$850,344,910	$1,290,483,936	$2,140,828,846	$1,667,410,172	$1,247,818,439	$2,915,228,611	$1,833,775,900	$1,133,266,588	$2,967,042,488
TOTALS, REQUIRED BY CONSTITUTION AND AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	$1,957,148,320	$1,290,483,936	$3,247,632,256	$2,774,180,577	$1,247,818,439	$4,021,999,016	$2,951,811,047	$1,133,266,588	$4,085,077,635
State Operations	*115,967,906*	*150,195,739*	*266,163,645*	*120,277,857*	*173,521,959*	*293,799,816*	*129,143,754*	*173,030,270*	*302,174,024*
Capital Outlay	–	*407,044,897*	*407,044,897*	–	*262,767,613*	*262,767,613*	–	*173,196,400*	*173,196,400*
Local Assistance	*1,841,180,414*	*733,243,300*	*2,574,423,714*	*2,653,902,720*	*811,528,867*	*3,465,431,587*	*2,822,667,293*	*787,039,918*	*3,609,707,211*

Schedule 8

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY THE BUDGET ACT AND EXPENDITURES REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION OR OTHER STATUTES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1972–73, 1973–74, AND 1974–75—Continued

Purpose and Legal Citation	Actual 1972–73			Estimated 1973–74			Estimated 1974–75		
	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	General Fund	Special Funds	Total
BUDGET ACT AUTHORIZATIONS									
Expenditures from appropriations and authorizations which are subject to legislative or executive determinations, including Budget Act appropriations made available for expenditure for more than one fiscal year, and deficiency authorizations.									
State Operations	*1,506,570,164*	*300,229,352*	*1,806,799,516*	*1,695,971,146*	*378,848,011*	*2,074,819,157*	*1,883,874,655*	*412,958,476*	*2,296,833,131*
Capital Outlay	*92,542,463*	*– 13,733,842*	*78,808,621*	*57,119,982*	*241,211,263*	*298,331,245*	*16,518,427*	*127,541,770*	*144,060,197*
Local Assistance	*2,059,423,425*	*11,473,351*	*2,070,896,776*	*2,838,468,017*	*56,311,180*	*2,894,779,197*	*2,959,724,649*	*30,368,655*	*2,990,093,304*
TOTALS, BUDGET ACT AUTHORIZATIONS	$3,658,536,052	$297,968,861	$3,956,504,913	$4,591,559,145	$676,370,454	$5,267,929,599	$1,860,117,731	$570,868,901	$5,430,986,632
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$5,615,684,372	$1,588,452,797	$7,204,137,169	$7,365,739,722	$1,924,188,893	$9,289,928,615	$7,811,928,778	$1,704,135,489	$9,516,064,267

[1] The 1972–73 and 1973–74 fiscal year Apportionments to Community Colleges are shown for comparative purposes only. These amounts are included in the Apportionments to Public Schools. The responsibility for Apportionments to Community Colleges as transferred to the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges pursuant to Chapter 940, Statutes of 1973.

[2] These are Constitutional and Statutory Authorizations which are appropriated as Budget Act items.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE 1972–73 AND 1973–74 FISCAL YEARS
RECONCILIATION OF THE CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS BUDGET ESTIMATES

GENERAL FUND	1972–73 Fiscal Year			1973–74 Fiscal Year									
	1973–74 Governor's Budget estimated expenditures	*Savings (–)*	*1974–75 Governor's Budget actual expenditures*	*1973–74 Governor's Budget as submitted*	*Effect of legislative action*	*Prior year balance forward adjustments*	*Transfers*	*Allocations*	*Deficiency appropriations*	*Continuing appropriation augmentations*	*Estimated savings adjustments (–)*	*Current year balance forward adjustments*	*Reestimated 1973–74 fiscal year expenditures*
STATE OPERATIONS													
GENERAL GOVERNMENT													
Legislative	$36,416,229	–$3,476,654	$32,939,575	$37,006,135	$8,375,956	$2,925,450	–	$127,562	–	–	–	–$425,450	$48,009,653
Judicial	9,995,473	–110,216	9,885,257	10,322,076	504,666	–	–	496,852	–	$4,189	–	–	11,327,783
Executive	4,621,824	31,757	4,653,581	6,172,320	–47,488	–	$30,000	421,216	–	–	–	–	6,576,048
General Administration	87,544,352	–2,719,737	84,824,615	97,468,469	1,838,518	–2,243,216	–2,744,799	6,421,988	–	–	–$110,697	1,906,089	102,536,352
Miscellaneous	6,288,185	–260,576	6,027,609	5,542,810	803,319	8,396	–	13,685	–	–	–180,906	–	6,187,304
Debt Service	115,694,119	–318,113	115,376,006	122,312,516	–	–	–	1,000,000	–	–	–3,136,470	–	120,176,046
Unallocated	9,415,698	–9,293,825	121,873	167,383,466	1,998,984	–	–1,202,907	–130,264,208	$4,700,000	–	–680,397	–	41,934,938
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$269,975,880	–$16,147,364	$253,828,516	$446,207,792	$13,473,955	$690,630	–$3,917,706	–$121,782,905	$4,700,000	$4,189	–$4,108,470	$1,480,639	$336,748,124
Agriculture and Services	$105,109,413	–$1,665,943	$103,443,470	$105,961,755	$634,294	$2,059,884	$1,038,733	$7,090,608	–	$42,400	–$2,175,016	$227,602	$114,880,260
Business and Transportation	16,109,356	–358,481	15,750,875	23,072,781	1,368,412	70,000	–3,355,300	1,284,992	–	–	–490,916	–	21,949,969
Resources	97,830,136	6,715	97,836,851	101,858,210	2,413,422	136,558	–	11,362,941	–	82,364	–72,763	–139,362	115,641,370
Health and Welfare	367,571,211	–7,251,330	360,319,881	274,329,137	11,632,029	–422,959	–14,192,470	16,234,000	$5,394,567	–	–3,396,374	338,824	289,916,754
EDUCATION													
Education	19,778,590	–1,516,728	18,261,862	20,682,402	3,268,794	1,329,682	939,930	1,107,468	–	254,382	–2,420,241	–268,960	24,893,457
Higher Education	798,345,874	–7,758,288	790,587,586	850,185,643	8,614,188	3,311,872	15,117,537	67,269,867	–	–	–1,203,042	–76,996	943,219,069
Credits to General Fund for Services Charged to Agencies	–16,000,000	–1,490,971	–17,490,971	–16,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–16,000,000
Estimated Unidentified Savings	–5,000,000	5,000,000	–	–10,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–5,000,000	–	–15,000,000
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS	$1,653,720,460	–$31,182,390	$1,622,538,070	$1,796,297,720	$41,405,094	$7,175,667	–$4,369,276	–$17,433,029	$10,094,567	$383,335	–$18,866,822	$1,561,747	$1,816,249,003
CAPITAL OUTLAY													
GENERAL GOVERNMENT													
General Administration	–	–	–	$86,020	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$86,020
Unallocated	$80,000	$83,490,838	$83,570,838	75,000	–	$296,589	–	–$26,285	–	–	–	–$262,358	82,946
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$80,000	$83,490,838	$83,570,838	$161,020	–	$296,589	–	–$26,285	–	–	–	–$262,358	$168,966
Agriculture and Services	$3,267,045	–$406,045	$2,861,000	$3,891,157	$1,304,580	$17,772	–	–	–	–	–$16,655	$388,273	$5,585,127
Resources	4,849,875	–2,253,846	2,596,029	4,516,836	19,145,818	3,237,512	–	$26,285	–	–	–956,514	–	25,969,937
Health and Welfare	2,137,200	–1,809,618	327,582	5,176,860	13,582,206	1,809,618	–	–	–	–	–6	–	20,568,678
Higher Education	7,934,599	–4,747,585	3,187,014	–	–	4,827,274	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,827,274
TOTALS, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$18,268,719	$74,273,744	$92,542,463	$13,745,873	$34,032,604	$10,188,765	–	–	–	–	–$973,175	$125,915	$57,119,982
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL OUTLAY	$1,671,989,179	$43,091,354	$1,715,080,533	$1,810,043,593	$75,437,698	$17,364,432	–$4,369,276	–$17,433,029	$10,094,567	$383,335	–$19,839,997	$1,687,662	$1,873,368,985
LOCAL ASSISTANCE													
GENERAL GOVERNMENT													
Judicial	$15,604,832	$55,132	$15,659,964	$15,887,251	–	–	–	$1,050,573	–	$15,548	–	–	$16,953,372
General Administration	1,175,000	1,049,162	2,224,162	775,000	–	$3,105,900	$3,375,000	350,000	–	–	–	–$4,087,898	3,518,002
Miscellaneous	122,315	–132,261	–9,946	–9,696	–	142,180	–	–	–	–	$94,130	–102,180	124,434
Property Tax Relief	448,800,000	353,550	449,153,550	979,250,000	$72,178,705	–	274,000	–	$17,526,000	–	–6,000,000	–	1,063,228,705
Shared Revenues	1,510,000	22,036	1,532,036	1,570,000	–	–	–	–	–	25,000	–24,711	–	1,570,289
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$467,212,147	$1,347,619	$468,559,766	$997,472,555	$72,178,705	$3,248,080	$3,649,000	$1,400,573	$17,526,000	$40,548	–$5,930,581	– $4,190,078	$1,085,394,802
Agriculture and Services	$80,646	$16,657	$97,303	$248,846	$4,612,223	–	–$105,000	$1,650	–	–	–$1,314,000	–	$3,443,719
Business and Transportation	–	–	–	–	50,000	–	3,355,300	–	–	–	–	–	3,405,300
Resources	8,489,500	–775,223	7,714,277	8,407,300	8,301,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,708,400
Health and Welfare	1,664,681,320	–61,746,471	1,602,934,849	1,911,650,256	–59,081,008	$7,020,307	–1,590,094	16,030,806	$3,869,900	$44,284,450	–14,445,467	–$14,344,252	1,893,394,898
Education	1,853,022,337	–31,724,693	1,821,297,644	2,417,886,462	41,190,100	4,814,591	–939,930	–	330,000	39,996,413	–11,547,853	–1,706,165	2,490,023,618
TOTALS, LOCAL ASSISTANCE	$3,993,485,950	–$92,882,111	$3,900,603,839	$5,335,665,419	$67,251,120	$15,082,978	$4,369,276	$17,433,029	$21,725,900	$84,321,411	–$33,237,901	–$20,240,495	$5,492,370,737
TOTALS, GENERAL FUND	$5,665,475,129	–$49,790,757	$5,615,684,372	$7,145,709,012	$142,688,818	$32,447,410	–	–	$31,820,467	$84,704,746	–$53,077,898	–$18,552,833	$7,365,739,722

Schedule 9

EXPENDITURES FOR THE 1972–73 AND 1973–74 FISCAL YEARS
RECONCILIATION OF THE CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS BUDGET ESTIMATES—Continued

SPECIAL FUNDS	*1972–73 Fiscal Year*			*1973–74 Fiscal Year*									
	1973–74 Governor's Budget estimated expenditures	*Savings (-)*	*1974–75 Governor's Budget actual expenditures*	*1973–74 Governor's Budget as submitted*	*Effect of legislative action*	*Prior year balance forward adjustments*	*Transfers*	*Allocations*	*Deficiency appropriations*	*Continuing appropriation augmentations*	*Estimated savings adjustments (-)*	*Current year balance forward adjustments*	*Reestimated 1973–74 fiscal year expenditures*
STATE OPERATIONS													
GENERAL GOVERNMENT													
Legislative	$1,280,917	–$604,044	$676,873	$1,614,547	–	$604,044	–	–	–	–	–	–$106,937	$2,111,654
Judicial	17,897	–	17,897	23,972	–	–	–	$1,350	–	–	–	–	25,322
Executive	203,502	–10,624	192,878	322,373	–$53,550	–	–	9,724	–	–	–$7,964	–	270,583
General Administration	14,641,663	–169,654	14,472,009	15,293,499	–102,686	–	–	867,796	–	–	–14,688	–	16,043,921
Miscellaneous	490,298	–10,347	479,951	509,542	5,000	–	–	28,633	–	–	–1,416	–	541,759
Unallocated	11,721	–4	11,717	60,347,479	3,067,478	–	–	–21,867,943	–	–	–12,825,425	–	28,721,589
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$16,645,998	–$794,673	$15,851,325	$78,111,412	$2,916,242	$604,044	–	$20,960,440	–	–	–$12,849,493	–$106,937	$47,714,828
Agriculture and Services	$28,522,479	–$1,461,127	$27,061,352	$32,920,526	$2,347,326	$68,854	–$3,241,000	$2,523,094	–	–	–$1,177,795	–$82,743	$33,358,262
Business and Transportation	380,169,621	–4,895,588	375,274,033	391,904,329	12,740,720	636,325	–6,658,100	14,992,539	$2,217,100	$13,487,891	–968,979	–27,142	428,324,683
Resources	29,039,528	–891,232	28,148,296	33,294,281	–924,841	1,522,283	–	2,338,582	–	368,484	–1,313,939	158,419	35,443,269
Health and Welfare	2,075,902	–221,774	1,854,128	2,202,047	–	2,257,091	–	704,289	–	–	–201,745	–167,091	4,794,591
Education	1,731,151	24,704	1,755,855	1,680,000	350,000	–	–	364,219	–	–	–	–	2,394,219
Higher Education	559,459	–79,357	480,102	272,000	–	68,118	–	–	–	–	–	–	340,118
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS	$458,744,138	–$8,319,047	$450,425,091	$540,384,595	$17,429,447	$5,156,715	–$9,899,100	–$37,717	$2,217,100	$13,856,375	–$16,511,951	–$225,494	$552,369,970
CAPITAL OUTLAY													
General Government	–	–$83,500,000	–$83,500,000	–	$8,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$8,000,000
Agriculture and Services	$150,000	–90,388	59,612	$5,560,850	–	–$859,612	–$4,610,850	–	–	–	–	–	90,388
Business and Transportation	383,183,354	30,733,903	413,917,257	352,740,925	–482,200	10,268,039	–	$10,000	–	–$80,095,772	–	–	282,440,992
Resources	36,389,937	–2,149,530	34,240,407	38,073,600	49,747,391	9,190,377	–	20,900	–	–	–	–$1,595,000	95,437,268
Health and Welfare	861,479	–1,008,002	–146,523	–134,660	–	1,000,000	–	–	–	–	$3,869	–	869,209
Education	–	–	–	20,000,000	–16,900,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,100,000
Higher Education	51,865,401	–23,125,099	28,740,302	65,349,000	26,944,000	21,748,019	–	–	–	–	–	–	114,041,019
TOTALS, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$472,450,171	–$79,139,116	$393,311,055	$481,589,715	$67,309,191	$41,346,823	–$4,610,850	$30,900	–	–$80,095,772	$3,869	–$1,595,000	$503,978,876
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL OUTLAY	$931,194,309	–$87,458,163	$843,736,146	$1,021,974,310	$84,738,638	$46,503,538	–$14,509,950	–$6,817	$2,217,100	–$66,239,397	–$16,508,082	–$1,820,494	$1,056,348,846
LOCAL ASSISTANCE													
GENERAL GOVERNMENT													
General Administration	$12,170,000	–$1,666,503	$10,503,497	$12,650,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–$2,762,958	–	$9,887,042
Miscellaneous	450,000	–816,610	–366,610	400,000	–	$389,701	–	–	–	–$1,711,000	–	–$396,701	–1,318,000
Shared Revenues	699,079,242	–5,364,923	693,714,319	735,110,000	–	–	–	–	–	39,968,452	–32,478,000	–	742,600,452
TOTALS, GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$711,699,242	–$7,848,036	$703,851,206	$748,160,000	–	$389,701	–	–	–	$38,257,452	–$35,240,958	–$396,701	$751,169,494
Agriculture and Services	$11,576,247	–$2,207,000	$9,369,247	$4,350,500	–	$2,429,514	$7,851,850	$6,817	–	$67,128	$319,000	–	$15,024,809
Business and Transportation	$46,269,909	–24,693,742	21,576,167	34,896,704	$371,476	13,816,271	6,658,100	–	–	10,168,487	–5,000,000	–$281,177	60,629,861
Resources	6,000,000	–	6,000,000	6,000,000	–	8,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–6,000,000	8,000,000
Health and Welfare	272,724	9	272,733	272,733	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	272,733
Education	18,364,049	–14,716,751	3,647,298	28,500,000	–2,500,000	5,456,150	–	–	–	462,000	–	825,000	32,743,150
TOTALS, LOCAL ASSISTANCE	$794,182,171	–$49,465,520	$744,716,651	$822,179,937	–$2,128,524	$30,091,636	$14,509,950	$6,817	–	$48,955,067	–$39,921,958	–$5,852,878	$867,840,047
TOTALS, SPECIAL FUNDS	$1,725,376,480	–$136,923,683	$1,588,452,797	$1,844,154,247	$82,610,114	$76,595,174	–	–	$2,217,100	–$17,284,330	–$56,430,040	–$7,673,372	$1,924,188,893

STATEMENT OF BONDED DEBT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AS OF DECEMBER 3, 1973

(This statement does not include bonds issued under authority of state instrumentalities which are not general obligations of the State of California)

Name of issue	*Percent rate of interest*	*Maturity*	*Authorized*	*Unsold*	*Redemptions*	*Outstanding*
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS						
GENERAL FUND BONDS						
State Construction Program Bond Act of 1955	3¼–5	1959–1985	$200,000,000	–	$98,000,000	$102,000,000
State Construction Program Bond Act of 1958	1/10–5	1962–1989	200,000,000	–	74,200,000	125,800,000
State Construction Program Bond Act of 1962	1/20–5	1965–1991	270,000,000	–	71,400,000	198,600,000
State Construction Program Bond Act of 1964	3 1/10–6½	1967–1994	380,000,000	–	76,100,000	303,900,000
State Higher Education Construction Program Bond Act of 1966	3½–7	1968–1993	230,000,000	–	39,635,000	190,365,000
Junior College Construction Bond Act of 1968	3½–6½	1970–1991	65,000,000	–	8,400,000	56,600,000
Health Science Facilities Bond Act of 1971	3¾–5¼	1974–1993	155,900,000	$140,900,000	–	15,000,000
Community College Construction Program Bond Act of 1972	3¾–5¼	1974–1993	160,000,000	145,000,000	–	15,000,000
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964	3 1/10–6½	1967–1992	150,000,000	–	27,150,000	122,850,000
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Bond Act of 1970	4–5¾	1972–1992	60,000,000	35,000,000	1,750,000	23,250,000
California Clean Water Bond Act of 1970	3½–5¾	1972–1992	250,000,000	150,000,000	7,500,000	92,500,000
Subtotals, General Fund Bonds			$2,120,900,000	$470,900,000	$404,135,000	$1,245,865,000
PARTIALLY SELF-LIQUIDATING BONDS [a]						
State School Building Bond Act of 1949	1–4½	1952–1978	$250,000,000	–	$203,200,000	$46,800,000
State School Building Bond Act of 1952	¼–5	1955–1990	185,000,000	–	112,600,000	72,400,000
State School Building Bond Act of 1954	3¼–5	1959–1984	100,000,000	–	54,100,000	45,900,000
State School Building Bond Act of 1956	1–5	1960–1985	100,000,000	–	48,000,000	52,000,000
State School Building Bond Act of 1958	3–5	1961–1987	220,000,000	–	90,300,000	129,700,000
State School Building Bond Act of 1960	1/10–5	1963–1990	300,000,000	–	100,600,000	199,400,000
State School Building Bond Act of 1962	1/20–5	1966–1991	200,000,000	–	50,000,000	150,000,000
State School Building Bond Act of 1964	3–5	1967–1994	260,000,000	–	44,800,000	215,200,000
State School Building Bond Act of 1966	3¾–7	1970–1992	275,000,000	–	33,880,000	241,120,000
State School Building Bond Act of 1972	4.2–5.7	1974–1993	350,000,000	$325,000,000	–	25,000,000
Totals, Partial Self-Liquidating Bonds			$2,240,000,000	$325,000,000	$737,480,000	$1,177,520,000
Totals, General Fund Bonds			$4,360,900,000	$795,900,000	$1,141,615,000	$2,423,385,000

Schedule 10

STATEMENT OF BONDED DEBT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AS OF DECEMBER 3, 1973—*continued*

(This statement does not include bonds issued under authority of state instrumentalities which are not general obligations of the State of California)

Name of issue	*Maturity*	*Authorized*	*Percent rate of interest*	*Unsold*	*Redemptions*	*Outstanding*	
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS—Continued							
GENERAL FUND BONDS							
California Water Resource Development Bond Act of 1959				$1,750,000,000	$200,000,000	$1,200,000	$1,548,800,000
HARBOR BONDS							
San Francisco Harbor Improvement of 1909 [c]	4	1951–1985		$9,000,000	–	$7,638,000	$1,362,000
San Francisco Harbor Improvement of 1913 [d]	4	1955–1989		9,450,000	–	7,320,000	2,130,000
San Francisco Harbor Improvement of 1929 [e]	1½–3¼	1952–1983		10,000,000	–	7,800,000	2,200,000
India Basin of 1909 [g]	4	1941–1985		853,000	–	696,000	157,000
Harbor Development of 1958 [f]	1–6	1964–1998		60,000,000	–	15,520,000	44,480,000
Totals, Harbor Bonds				$89,303,000	–	$38,974,000	$50,329,000
VETERANS FARM AND HOME BUILDING BONDS							
Veterans Bond Act of 1951	1¾–2½	1954–1975		$150,000,000	–	$144,200,000	$5,800,000
Veterans Bond Act of 1954	¼–5	1957–1977		175,000,000	–	139,300,000	35,700,000
Veterans Bond Act of 1956	1–5	1958–1984		500,000,000	–	286,000,000	214,000,000
Veterans Bond Act of 1958	3¼–5	1961–1986		300,000,000	–	115,800,000	184,200,000
Veterans Bond Act of 1960	1/20–5	1962–1989		400,000,000	–	129,900,000	270,100,000
Veterans Bond Act of 1962	3–5	1966–1988		250,000,000	–	66,500,000	183,500,000
Veterans Bond Act of 1968	3½–6½	1971–1992		200,000,000	–	20,000,000	180,000,000
Veterans Bond Act of 1971	3½–5½	1973–1998		250,000,000	$100,000,000	2,500,000	147,500,000
Totals, Veterans Farm and Home Building Bonds				$2,225,000,000	$100,000,000	$904,200,000	$1,220,800,000
Totals, Self-Liquidation Bonds				$4,064,303,000	$300,000,000	$944,374,000	$2,819,929,000
TOTALS, ALL GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS				$8,425,203,000	$1,095,900,000	$2,085,989,000	$5,243,314,000

[a] Debt service for the state school building bond issues of the State of California are refinanced in part with funds of the borrowing school districts.

[b] The California Water Resources Development Bond Fund, the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, the Small Craft Harbor Improvement Fund, and the Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943 provide revenues from their respective revenues of financing for the debt service costs that are disbursed from the General Fund.

[c] Callable on and after July 1, 1951, by lot.

[d] Callable on and after July 2, 1955, by lot.

[e] Callable on and after January 1, 1941, by lot.

[f] San Francisco Harbor services the debt service costs pertaining to the authorization for $50,000,000 in bonds, and the small craft harbors service the debt service pertaining to the authorization for $10,000,000 in bonds as provided by Chapter 103, Statutes of 1958, First Extraordinary Session.

[g] Chapter 70, Statutes of 1972 authorizes the reduction of the amount of India Basin of 1909 authorized bonds from $1,000,000 to $853,000, and the same Chapter 70, Statutes of 1972 authorizes the reduction of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement of 1913 authorized bonds from $10,000,000 to $9,450,000 for the function of reporting the unsold bonds as zero accountability.

CLASSIFICATION OF FUNDS IN THE STATE TREASURY

The Budget totals of revenues and expenditures reflect the activities of many separate funds. See Schedules 4 and 5 for complete list of these funds. They are segregated into the following classifications:

GENERAL FUND—Consists of money received into the State Treasury not required by law to be credited to any other fund, to be used for general purposes of State Government.

SPECIAL FUNDS—Funds created to receive certain revenues or to finance particular activities which are for general purposes of State Government or are for activities subject to the regulatory or police powers of the state.

OTHER FUNDS—See Schedule 5 for list of funds which are not included in the Budget totals. They consist of moneys which were derived from sources other than general or special taxes, licenses, fees or other state revenues. There are receipts from the Federal Government, funds created for accounting purposes, receipts from sale of lands, or moneys held in trust. Funds not included in the Budget totals are segregated into the following classifications:

Working Capital and Revolving Funds—Funds created to finance services for governmental agencies for which charges are made at cost to maintain a fixed accountability. The charges are reflected as expenditures in the Budget at the agency receiving the commodity or service.

Public Service Enterprise Funds—Activities operated under state control for the benefit of the public. Funds are derived from charges to those who use the service and no support is derived from taxes, licenses or other state revenues. These functions are not subject to the regulatory or police powers of the state.

Bond Funds—To hold proceeds from the sale of bonds and to finance projects for which the bonds were authorized. The cost to the state is charged at the time interest payments are made and when the bonds are redeemed. (See Treasury funds for which no detailed transactions are reported in the Budget.)

Retirement Funds—Moneys held in trust by the state for retirement benefit payments.

Debt Service Funds—Moneys held by the state to be used for payment of interest or for redemption of bonds.

Trust and Agency Funds—Funds holding moneys in trust pending disbursements to trustors, moneys received from the Federal Government to be expended for specific purposes, and other funds which do not derive their sources from taxes or other state revenues, or are in the nature of transitory funds created for the convenience of accounting receipts or disbursements which are not necessarily revenues or expenditures.

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GENERAL GOVERNMENT
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT FOR GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES

FOR 1974-75

Submitted by
RONALD REAGAN
Governor
to the
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

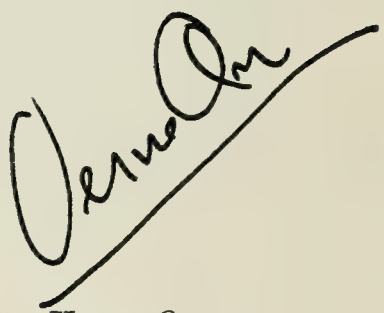
1973-74 Regular Session

Volume I

INTRODUCTION

This volume of the budget is a supplement containing the detailed expenditure program of each of the departments comprising General Government and the Agriculture and Services, Business and Transportation, and Resources Agencies.

The presentation in this supplement includes the Program Budget and the Capital Outlay Budget.



VERNE ORR
Director of Finance

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GENERAL GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATURE

Article IV of the Constitution vests the legislative powers of this state in a Senate and Assembly which are designated as "The Legislature of the State of California".

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Senate	$9,258,748	$11,176,749	$11,143,951
II. Assembly	15,768,184	20,764,354	21,562,887
III. Joint expenses	5,635,717	14,402,169	13,017,911
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$30,662,649	$46,343,272	$45,724,749
General Fund	*29,985,776*	*44,231,618*	*42,748,682*
Senate Contingent Fund	*–510,743*	*4,346*	*26,067*
Assembly Contingent Fund	*1,526,749*	*1,114,868*	*800,000*
Contingent Funds of the Senate and Assembly	*–339,133*	*992,440*	*2,150,000*

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Expenditures	$30,662,649	$46,343,272	$45,724,749
General Fund	*29,985,776*	*44,231,618*	*42,748,682*
Senate Contingent Fund	*–510,743*	*4,346*	*26,067*
Assembly Contingent Fund	*1,526,749*	*1,114,868*	*800,000*
Contingent Funds of the Senate and Assembly	*–339,133*	*992,440*	*2,150,000*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

SENATE

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (salaries of Senators)	$780,000	$784,000	$840,852
Budget Act appropriation (mileage of Lt. Governor, Senators and officers)	1,800	1,800	1,800
Budget Act appropriation (expenses of Senators)	356,400	393,600	296,400
Budget Act appropriation (contingent expenses)	8,744,131	9,992,503	9,978,332
Budget Act appropriation (National Conference of Legislative Leaders)	500	500	500
Totals available	$9,882,831	$11,172,403	$11,117,884
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–113,340	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$9,769,491	$11,172,403	$11,117,884

Senate Contingent Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Prior year balance available	$2,680,642	$3,191,385	$3,187,039
Transfers from the General Fund	8,744,631	9,993,003	9,978,832
Totals Available	$11,425,273	$13,184,388	$13,165,871
Claim of Secretary, Board of Control	–	–	–11,200
Balance available in subsequent years	–3,191,385	–3,187,039	–3,149,772
Totals, Expenditures	$8,233,888	$9,997,349	$10,004,899
Less: Transfers from the General Fund	–8,744,631	–9,993,003	–9,978,832
Net Totals, Expenditures	–$510,743	$4,346	$26,067
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, SENATE (ALL FUNDS)	$9,258,748	$11,176,749	$11,143,951

ASSEMBLY

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (salaries of Assemblymen)	$1,560,000	$1,582,000	$1,697,209
Budget Act appropriation (mileage of Assemblymen and officers)	3,600	3,600	3,600
Budget Act appropriation (expenses of Assemblymen)	712,800	787,200	592,800
Budget Act appropriations (contingent expenses)	12,237,387	17,276,186	18,468,778
Budget Act appropriation (National Conference of Legislative Leaders)	500	500	500
Totals Available	$14,514,287	$19,649,486	$20,762,887
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–272,852	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$14,241,435	$19,649,486	$20,762,887

LEGISLATURE—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

ASSEMBLY—Continued

Assembly Contingent Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Prior year balance available	$4,041,617	$2,514,868	$1,400,000
Transfers from the General Fund	12,237,887	17,276,686	18,469,278
Totals Available	$16,279,504	$19,791,454	$19,869,278
Balance available in subsequent years	–2,514,868	–1,400,000	–600,000
Totals, Expenditures	$13,764,636	$18,391,454	$19,269,278
Less: Transfers from the General Fund	–12,237,887	–17,276,686	–18,469,278
Net Totals, Expenditures	$1,526,749	$1,114,868	$800,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ASSEMBLY (ALL FUNDS)	$15,768,184	$20,764,354	$21,562,887

JOINT EXPENSES

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (Penal Code revision)	$169,871	$159,729	$142,461
Budget Act appropriation (siting of teaching hospital)	200,000	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (legislative printing)	4,550,000	4,550,000	4,800,000
Chapter 1005, Statutes of 1973	–	200,000	–
Chapter 1191, Statutes of 1973	–	200,000	–
Budget Act appropriation (expenses of joint committees)	4,039,000	5,800,000	5,500,000
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Budget Act of 1972, Item 11 (legislative printing)	–	2,925,450	425,450
Totals Available	$8,958,871	$13,835,179	–
Balance available in subsequent year	–2,925,450	–425,450	–
Balance not available, estimated savings	–58,571	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$5,974,850	$13,409,729	$10,867,911

Contingent Funds of the Senate and Assembly

APPROPRIATIONS			
Prior year balances available	$5,668,539	$6,007,672	$5,015,232
Transfers from the General Fund	4,239,000	5,800,000	5,500,000
Totals Available	$9,907,539	$11,807,672	$10,515,232
Balance available in subsequent years	–6,007,672	–5,015,232	–2,865,232
Totals, Expenditures, Joint Expenses	$3,899,867	$6,792,440	$7,650,000
Less transfers from the General Fund	–4,239,000	–5,800,000	–5,500,000
Net Totals, Expenditures, Joint Expenses *(Contingent Funds of the Senate and Assembly)*	–$339,133	$992,440	$2,150,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, JOINT EXPENSES (ALL FUNDS)	$5,635,717	$14,402,169	$13,017,911
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$30,662,649	$46,343,272	$45,724,749
General Fund	*29,985,776*	*44,231,618*	*42,748,682*
Senate Contingent Fund	*–510,743*	*4,346*	*26,067*
Assembly Contingent Fund	*1,526,749*	*1,114,868*	*800,000*
Contingent Funds of the Senate and Assembly	*–339,133*	*992,440*	*2,150,000*

FUND CONDITION

SENATE CONTINGENT FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$2,680,642	$3,191,385	$3,187,039
Less Expenditures:			
Senate contingent expenses	8,233,888	9,997,349	10,004,899
Claim of Secretary, State Board of Control	–	–	11,200
Transfers from the General Fund [a]	–8,744,631	–9,993,003	–9,978,832
Net Expenditures	–$510,743	$4,346	$37,267
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$3,191,385	$3,187,039	$3,149,772
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*3,191,385*	*3,187,039*	*3,149,772*

[a] Transfers from the General Fund reported as General Fund expenditures.

LEGISLATURE—Continued

FUND CONDITION

ASSEMBLY CONTINGENT FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$4,041,617	$2,514,868	$1,400,000
Less Expenditures:			
Assembly contingent expenses	13,764,636	18,391,454	19,269,278
Transfers from the General Fund [a]	−12,237,887	−17,276,586	−18,469,278
Net Expenditures	$1,526,749	$1,114,868	$800,000
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$2,514,868	$1,400,000	$600,000
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*2,514,868*	*1,400,000*	*600,000*

CONTINGENT FUNDS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$5,668,539	$6,007,672	$5,015,232
Less Expenditures:			
Expenses of joint committees	3,899,867	6,792,440	7,650,000
Transfers from the General Fund [a]	−4,239,000	−5,800,000	−5,500,000
Net Expenditures	−$339,133	$992,440	$2,150,000
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$6,007,672	$5,015,232	$2,865,232
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*6,007,672*	*5,015,232*	*2,865,232*

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Legal services	$2,172,889	$2,931,193	$2,999,083
Reimbursements—other	*−59,816*	*−30,000*	*−50,000*
NET TOTALS, LEGAL SERVICES *(General Fund)*	$2,113,073	$2,901,193	$2,949,083
Personnel man-years	126.3	146	146

Legal Services

Need

The legislative process involves a large volume of complex legal problems all of which must be resolved within a critical time span. Indexing and maintenance of appropriate tables are necessary to provide access to legislative measures and to provide and facilitate use of compilations of statutes.

Objectives

To provide the Members of the Legislature with specialized legal services.

Authority

Government Code, Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 10200) of Part 2, Division 2, Title 2. Sections 9762, 9764, and 9765, Government Code, Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Requests	27,671	30,000	30,000

General Description

Legal services furnished include opinions, bill drafting, counseling, attendance as counsel at meetings of committees of the Legislature, and representing the Legislature in litigation. The attorney-client relationship is maintained, and all work is confidential.

The office also maintains an indexing section, which indexes bills introduced, maintains a statutory record and acts as editor and compiler of the official publication of the statutes. A portion of the work during the sessions is published as the legislative index, tables of sections affected and immediately following session, the summary digest and the compiled statutes.

Workload

This budget includes provision for the continuation by this office in the experimental legislative data processing system initiated by the joint rules committee during the 1971–72 fiscal year. It is anticipated that this office in cooperation with the State Printing Plant will develop procedures for the adaptation and utilization of a data processing system to operations of this office.

Reclassification of positions during the current and budget years have been accomplished within the traditional level of support by a reallocation of resources.

[a] Transfers from the General Fund reported as General Fund expenditures.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	126.3	146	146	$2,172,889	$2,901,807	$2,956,239
Workload adjustment	–	–	–	–	29,386	42,844
Totals, Legal Services	126.3	146	146	$2,172,889	$2,931,193	$2,999,083
General Fund				*2,113,073*	*2,901,193*	*2,949,083*
Reimbursements—other				*59,816*	*30,000*	*50,000*

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	126.3	149	149	$1,778,391	$2,149,344	$2,186,901
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions reclassified	–	–	–	–	29,386	42,844
Totals, Salaries and Wages	126.3	149	149	$1,778,391	$2,178,730	$2,229,745
Estimated salary savings	–	*–3*	*–3*	–	*–25,000*	*–25,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	126.3	146	146	$1,778,391	$2,153,730	$2,204,745
Staff benefits	–	–	–	192,770	225,807	237,594
Totals, Personal Services	126.3	146	146	$1,971,161	$2,379,537	$2,442,339
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expenses				$97,944	$158,255	$119,276
Printing				7,827	5,500	8,000
Communications				14,736	18,050	20,510
Travel—in-state				8,018	15,000	15,000
Travel—out-of-state				2,213	3,000	3,000
Data processing				50,000	142,404	203,444
Facilities operation				11,393	191,215	175,671
Equipment				9,597	18,232	11,843
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$201,728	$551,656	$556,744
Totals, Expenditures				$2,172,889	$2,931,193	$2,999,083
Reimbursements—other				*–59,816*	*–30,000*	*–50,000*
Net Expenditures				$2,113,073	$2,901,193	$2,949,083

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$2,072,572	$2,781,691	$2,949,083
Allocation for salary increase	140,132	119,502	–
Totals Available	$2,212,704	$2,901,193	$2,949,083
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	*–99,631*	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,113,073	$2,901,193	$2,949,083

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	126.3	149	149	$1,778,391	$2,149,344	$2,186,901
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Reclassified:						
Legal	–	(8)	(12)	–	29,386	40,144
Clerical	–	–	(2)	–	–	2,700
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	(8)	(14)	–	$29,386	$42,844
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	126.3	149	149	$1,778,391	$2,178,730	$2,229,745

CALIFORNIA LAW REVISION COMMISSION

Headquarters Office at Stanford University

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
California law revision *(General Fund)*	$179,713	$199,571	$203,042
Personnel man-years	7.7	8	8

Need

The commission assists the Legislature in keeping the law up to date by intensively studying complex and controversial subjects, identifying major policy questions for legislative attention, gathering the views of interested persons and organizations, and drafting recommended legislation for legislative consideration. The commission also identifies deficiencies in the law that might not otherwise come to legislative attention and recommends corrective legislation. During the 1972–73 fiscal year, the commission drafted seven bills, four of which were chaptered. Two of the four chaptered bills were resolutions relating to (1) the reversion of certain abandoned, intangible property to the state where the property records were written and (2) the authority of the Law Revision Commission to continue studying previously authorized topics. The other chaptered bills related to civil arrest and bail and the judicial procedure for repossession of property.

The efforts of the commission permit the Legislature to devote its time to determining significant policy questions rather than having to be concerned with the technical problems in preparing background studies, working out intricate legal problems, and drafting needed legislation. The output of the commission thus permits the Legislature to accomplish needed reforms that the Legislature might otherwise not be able to effect because of the heavy demands on legislative time. In some cases, the commission's study results in a determination that no legislation on a particular topic is needed, thus relieving the Legislature of the burden of devoting its time to the study of such topic.

Objectives

The primary objective of the California Law Revision Commission is to study the statutory and decisional law of this state to discover defects and anachronisms and to recommend legislation to effect needed reforms.

Output

The basic measure of the commission's output is the number of statute sections recommended to be added, amended, or repealed at a given session. This is not an accurate measure of output, however, since one statute section dealing with a complex, controversial problem may require substantially more resources than 50 sections dealing with a relatively simple, noncontroversial problem.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Sections recommended	186	1,000	1,250

The commission plans to submit its recommendations relating to condemnation law and procedure to the 1975 legislative session. Work on this topic has occupied a substantial portion of the commission's time and resources for a number of years; the high output for 1974–75 anticipates that the recommendations arising out of this major study will be submitted to the 1975 legislative session.

Another measure of the commission's output is the number of printed pages contained in material published in a given fiscal year. To some extent, this reflects the commission's actual output since the complexity of the legal problem involved is generally reflected in the number of pages required to discuss the problem. However, the commission strives for conciseness in its publications in order to minimize printing costs and to reduce the volume of material that must be considered by the Legislature and other interested persons. Consequently, the more editorial resources that are devoted to a particular publication, the more likely that it can and will be shortened.

Output	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
Commission reports (printed pages)	452	950	500

The high output for 1973–74 reflects publications arising out of the commission's study of condemnation law and procedure. Work on these publications has been in progress for a number of years.

Authority

Section 10330 of the Government Code.

General Description

The commission consists of a Member of the Senate appointed by the Committee on Rules, a Member of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker, and seven additional members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Legislative Counsel is an ex officio nonvoting member of the commission.

The workload of this commission is determined primarily by the number of topics assigned to it by the Legislature. The commission now has an agenda of 20 topics referred to it by the Legislature for study. The commission will not request that any additional topics be authorized for study by the 1974 Legislature but will request that the 1974 Legislature authorize the commission to remove three topics from its agenda, legislation relating to these topics having been enacted upon recommendation of the commission.

Present staffing of the commission is adequate to handle the anticipated workload during 1974–75.

CALIFORNIA LAW REVISION COMMISSION—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	7.7	8	8	$111,120	$136,785	$140,404
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(2,264)	(3,111)	(3,835)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	–6,412	–7,284
Totals, Salaries and Wages	7.7	8	8	$111,120	$130,373	$133,120
Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	*–376*	*–2,704*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	7.7	8	8	$111,120	$129,997	$130,416
Staff benefits	–	–	–	12,258	14,450	14,726
Totals, Personal Services	7.7	8	8	$123,378	$144,447	$145,142
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$9,273	$9,500	$9,500
Printing				23,309	19,000	21,700
Communications				3,657	4,000	4,000
Traveling—in-state				6,404	7,500	7,500
Traveling—out-of-state				1,042	400	400
Consultant and professional services				6,478	9,474	9,500
Facilities operations				5,241	5,250	5,300
Equipment				931	–	–
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$56,335	$55,124	$57,900
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$179,713	$199,571	$203,042

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$175,900	$191,511	$203,042
Allocation for salary increase	6,292	8,060	–
Allocation for health benefits	110	–	–
Total Available	$182,302	$199,571	$203,042
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–2,589	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$179,713	$199,571	$203,042

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$2,015	$1,700	$1,700

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	7.7	8	8	$111,120	$136,785	$140,404
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Major Reclassification of Vacant Positions:						
Staff counsel II to legal counsel	–	(1)	(1)	$1,007–1,285	–$5,860	–$6,360
Other reclassification of vacant positions	–	(1)	(1)	–	–552	–924
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–	–	–$6,412	–$7,284
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	7.7	8	8	$111,120	$130,373	$133,120

COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Uniform state laws *(General Fund)*	$18,879	$23,100	$34,700

Need

The interest of justice, in some areas, is best served by making California statutes compatible with laws of other states.

Objectives

To promote uniformity in state laws upon all subjects where uniformity is deemed desirable and practicable.

Authority

Sections 10400 through 10408 of the Government Code.

General Description

In conjunction with other states, the commission drafts and presents to the Legislature uniform laws considered desirable and practicable by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The commission is composed of four members appointed by the Governor, the Legislative Counsel as a member ex officio, and two legislators. The program is maintained at the same level as previously authorized. Provision is made for the attendance of the commissioners at meetings of the national conference.

The costs of the national conference are allocated to states based on their population. California's contribution to the conference was last increased in 1972–73.

The budget increase for 1974–75 reflects a new contribution rate agreed upon at the last annual meeting which represents a $10,600 increase.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	$18,879	$23,100	$34,700

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General expense	$18,216	$18,350	$28,950
Travel—in-state	663	625	625
Travel—out-of-state	–	4,125	5,125
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$18,879	$23,100	$34,700
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$18,879	$23,100	$34,700

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations	$23,100	$23,100	$34,700
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–4,221	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$18,879	$23,100	$34,700

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEGISLATORS' RETIREMENT FUND

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Contributions to Legislators' Retirement Fund *(General Fund)*	$642,134	$654,171	$1,143,538
Annuitants	133	139	143

Need

The reduction or loss of income beyond the earning years requires provision for retirement benefits.

Objectives

This program is designed to provide retirement and death benefits by funding that portion of benefits paid which is not provided by the accumulated contributions of members receiving such benefits.

Authority

Government Code, Section 9350.

General Description

Established in 1947, the Legislators' Retirement System provides retirement and death benefits for legislators and constitutional officers. Contributions to Legislators' Retirement System are an annual appropriation from the General Fund. In addition, the system is also financed through member contributions and interest earnings. Administration of the system is provided by the Public Employees' Retirement System at an annual cost of about $30,000.

There were high benefit costs in fiscal year 1972–73 because of a high number of deaths of active members resulting in payments in excess of $100,000.

The appropriation requested for fiscal year 1974–75 is a 75-percent increase of that authorized for fiscal year 1973–74. This increase results from growth in the retirement allowance rolls; cost-of-living increases; increase in death benefits; elimination of surplus employer funds and projected increases in retirements resulting from reapportionment.

It should be noted that the accumulated resources of the Legislators' Retirement Fund consists primarily of member contributions which have been paid for potential future annuities. This resource is held in trust and is available only for the annuity portion of benefits payable upon the termination of service of each currently active member. The 75 percent increase over 1975–74 represents the pension portion of benefit payments, or that portion borne by the employer (the state).

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Contributions to Legislators' Retirement Fund *(General Fund)*	$642,134	$654,171	$1,143,538

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

APPROPRIATION	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (Expenditures)	$642,134	$654,171	$1,143,538

FUND CONDITION

LEGISLATORS' RETIREMENT FUND	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated resources, July 1	$1,784,112	$1,809,860	$1,729,376
Receipts:			
Contributions from members	124,091	121,200	125,000
Member survivor benefit contributions	66	504	504
Contributions from state	642,134	654,171	1,143,538
Net income from investments	131,756	142,000	150,000
Totals, Receipts	$898,047	$917,875	$1,419,042
Totals, Resources	$2,682,159	$2,727,735	$3,148,418
Less Disbursements:			
Retirement allowances	702,899	810,911	908,220
Death benefits	160,321	187,448	178,187
Refund of contributions	6,583	–	–
Social security payments	2,496	–	–
Totals, Disbursements	$872,299	$998,359	$1,086,407
Accumulated Resources, June 30	$1,809,860	$1,729,376	$2,062,011

JUDICIAL

Program Objectives

Article VI of the Constitution creates the Supreme Court of California and the Courts of Appeal to exercise the judicial power of the state at the appellate level, creates the Judicial Council of California to administer the state's judicial system and creates the Commission on Judicial Qualifications to consider complaints against judges.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Supreme Court	$2,005,682	$2,243,634	$2,279,029
II. Courts of Appeal	6,611,374	7,630,030	8,000,536
III. Judicial Council	1,601,108	2,328,642	2,384,801
IV. Commission on Judicial Qualifications	72,723	49,802	50,742
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$10,290,887	$12,252,108	$12,715,108
Reimbursements—other	*–580,586*	*–1,142,021*	*–984,462*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$9,710,301	$11,110,087	$11,730,646
General Fund	*9,692,404*	*11,084,765*	*11,704,964*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	*17,897*	*25,322*	*25,682*
Personnel man-years	352.1	378.4	377.7

Staff Support for the Courts of Appeal

The anticipated level of filings in the Courts of Appeal for 1974–75 warrants the addition of 2 deputy clerk positions. These positions will alleviate workload in the Third and Fourth Appellate Districts, and will assure a more timely processing of appeals.

Chapter 1124, Statutes of 1973, authorized 2 new justice positions for the Third District Court of Appeal in 1973–74, and a third new justice position in 1974–75. Funds to support these justices and six related staff positions are proposed for 1974–75.

Special Projects

General Description

During the past several years, the Judicial Council has received grants of federal funds from the California Council on Criminal Justice, the Office of Traffic Safety and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to augment its services to state and local courts. These grants are for the purpose of funding studies and providing essential services designed to improve judicial administration. Accordingly, their focus has been on such key areas as calendar management, reduction of congestion and delay, improving the effectiveness of judicial procedures, training judges and nonjudicial personnel, improving management information systems, expediting trials, and judicial reorganization.

Applications for and acceptance of grant funds are made only after a careful assessment of each proposed project in terms of its relevance to judicial administration priorities, potential impact on the courts and enunciated Judicial Council goals.

A listing of current and past projects, along with a brief description of each, follows:

Select Committee on Trial Court Delay

A Select Committee on Trial Court Delay, consisting of three judges, three lawyers and three laymen, prepared a report identifying and describing causes for delay in superior courts and proposed a series of recommendations to resolve those problems. The project was funded by the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ).

Program costs	$4,914	–	–
Personnel man-years	0.1	–	–

Maximizing the Use of Electronic Data-Processing Equipment in the California Courts

The courts are confronted with an ever increasing workload requiring more personnel and more record-keeping. In the past year a study was undertaken to design a major automation/information system for California courts. The study developed a design for a practical integrated court information system incorporating manual, semiautomated and automated technique to expedite the processing of large volumes of routine cases in order to release manpower for other duties and produce better information responses upon judicial request. The project was funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$49,667	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Problems of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Institute

The problems of drug abuse and narcotics are of widespread concern to all trial judges. The objective of this project was to conduct a three-day statewide institute which brought together judges, probation officers, law enforcement and treatment personnel. The patricipants discussed the administration of narcotics statutes, problems stemming from narcotics use and drug abuse, and heard informed, up-to-date information from nationally recognized experts in this field. Published proceedings of the discussions and panel presentations were distributed to judges throughout California. The project was funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$10,679	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

JUDICIAL—Continued

Special Projects—Continued

Reproduction and Distribution of Superior Court Criminal Trial Judges Benchbook

This project was designed to finance the reproduction and distribution of the Los Angeles Superior Court Benchbook and Deskbook for judges assigned to hear criminal matters. These comprehensive books constitute a valuable compendium of references to substantive and procedural law and were distributed to superior court judges throughout California. The project was funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$3,950	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Calendar Management Team—Demonstration Project

Delay in the trial courts can be reduced by effective calendar management. This project documented management methods in five superior courts and prepared a report setting forth recommended procedures for calendar management. The project was funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$33,770	–	–
Personnel man-years	1.4	–	–

Fourth Appellate District—Defender Project

The defense of indigent appellate defendants in criminal cases in California is handled almost entirely by private attorneys appointed by the appellate courts. The present system has resulted in uneven and inadequate representation, imposed increased burdens on appellate courts and the Attorney General, and has often resulted in delay. This project is intended to evaluate an alternative means of providing representation for indigent appellate defendants and hopefully serve as a possible model for other appellate courts in the state. The project is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$77,080	$130,000	$160,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Attendance at the Institute for Court Management

One of the problems facing trial courts is an insufficient number of trained nonjudicial administrative personnel. This project was designed to enable several Californians to attend a training program for court administrators at the Institute of Court Management. The project was funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$26,697	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

California Review of ABA Standards of Criminal Justice

The American Bar Association recently drafted and approved comprehensive standards of criminal justice. These standards will be compared with existing California procedures as a first step toward deciding what statutory and rule changes are needed in California's criminal law procedures to bring them up to the newly adopted national standards.

An advisory committee consisting of representatives of the Judicial Council, the State Bar and the California Penal Code Revision Commission was appointed to furnish guidance to the project. The project is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$12,066	$4,125	–
Personnel man-years	0.7	0.5	–

Alternatives to the Use of Court Reporters in Municipal Courts

There is a need to develop alternative means of recording criminal proceedings not presently reported in municipal courts. The primary objective of the project is to study the feasibility of using electronic recording devices to create such a record. This study involves the use of tape recorders in 25 municipal court courtrooms throughout the state. The project is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$31,481	$15,654	–
Personnel man-years	0.4	0.8	–

Criminal Court Coordinator(s)

This is a pilot program to demonstrate the feasibility of using criminal court coordinators to expedite the trial and disposition of cases in order to reduce the backlog. Two coordinators have been selected: one serving with a large superior court and another with a medium-sized superior court. Each coordinator is working locally with the district attorney, public defender and private counsel in calendaring criminal matters for trial, identifying likely jury trials and coordinating appearance dates. The presiding judge supervises the activities in each county. The project is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$24,477	$48,365	$20,154
Personnel man-years	1	2	0.8

Nonjudicial Staffing and Branch Court Operations Study

This project will have a twofold objective: First, it will evaluate the location and operating efficiency of existing branch courts at the trial court level and develop criteria for assessing proposals for new branch courts and the extent and variety of matters to be handled. Second, the project will provide a means to determine proper nonjudicial staffing for courts. The project is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$22,963	$193,625	–
Personnel man-years	0.3	1	–

Trial Court Criminal Justice Coordinator

The System Development Plan for the Improvement of Courts, Prosecution and Law Reform proposes solutions to pressing judicial administration problems to be implemented by local courts. The trial court criminal justice coordinator's tasks are to develop study and demonstration projects, prepare grant applications for funding, and coordinate the implementation of such funded projects in suitable trial courts. The coordinator also assists CCCJ regional boards in the preparation of judicial components for their comprehensive plans. The project is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$15,180	$28,044	$55,000
Personnel man-years	0.7	1	1

JUDICIAL—Continued

Special Projects—Continued

Printing and Distribution of Final Report of the Integrated Court Automation-Information Systems Project

The final recommendations of The Integrated Court Automation - Information Systems report generated widespread interest in California and nationwide. Extra copies of the final report were needed because of the large number of requests and this grant provided funds to achieve that purpose. The project was funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$4,677	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

California Center for Judicial Education and Research

The center was the judiciary's No. 1 priority in the 1973 State Agency Plan. It is cooperatively supported by the Conference of California Judges and the Judicial Council, and it will build on the foundation of the successful educational programs conducted by both agencies over the past several years. The objective of the project is to provide a coordinated approach to judicial education utilizing the most current methods available. The center will assume responsibility for the production and dissemination of materials for judicial education, the organization of a variety of educational programs, and the conduct of research on judicial education. The project is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$13,905	$209,291	$280,000
Personnel man-years	0.6	5.9	6.5

Study of the Organization of California Traffic Courts

Presently there are three levels of trial courts, each with separate facilities and staffs. This study determined the feasibility of an integrated trial court organization and developed a plan for organizing and staffing of a completely unified trial court system. The project was funded by National Highway Safety Act through the State Office of Traffic Safety.

Program costs	$7,146	–	–
Personnel man-years	0.3	–	–

Summary Traffic Trials

This project developed pilot summary trial procedures for processing traffic citation cases. Two municipal courts (Oakland-Piedmont and Santa Monica) were involved in the project. A project team, consisting of a traffic commissioner (attorney) and support staff were employed to determine the feasibility of summary traffic trial procedures. The project is funded by the State Office of Traffic Safety.

Program costs	$122,043	$53,372	–
Personnel man-years	1.4	2	–

A Study of the Possible Role of the Use of Arbitration in the Judicial Process

The problem of congestion and delay in the trial of civil courts exists in many metropolitan superior courts. This study investigated the feasibility of utilizing a system of arbitration in providing litigants with speedy and inexpensive justice. It was funded by interagency agreement between the Judicial Council and California Senate Rules Committee.

Program costs	$22,286	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Court Automation-Information System Coordinator

The Integrated Court Automation-Information System project produced guidelines for court information systems, providing courts of all sizes with comprehensive proven conceptual designs in their efforts to develop economical, efficient and effective manual and automated systems in court administration. The administrative office of the courts has added to its staff a statewide court information systems coordinator, with expertise in data processing and court administration, to promote and assist the courts in automation efforts, and to coordinate such efforts at a statewide level, bringing knowhow and experience from each court to others which are participating in the development of similar systems. This project is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	–	$49,339	$50,000
Personnel man-years	–	2	2.5

Superior Court Management Conference—Alameda

A management conference involving superior court presiding judges and court administrators was held in 1973 to discuss methods of eliminating court congestion and delay. The purpose of the conference was to devise a continuing action program for bringing about efficient calendar management in California trial courts. The conference made a total of 18 recommendations focusing on ways of achieving efficient judicial processing of civil and criminal cases, management of trial calendars and maximizing court resources to eliminate delay. The project was funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$5,509	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Municipal Court Management Conference—San Francisco

Effective calendar management is essential if court congestion and delay is to be reduced. This conference, held in 1973, considered various proposals for improving calendar management in municipal courts and produced a series of recommended standards and methods for effective calendar management and court administration. The project was funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	$6,930	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Judicial Impact Analysis Team—Sacramento

Legislative measures often place additional burdens upon the judicial system once they become operational. A judicial impact team has been formed to study three major aspects of proposed legislation: (1) projected costs and manpower needs, (2) projected court management needs, and (3) procedural impact. The team will prepare court impact statements on selected legislative bills. The project is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	–	$111,090	$111,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

JUDICIAL—Continued

Special Projects—Continued

Comparison of Individual and Master Calendaring Systems-Trial Courts—San Mateo

Effective management of court calendars is required in order to reduce court congestion and delay. This study will identify the major calendaring systems utilized in California trial courts, outline the procedures and historical development of each calendaring system, evaluate the effectiveness of individual and master calendar systems and make recommendations as to the most effective calendaring procedures for California trial courts. This project is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	–	$79,000	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Judicial Time Study and Update of Weighted Caseload Values

The goals of this project are: (1) to update the weighted caseload factors in determining the need for new judges and (2) to establish a method for determining future revisions of weights. This will include developing methods of adjusting the estimated frequency of specified court actions to reflect procedural changes as well as methods to reflect changes in average time required to dispose of different types of cases. The results of the study will provide the Judicial Council and interested parties with a more accurate means of measuring and projecting judicial caseload and staffing needs. The project is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	–	$47,371	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Drunk Driving Prior Convictions—Court Procedures

This project will survey, during a six-month period, procedures being used in the municipal and justice courts when prior drunk driving convictions are declared invalid. The objective will be to identify and develop uniform court procedures relating to repeat drunk driving offenders which will promote the more efficient administration of the judicial system while protecting the conflicting rights of the accused and the safety of the driving public. This project is funded by the State Office of Traffic Safety.

Program costs	–	$12,000	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Calendar Management Technical Assistance Team

This project will assist superior and municipal courts in developing calendaring and administrative practices designed to reduce congestion and delay. The project is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	–	–	$100,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Juvenile Court Rules Project

This project will develop a set of rules of juvenile court procedures, under the authority of Welfare and Institutions Code Section 507, in order to achieve greater procedural uniformity among the state's 58 juvenile courts.

The project will provide for the drafting of rules for Judicial Council review and adoption. An advisory committee of juvenile court judges will be appointed to provide guidance for this project. To be funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	–	–	$50,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Language Needs of Non-English Speaking Citizens

This project will identify and evaluate the language needs of non-English speaking citizens and residents at every stage of the judicial process. It will also assess the adequacy of interpreter services and will identify judicial forms and documents which should be provided in other than the English language. The project was undertaken as a result of ACR 74. To be funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	–	–	$75,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

This project, undertaken pursuant to Section 13833 of the Penal Code, will review and make recommendations to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning on any California court project submitted for funding.

Program costs	–	–	$66,700
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Automated Analysis and Reporting of Court Statistics

This project is designed to automate the handling, analysis and publication of statistical data reported to the Judicial Council by California courts. The project will provide direct access to data stored on computer files and will expand the treatment and analysis of such data. To be funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	–	$46,500	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Five Calendar and Court Management Conferences

Funds for this project will enable the Judicial Council to organize five conferences designed to improve court management and calendaring procedures. These will include workshops for court administrators, criminal calendaring in superior and municipal courts, administration in small (1–3 judge) superior courts, functions of traffic commissioners and use of electronic data processing in trial courts. Is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	–	$38,000	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Lower Court Manual

This project is designed to update and revise the Justice Court Manual and to incorporate appropriate additional material to serve municipal as well as justice courts. Is funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	–	$46,245	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Distribution of Misdemeanor Benchbooks

This project is being undertaken to provide the Misdemeanor Benchbook to all lower court judges. To be funded by CCCJ.

Program costs	–	$14,000	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

JUDICIAL—Continued

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Special Projects	6.9	15.2	10.8	$495,420	$1,126,021	$967,854

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	352.1	360.7	360.2	$6,946,601	$7,546,492	$7,646,516
Merit salary increase	–	–	–	(88,445)	(102,957)	(99,240)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	7	0.8	–	129,906	20,090
Proposed new positions	–	15.7	21	–	250,536	390,951
Totals, Salaries and Wages	352.1	383.4	382	$6,946,601	$7,926,934	$8,057,557
Estimated salary savings	–	*–5*	*–4.3*	–	*–63,918*	*–79,368*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	352.1	378.4	377.7	$6,946,601	$7,863,016	$7,978,189
Staff benefits	–	–	–	544,481	607,091	649,536
Totals, Personal Services	352.1	378.4	377.7	$7,491,082	$8,470,107	$8,627,725
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$422,730	$454,883	$456,029
Printing				25,812	36,288	22,491
Communications				137,418	147,501	150,251
Travel—in-state				76,199	78,329	79,341
Travel—out-of-state				788	3,300	3,300
Library expense				–	17,400	13,000
Consultant and professional services				301,554	633,563	782,790
Facility operations				832,541	918,181	888,509
Alterations				–	36,000	18,000
Equipment				43,518	49,182	48,878
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$1,840,560	$2,374,627	$2,462,589
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Extra compensation, expenses and staff for assigned judges				$298,938	$364,294	$364,294
Appointed counsel in criminal appeals				660,307	1,011,080	1,232,500
Cash match for grants				–	–	28,000
Reapportionment study by Supreme Court*				–	32,000	–
Totals, Special Items of Expense				$959,245	$1,407,374	$1,624,794
Totals, Expenditures				$10,290,887	$12,252,108	$12,715,108
Reimbursements—other				*–580,586*	*–1,142,021*	*–984,462*
Net Expenditures				$9,710,301	$11,110,087	$11,730,646
General Fund				*9,692,404*	*11,084,765*	*11,704,964*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				*17,897*	*25,322*	*25,682*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$9,404,206	$10,627,872	$11,704,964
Allocation for salary increase	372,200	378,921	–
Allocation for health benefits	6,314	–	–
Allocation for workmen's compensation	19,900	–	–
Allocation from Emergency Fund	–	77,972	–
Totals Available	$9,802,620	$11,084,765	$11,704,964
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–110,216	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$9,692,404	$11,084,765	$11,704,964

Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (traffic safety program) (expenditures)	$17,897	$23,972	$25,682
Allocation for salary increase	–	1,350	–
Totals Available	$17,897	$25,322	$25,682
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$17,897	$25,322	$25,682
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$9,710,301	$11,110,087	$11,730,646

JUDICIAL—Continued

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$184,914	$192,000	$200,000

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	352.1	360.7	360.2	$6,946,601	$7,546,492	$7,646,516
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
Supreme Court:				SALARY RANGE		
Sr attorney II to sr attorney III	–	(1)	(1)	$1,810–2,201	$1,092	$1,128
Sr attorney I to sr attorney II	–	(1)	(1)	1,564–1,901	924	996
Administrative assistant I to judicial secretary II	–	(1)	(1)	772–937	–2,412	–2,412
Courts of Appeal, First District:						
Sr attorney I to sr attorney II	–	(1)	(1)	1,564–1,901	924	996
Judicial Council:						
Personnel assistant I to personnel assistant II	–	(1)	(1)	683–830	736	1,200
Positions Established:						
Supreme Court:						
Temporary help	–	1.5	–	–	23,000	–
Judicial Council:						
Traffic trial commissioner [a]	–	0.5	–	29,114	15,046	–
Senior attorney III [a]	–	1	–	1,810–2,201	25,080	–
Project manager II [a] (limited to 6-30-75)	–	2	0.8	1,564–1,901	43,440	18,182
Project manager I [a]	–	0.2	–	1,417–1,724	3,308	–
Administrative assistant I [a]	–	0.8	–	937–1,138	9,198	–
Temporary help [a]	–	1	–	–	9,570	–
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	7	0.8	–	$129,906	$20,090
Proposed New Positions:						
Major Reclassifications of Vacant Positions:						
Supreme Court:						
Research attorney to sr attorney III	–	(1)	(1)	1,810–2,201	12,456	13,080
Courts of Appeal, First District:						
Sr attorney I to sr attorney III	–	(1)	(1)	1,810–2,201	7,236	7,590
Judicial secretary to research attorney	–	(1)	(1)	915–1,285	4,068	3,612
Janitor to sr clerk	–	(1)	(1)	589–717	1,230	1,292
Courts of Appeal, Fourth District:						
Research attorney to sr attorney III	–	(1)	(1)	1,810–2,201	12,456	13,080
Courts of Appeal, Fifth District:						
Sr attorney II to research attorney	–	(1)	(1)	1,007–1,285	–5,436	–6,360
Judicial Council:						
Sr attorney III to associate statistician	–	(1)	(1)	1,138–1383	–7,890	–8,286
Sr attorney III to research attorney	–	(1)	(1)	1,007–1,285	–6,300	–7,392
Personnel management analyst to administrative assist-assistant I	–	(0.2)	–	937–1,138	–892	–
Proposed New Positions:						
Courts of Appeal, Third District:						
Associate justice [b]	–	2	3	45,139	45,140	112,850
Sr attorney II	–	2	3	1,564–1,901	18,768	46,920
Deputy clerk I	–	–	1	870–1,058	–	11,580
Judicial secretary II	–	2	3	772–937	9,264	23,160
Courts of Appeal, Fourth District:						
Deputy clerk I	–	–	1	870–1,058	–	11,580
Judicial Council:						
Director, education center [a]	–	1	1	2,095–2,547	27,720	29,100
Sr attorney III [a]	–	1.9	2	1,810–2,201	47,654	49,133
Project manager II [a]	–	1	1	1,564–1,901	21,720	22,730
Project manager I [a]	–	1	1	1,417–1,724	16,530	17,868
Administrative assistant I [a]	–	1	1	937–1,138	11,500	12,372
Judicial secretary I [a]	–	2	2	635–772	15,240	15,984
Accounting technician [a]	–	0.8	1	589–717	5,301	5,571
Clerk-typist II [a]	–	1	1	484–619	6,264	6,582
Other reclassifications of vacant positions	–	(5)	(5)	–	8,507	8,905
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	15.7	21	–	$250,536	$390,951
Totals, Adjustments	–	22.7	21.8	–	$380,442	$411,041
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	352.1	383.4	382	$6,946,601	$7,926,934	$8,057,557

* An additional $23,000 for the reapportionment study is reflected in the personal services category.

[a] Positions reimbursed from funds provided by the California Council on Criminal Justice or the State Office of Traffic Safety.

[b] Associate justice positions authorized pursuant to Chapter 1124, Statutes of 1973.

SALARIES OF SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Salaries of superior court judges *(General Fund)*	$12,807,939	$13,533,559	$13,624,970

Authority

Under the provisions of Section 68206 of the Government Code, the state contributes toward the salary of each judge of the superior courts in accordance with the population of the county as determined by Section 68207 of the Government Code.

Objectives

The amount budgeted is to provide the state's share of salaries for 478 judges in 1973–74 and 1974–75. This amount is not to exceed the monthly salary payable to each office on January 1, 1974.

General Description

The following statement shows the contributions by the state and by the county toward the salary of each judge as provided under Section 68202 of the Government Code, as of January 1, 1974.

Population of county	State share	County share	Total
250,000 or more	$28,115	$9,500	$37,615
40,000 to 250,000	30,115	7,500	37,615
40,000 or less	32,115	5,500	37,615

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Salaries of superior court judges *(General Fund)*	$12,807,939	$13,533,559	$13,624,970
Salary increase	–	–	(460,964)
Totals, Including 1974–75 Salary Increase	$12,807,939	$13,533,559	($14,084,664)

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$12,286,216	$13,031,961	$13,624,970
Allocations from Emergency Fund	29,219	15,058	–
Allocation for salary increase	517,158	486,540	–
Totals Available	$12,832,593	$13,533,559	$13,624,970
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–24,654	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$12,807,939	$13,533,559	$13,624,970

JUDGES' RETIREMENT FUND

The Judges' Retirement Fund receives contributions from the state in the amount of 8 percent of the salaries for the established judgeships of the justices of the Supreme Court, the district courts of appeal, and the superior and municipal courts. A like amount is deducted from the salaries of the justices and judges and deposited in the fund. It is anticipated that there will be 917 members contributing to the retirement fund during fiscal year 1974–75. In addition, the fund receives certain court filing fees from civil actions, and some investment income and minor contributions.

In the 1972–73 and 1973–74 fiscal years the fund was augmented by $499,154 and $982,973 respectively. A budget act augmentation of $1,455,693 is being proposed in 1974–75. Legislation should be introduced in the 1974 legislative session to assure the solvency of the fund, and to provide complete payment of benefit allowances to retired judges without requiring periodic General Fund augmentations.

FUND CONDITION

JUDGES' RETIREMENT FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Beginning resources, July 1	$457,648	$64,157	–
Revenue accrual adjustment (AB 1000)	–438,926	–	–
Beginning resources, adjusted	$18,722	$64,157	–
Receipts:			
Contributions from judges	$2,529,073	$2,706,036	$2,848,003
Contributions from state	2,545,724	2,679,858	2,815,075
Contributions from employers	40,646	40,278	42,042
Filing fees	2,208,564	2,184,000	2,184,000
Investment income	21,156	2,000	2,000
Budget Act appropriations	420,000	394,039	1,455,693
Allocation from Emergency Fund	79,154	588,934	–
Totals, Receipts	$7,844,317	$8,595,145	$9,346,813
Totals, Resources	$7,863,039	$8,659,302	$9,346,813
Less Disbursements:			
Retirement allowances, death benefits and refunds	$7,798,882	$8,659,302	$9,346,813
Ending resources, June 30	$64,157	–	

CONTRIBUTIONS TO JUDGES' RETIREMENT FUND

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Judges' retirement contributions for Supreme and Appellate Court Judges	$192,853	$243,018	$289,787
II. Judges' retirement contributions for superior and municipal court judges	2,852,025	3,419,813	3,980,981
TOTALS, JUDGES' RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS BY STATE *(General Fund)*	$3,044,878	$3,662,831	$4,270,768

Authority

Section 75101 of the Government Code.

General Description

The state contributes an amount equal to 8 percent of the salaries of the justices in the state's judicial system. In addition, the state has provided further contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund in the annual Budget Acts and from the Emergency Fund.

In 1972–73 the fund was augmented by $499,154. Augmentations of $982,973 and $1,455,693 will be necessary in 1973–74 and 1974–75 respectively. Legislation should be introduced in the 1974 legislative session to assure the solvency of the fund, and to provide complete payment of benefit allowances to retired judges without requiring periodic augmentations from the General Fund.

The budget amounts provide contributions for the following numbers of judges by type of court:

Type of Court	Number of Judges 1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State Operations:			
Supreme	7	7	7
Appellate	48	50	51
Local Assistance:			
Superior	477	478	478
Municipal	380	381	381

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Judges' retirement contributions for Supreme and Appellate Court Judges	$192,853	$243,018	$289,787

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Judges' retirement contributions for Superior and municipal court judges	$2,852,025	$3,419,813	$3,980,981
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$3,044,878	$3,662,831	$4,270,768

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing appropriation prescribed by Section 75101 of the Government Code (expenditures)	$192,853	$203,059	$218,158
Allocation from Emergency Fund	–	39,959	–
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	71,629
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations	$192,853	$243,018	$289,787

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

APPROPRIATIONS			
Continuing appropriation prescribed by Section 75101 of the Government Code (expenditures)	$2,352,871	$2,476,799	$2,596,917
Allocation from Emergency Fund	79,154	548,975	–
Budget Act appropriation	420,000	394,039	1,384,064
Totals, Expenditures, Local Assistance	$2,852,025	$3,419,813	$3,980,981
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$3,044,878	$3,662,831	$4,270,768

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

Article V of the Constitution vests the supreme executive power in a chief magistrate, who shall be called the Governor of the State of California. The office of the Governor is maintained at Sacramento.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Governor's office	$2,001,830	$2,306,926	$2,578,980
II. Governor's residence (support)	17,400	17,400	17,400
III. Governor's residence (rental)	15,000	15,000	15,000
IV. Contingent expenses	14,400	15,000	15,000
V. Governor's budget (printing)	245,347	300,000	300,000
TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	$2,293,977	$2,654,326	$2,926,380
Personnel man-years	87.4	96.4	96.4

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Governor's Office	$2,001,830	$2,306,926	$2,578,980
Governor's residence (support)	17,400	17,400	17,400
Governor's residence (rental)	15,000	15,000	15,000
Contingent expenses	14,400	15,000	15,000
Governor's Budget (printing)	245,347	300,000	300,000
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$2,293,977	$2,654,326	$2,926,380

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (support)	$1,690,450	$2,198,484	$2,578,980
Budget Act appropriation (residence support)	17,400	17,400	17,400
Budget Act appropriation (residence rental)	15,000	15,000	15,000
Budget Act appropriation (contingent expenses)	15,000	15,000	15,000
Budget Act appropriation (Governor's budget printing)	250,000	300,000	300,000
Allocation from Emergency Fund	272,000	–	–
Allocation for salary increase	62,800	108,442	–
Allocation for health benefits	1,556	–	–
Totals Available	$2,324,206	$2,654,326	$2,926,380
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–30,229	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,293,977	$2,654,326	$2,926,380

Governor's Office

SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES

Program Objectives

The Secretary for Agriculture and Services provides communication, coordination, and policy guidance between the chief executive and departments within the agency. He also serves as the employer-employee relations representative of the Governor in the meet and confer process with employee organizations.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of Agriculture and Services Agency	$143,196	$464,305	$411,000
Reimbursements—other	*–22,845*	*–60,448*	–
Totals, Program Requirements *(General Fund)*	$120,351	$403,857	$411,000
Personnel man-years	5.2	12.3	12.4

Need

There is a need within state government for direct, immediate, and effective policy guidance between the chief executive and the various state departments. In order to meet the desire of the electorate, an effective and active communication link between the chief executive and the departments of the executive branch is imperative.

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of the 1968 session has filled this need for effective communication between the Governor and the various departments, boards, and commissions of state government. As a member of the Governor's cabinet, the Secretary of the Agriculture and Services Agency has the responsibility to provide policy guidance and leadership to the departments within the agency.

Objectives

The objectives of the Agriculture and Services Agency are:

1. By participating as a member of a working cabinet, to provide guidelines and direction to the chief executive on major matters of public policy with particular emphasis on the areas of responsibility within this agency.
2. To provide a clear line of authority and accountability between the chief executive and the departments within the agency.
3. To provide continuing top-level evaluation of major policies of the agency departments from a uniform policy point of view.
4. To shorten the lines of communication between the chief executive and the operating departments.
5. To provide a formalized system for discussion and resolution of mutual policy problems for the various departments.
6. To provide uniform and effective management practices for the departments within the agency.
7. To provide advice and counsel to the chief executive on matters relating to public employee relations. To serve as liaison between the chief executive, state operating departments, and employees and their organizations on employer-employee relations matters affecting state civil service employees.

Output

Since September 1968, when this agency was formed, an effective communication link between the departments and the chief executive has been created. This has included a review of all departmental budgets, departmental legislative programs, and departmental general administrative policies. Agency meetings with departmental directors are continuous, and cabinet meetings are held a minimum of twice weekly for quick communication between the departments and the Governor.

Authority

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of the 1968 legislative session.

General Description

The Agriculture and Services Agency has policy responsibility for the following departments: Department of Food and Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Industrial Relations, Public Employees Retirement System, Office of Fire Marshal, Franchise Tax Board, Department of General Services, Department of Consumer Affairs, Horse Racing Board, Teachers' Retirement System, and Department of Veterans Affairs.

Liaison between the Governor and State Personnel Board has been established by executive order.

The agency is responsible for departmental policy guidance only, and responsibility for the administration of departmental programs remains the responsibility of the appointing authority. The secretary meets on a constant basis with department directors in order to keep fully apprised of all problems and to relay them to the Governor's cabinet.

Executive Order 71-3 designated the secretary as the Governor's representative in the meet and confer process with state employee organization representatives. This order urged all state department directors to enhance and facilitate employer-employee relations to the end of providing a favorable climate for effective employer-employee relations in their departments. The Secretary of the Agriculture and Services Agency was designated liaison between the Governor and operating departments to further this purpose. A small

Governor's Office

SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES—Continued

Program Objectives—Continued

employer-employee unit composed of three professional and one clerical employee was established within the agency to assist the secretary in the accomplishment of the objectives set forth. This unit has established a statewide monthly employee newsletter, developed and implemented a supervisory and management employer-employee relations training program, participated in employer-employee relations seminars, analyzed and testified on employer-employee relations related legislation, conducted and published a statewide employee relations survey and analysis and undertaken the formation and direction of a project organization to develop and implement through legislation a total equivalent compensation concept for state civil service employees. The employer-employee relations unit also conducts an ongoing liaison and meet and confer relationship with employee organizations and operating departments.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing programs costs	5.2	13.4	13.4	$143,196	$395,554	$411,000
Workload adjustments	–	–1.1	–1	–	68,751	–
Totals, Agriculture and Services Agency	5.2	12.3	12.4	$143,196	$464,305	$411,000
General Fund				*120,351*	*403,857*	*411,000*
Reimbursements				*22,845*	*60,448*	–

A workload adjustment in the 1973–74 fiscal year results from (1) the 45-day close-out of the Revenue Data Center, Agriculture and Services Agency which was eliminated from the Budget Act of 1973 by the Legislature and (2) the addition of reimbursable expenditures for the Total Equivalent Compensation Project.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	5.2	13.4	13.4	$101,495	$253,640	$258,249
Salary increase authorization	–	–	–	–	(20,924)	(21,165)
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(1,958)	(4,761)	(4,609)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	1.5	–	–	10,525	1,730
Totals, Salaries and Wages	5.2	14.9	13.4	$101,495	$264,165	$259,979
Estimated salary savings	–	*–2.6*	*–1*	–	*–25,307*	*–14,940*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	5.2	12.3	12.4	$101,495	$238,858	$245,039
Staff benefits	–	–	–	9,415	28,614	29,229
Totals, Personal Services	5.2	12.3	12.4	$110,910	$267,472	$274,268
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$15,066	$77,113	$65,185
Communications				4,345	5,826	6,840
Travel—in-state				8,495	16,716	18,387
Travel—out-of-state				1,096	1,500	2,500
Out-service training				–	250	300
Contractual services				1,000	58,000	–
Interagency agreements				–	36,928	41,520
Equipment				2,284	500	2,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$32,286	$196,833	$136,732
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$143,196	$464,305	$411,000
Reimbursements—other				*–22,845*	*–60,448*	–
NET EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$120,351	$403,857	$411,000

Governor's Office

SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$118,753	$370,244	$411,000
Allocations for salary increase	6,610	25,310	–
Allocation for health benefits	88	–	–
Allocation from Emergency Fund	–	8,303	–
Totals Available	$125,451	$403,857	$411,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–5,100	–	–
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$120,351	$403,857	$411,000

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	5.2	13.4	13.4	$101,495	$253,640	$258,249
Salary Increase	–	–	–	–	(20,924)	(21,165)
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Limited-term Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Sr steno	–	1	–	638–776	2,112	–
Temporary help	–	0.5	–	–	7,400	–
Positions Reclassified:						
Steno II to legal steno	–	(1)	(1)	579–704	455	478
Sr steno to asst to legis coordinator	–	(1)	(1)	814–897	558	1,252
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	1.5	–	–	$10,525	$1,730
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	5.2	14.9	13.4	$101,495	$264,165	$259,979

Governor's Office

SECRETARY FOR BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION

Program Objectives

As a member of the Governor's cabinet, the Secretary of Business and Transportation is the principal advisor to the Governor on the major policy and programs matters relative to transportation and business regulatory activities, and provides a direct, prompt, and effective communication channel with the operating units of government.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of Business and Transportation Agency	$226,165	$320,188	$342,215
Reimbursements—other	*–23,885*	*–37,200*	*–39,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$202,280	$282,988	$303,215
General Fund	*9,402*	*12,405*	*14,404*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	*192,878*	*270,583*	*288,811*
Personnel man-years	10	10.2	10.2

ADMINISTRATION OF BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

Need

There is a need for a principal communications link between the Governor and the operating units of government. The concept of a working cabinet whose members are familiar with all major problems of state government and not solely with those of their own agencies provides this link. All points of view can thus be brought to bear upon major program and policy problems and cabinet level policy decisions can then be promptly, effectively and accurately communicated to the operating units. Chapter 1540, Statutes of 1967, provided the opportunity to give formal structure to this concept of a working cabinet. As a result, the Secretary for Business and Transportation became one of four secretaries established by the reorganization plan submitted by the Governor and accepted by the Legislature.

Objectives

Specific objectives for this program are:

1. The reduction of expenditures and promotion of economy in the departments within the agency.
2. Increasing effectiveness of management.
3. Increasing efficiency of operations.
4. Eliminating overlapping functions and duplication of efforts.
5. Participating as a member of a small workable cabinet which can function effectively as an executive team.
6. Clarifying lines of authority and responsibility, and strengthening accountability for results in the departments within the agency.

Authority

Sections 13975–13988 of the Government Code.

General Description

The agency contains two groups of departments which are functionally related. The first group consists of the transportation-oriented departments which under existing statutes have been part of the Transportation Agency. The departments are: the Department of California Highway Patrol, the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of Transportation. The second group consists of business regulatory departments as follows: the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, the State Banking Department, the Department of Corporations, the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Department of Insurance, the Department of Real Estate, and the Department of Savings and Loan. Also within the agency is the Office of Traffic Safety.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	10	10.4	10.4	$162,040	$179,689	$185,055
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(1,074)	(1,389)	(1,133)
Estimated salary savings	–	*–0.2*	*–0.2*	–	*–5,660*	*–6,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	10	10.2	10.2	$162,040	$174,029	$179,055
Staff benefits	–	–	–	16,734	18,950	19,487
Totals, Personal Services	10	10.2	10.2	$178,774	$192,979	$198,542

Governor's Office

SECRETARY FOR BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General expense	$9,708	$10,500	$10,500
Printing:			
Regular	958	2,000	1,500
Cost of CB&T magazine	11,560	37,200	39,000
Communications	5,056	6,200	6,520
Travel—in-state	6,401	6,000	6,220
Travel—out-of-state	422	2,400	1,400
Consultant and professional services	2,286	49,155	64,579
Facilities operations	10,399	13,254	13,954
Equipment	601	500	–
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$47,391	$127,209	$143,673
Totals, Expenditures	$226,165	$320,188	$342,215
Reimbursements—other	*–23,885*	*–37,200*	*–39,000*
Net Expenditures	$202,280	$282,988	$303,215
General Fund	*9,402*	*12,405*	*14,404*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	*192,878*	*270,583*	*288,811*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATION	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	$9,402	$12,405	$14,404

Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriations	$192,776	$268,823	$288,811
Salary increase authorization	12,003	9,724	–
Health benefits authorization	176	–	–
Totals Available	$204,955	$278,547	$288,811
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–12,077	–7,964	–
Totals, Expenditures	$192,878	$270,583	$288,811
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$202,280	$282,988	$303,215

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$4,775	–	–

Governor's Office

SECRETARY FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE

Program Objectives

The Secretary for Health and Welfare serves as a member of the Governor's cabinet and is principal advisor to the Governor on, and assists him in establishing major policy relating to health, manpower, welfare and corrections programs.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Totals, Continuing Program Costs	2	4	4	$373,514	$388,666	$395,280

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

Need

Currently, programs exist to assist California's indigent population, medically needy and jobless. Additionally, correctional programs exist for the safety of citizens and rehabilitation of offenders. While each of these programs have separate objectives, individuals oftentimes have need for multiple services. Therefore, to ensure a coordinated and integrated system of programs, the Health and Welfare Agency was created. This concept allows for the combining of expertise from the separate areas into a single entity responsible for coordinating and providing general supervision over its components. By being a focal point for major policy and program formulation in matters involving the health and welfare of members of the society, the total system of "people services" is continuously reviewed and evaluated to ensure responsiveness to the entire mix of needs.

Objectives

1. Serve as a member of the Governor's cabinet and be directly responsible to the Governor for the operation of the programs and organizational components within the agency.
2. Provide a communications link for the transmission of policy and decisions between the Governor and each department, office, or unit within the agency.
3. Review the operations and evaluate the performance of each department, office or unit to assure that the programs of the agency are administered in a cost effective manner and to improve the organizational structure, the operating policies, and the management information systems of each such department.
4. Develop and report to the Governor on legislative, budgetary and administrative programs in order to accomplish comprehensive, long-range, coordinated planning and policy formulation in the matters of public interest related to the agency.

Authority

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of the Executive Branch of California State Government as accepted by the State Legislature during the 1968 session. Government Code Sections 12800 and 12855.

General Description

The Health and Welfare Agency contains those programs and organizations dealing with health, manpower, welfare and corrections activities. Organizationally, this includes the Departments of Health, Employment Development, Rehabilitation, Benefit Payments, Corrections and Youth Authority. Also within the agency are the Office of Data Processing, Office of Educational Liaison, and Office of Aging.

The 1974–75 budget proposes continuing the practice of contracting with various departments within the agency for personal services. This method has proven to be effective in providing flexibility to respond to changes in program needs. In addition to the 4 authorized positions, up to 10 positions, 5 professionals and 5 clericals, have been contractually budgeted for 1973–74 and 1974–75.

HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY CONTRACT PERSONNEL

Professional Positions	Department	Salary Range
Asst secretary, legal	Department of Health	$2,212–$2,687
Asst secretary, legislation	Department of Corrections	2,212– 2,687
Asst secretary, communications	Department of Corrections	2,212– 2,687
Asst secretary, planning	Department of Health	2,212– 2,687
Executive asst	Department of Correction	1,460– 1,776
Clerical Positions		
Administrative asst I	Department of Health	$988–1,202
Supervising clerk I	Department of Benefit Payment	721– 874
Sr stenographer	Department of Employment Development	638– 776
Sr stenographer	Department of Rehabilitation	638– 776
Clerk typist II	Department of Youth Authority	538– 654

Governor's Office

SECRETARY FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	2	4	4	$67,595	$119,042	$119,042
Staff benefits	–	–	–	4,104	9,523	10,118
Totals, Personal Services	2	4	4	$71,699	$128,565	$129,160
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$53,308	$17,000	$18,205
Communications				22,729	16,000	17,000
Travel—in-state				9,222	9,500	10,500
Travel—out-of-state				2,573	5,000	5,000
Consultant and professional services				145,098	192,286	196,900
Facilities operation				40,052	18,515	18,515
Equipment				28,833	1,800	–
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$301,815	$260,101	$266,120
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$373,514	$388,666	$395,280

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$401,096	$367,239	$395,280
Allocation for salary increase	5,000	21,427	–
Totals Available	$406,096	$388,666	$395,280
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–32,582	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$373,514	$388,666	$395,280

Governor's Office

SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES

Program Objectives

The Secretary for Resources assists the Governor in establishing objectives of the administration and in formulating programs and policies governing the acquisition, development, and utilization of resources to obtain these objectives.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of Resources Agency	12	13	13.5	$379,651	$455,502	$387,398
Reimbursements—other				*–119,988*	*–27,552*	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*				$259,663	$427,950	$387,398

Need

The Secretary for Resources is primarily responsible for ensuring the adequate and properly balanced management of government functions related to California's environment. These environmental resources are necessary to sustain all forms of life as any potential destruction of their usefulness for human ends represents a most extreme threat to the population itself.

It is of the utmost importance that California's environmental resources be properly and adequately managed for the benefit of this and future generations. Programs to preserve and enhance one resource must not achieve their goals by means which lead to the deterioration of another resource.

Authority

Government Code Sections 12801 and 12805.

General Description

The Resources Agency consists of the Departments of Conservation (including the State Lands Division), Fish and Game, Navigation and Ocean Development, Parks and Recreation, and Water Resources, the Air Resources Board, the Colorado River Board, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, the State Reclamation Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, the nine regional water quality control boards, the Solid Waste Management Board, and special resources services and studies.

The secretary ensures that the Governor's policies and program objectives are communicated to the organizations in the Resources Agency, and provides the communication link between the Governor's office and the departments for major matters of fiscal management and administration. He exercises the authority of the Governor in coordinating activities among organizations under his own jurisdiction and represents these organizations and the Governor in coordinating activities with other federal, state or local jurisdictions. The secretary is responsible for sound fiscal management of Resources Agency departments. The current year budget reflects the administration establishment of a fully reimbursed position of special assistant to the secretary for one year to be responsible for the agency-wide coordination of the career opportunities development program. This budget proposes funds for 0.5 clerk to meet workload increases. A special assistant to the secretary is also proposed to meet the need for strong direction and coordination of planning at both the agency and departmental level. This budget includes $30,000 in 1973–74 for administration of the Open-Space Program. This item will be contained in the Department of Conservation budget for 1974–75. A noncontinuing item of $50,000 is included in 1973–74 to cover the state's share of the cost of an international geothermal conference.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	12	12	12	$379,651	$427,502	$354,398
Workload adjustments	–	1	1.5	–	28,000	33,000
Totals, Administration of Resources Agency	12	13	13.5	$379,651	$455,502	$387,398
General Fund				*259,663*	*427,950*	*387,398*
Reimbursements—other				*119,988*	*27,552*	–

Governor's Office

SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	12	12	12	$183,555	$212,786	$216,556
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(1,052)	(1,719)	(3,770)
Proposed new positions	–	1	1.5	–	23,484	28,304
Total, Salaries and Wages	12	13	13.5	$183,555	$236,270	$244,860
Staff benefits	–	–	–	19,139	27,504	29,156
Totals, Personal Services	12	13	13.5	$202,694	$263,774	$274,016
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$22,321	$17,792	$17,775
Printing				1,153	637	662
Communications				10,569	9,409	9,785
Travel—in-state				11,804	9,707	10,095
Travel—out-of-state				5,232	2,160	2,246
Consultant and professional services				103,922	78,366	49,112
Facilities—operations				21,222	22,407	22,407
Equipment				734	1,250	1,300
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$176,957	$141,728	$113,382
GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES CONFERENCE				–	50,000	–
Totals, Expenditures				$379,651	$455,502	$387,398
Reimbursements—other				*–119,988*	*–27,552*	–
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$259,663	$427,950	$387,398

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations	$251,178	$406,745	$387,398
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	11,000	21,205	–
Allocation from Health Benefits Increase Fund	200	–	–
Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972	30,000	–	–
Totals Available	$292,378	$427,950	$387,398
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–32,715	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$259,663	$427,950	$387,398

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$78	–	–

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	12	12	12	$183,555	$212,786	$216,556
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Special asst to the secty	–	1	1	$1,957–2,159	$23,484	$25,076
Clk-typist II	–	–	0.5	538–721	–	3,228
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	1	1.5	–	$23,484	$28,304
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	12	13	13.5	$183,555	$236,270	$244,860

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF INFORMATION SERVICES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Office of Information Services	–	$239,578	$252,059
Reimbursements—other	–	*–239,578*	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	–	–	$252,059
Personnel man-years	–	7.5	8

Need

Government has an inherent, and often legal, obligation to inform the public of its programs, services, regulations and other activities. Furthermore, the information system should be responsive to public needs and desires for information. In addition, public information activities should be coordinated among the various state agencies and department to ensure an economical, timely, and accurate flow of information.

Objective

The objective of this program is to provide comprehensive information services to the public and the news media. Coordination activities and common services provided by the Office of Information Services are intended to improve the quality of government information services, increase efficiency of operations and eliminate costly duplication and waste.

Output

The office plans and programs to provide common services to agencies and departments; professional development opportunities for state information officers; assistance to state agencies and departments with the development and operation of their information programs; assistance to news media in obtaining accurate information in a timely manner from agencies and departments.

Authority

The Office of Information Services was established by Executive Order 39-73 of the Governor.

General Description

This program was formerly funded entirely by reimbursements from the Business and Transportation, Health and Welfare, Resources, and Agriculture and Services Agencies. The program has proven to be an effective agent in providing information services to the various state agencies and will be supported by appropriation in the budget year.

Workload Information

During the initial operation of the office, it was determined that there was a need for additional clerical help on an intermittent basis and that funds were available from salary savings. The position was administratively established during the current year and is proposed as a new position in the budget year.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	–	7	7	–	$117,348	$119,158
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(2,761)	(1,806)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	896	2,076
Proposed new positions	–	0.5	1	–	3,892	6,120
Totals, Adjustments	–	0.5	1	–	$4,788	$8,196
Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	7.5	8	–	$122,136	$127,354
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	13,100	14,400
Totals, Personal Services	–	7.5	8	–	$135,236	$141,754
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				–	$10,694	$11,085
Printing				–	200	208
Communications				–	36,278	39,181
Travel—in-state				–	8,000	8,320
Travel—out-of-state				–	600	624
Consultant and professional services				–	38,910	40,835
Facilities—operation				–	9,160	9,527
Equipment				–	500	525
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				–	$104,342	$110,305
Totals, Expenditures				–	$239,578	$252,059
Reimbursements—other				–	*–239,578*	–
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				–	–	$252,059

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF INFORMATION SERVICES—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$252,059
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	$252,059

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	–	7	7	–	$117,348	$119,158
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
Asst chief, info services to info serv coordinator I	–	(1)	(1)	–	406	696
Sr steno to program Secty	–	(1)	(1)	–	490	1,380
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–	–	$896	$2,076
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Temporary help	–	0.5	1	486–592	3,892	6,120
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	–	7.5	8	–	$122,136	$127,354

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Program Objectives

The program objectives of this office are:

1. To plan for and provide guidance and assistance to state and local agencies in preparing for the most effective use of federal, state, and local resources to save lives and reduce property losses during emergencies and to expedite recovery from their effects.

2. To assist state agencies, local governments, and the general public by providing and/or arranging, through the mutual aid system, for resources and services to mitigate the effects of emergencies.

3. To administer federal programs through which the state, its political subdivisions, and affected individuals may receive appropriate services, materials, supplies, equipment, or funds for the purpose of coping with emergencies or mitigating their effects; to ensure their effective utilization; and to provide for the accountability thereof.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Emergency mutual aid services	$22,416,549	$29,645,283	$33,453,690
II. Administration—distributed to other programs	(448,719)	(457,969)	(476,905)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$22,416,549	$29,645,283	$33,453,690
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–799,691*	*–943,788*	*–378,614*
Other	*–321,902*	*–1,103,919*	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$21,294,956	$27,597,576	$33,075,076
General Fund	*1,046,300*	*1,685,900*	*1,406,196*
Federal funds	*774,143*	*910,683*	*1,080,167*
Federal funds (Local Assistance)	*19,474,513*	*25,000,993*	*30,588,713*
Personnel man-years	121.2	133.4	115.3

I. EMERGENCY MUTUAL AID SERVICES

Need

To make maximum effective use of all available resources, both material and personnel, to save lives and protect property of the citizens of the state in the event of national emergency or natural or man-made disaster.

Objectives

To achieve and maintain operational readiness at all levels of government to quickly respond to emergency situations, including provision of mutual aid to jurisdictions whose resources and services are overextended in a disaster situation.

Authority

Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program cost	96.3	109.1	109.3	$22,416,549	$29,491,994	$35,341,022
Workload adjustments	–	–0.9	–20	–	153,289	–1,887,332
Totals, Emergency Mutual Aid Services	96.3	108.2	89.3	$22,416,549	$29,645,283	$33,453,690
General Fund				*1,046,300*	*1,685,900*	*1,406,196*
Federal funds				*774,143*	*910,683*	*1,080,167*
Local Assistance (Federal funds)				*19,474,513*	*25,000,993*	*30,588,713*
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*799,691*	*943,788*	*378,614*
Other				*321,902*	*1,103,919*	–
Program Elements:						
A. Provision and coordination of mutual aid	20.7	21	21.1	$19,907,347	$25,421,098	$31,069,765
B. Development and utilization of emergency communications systems	18.2	19.3	15.3	582,618	2,257,215	695,654
C. Development and implementation of emergency plans	38.8	52.2	43.4	1,350,486	1,354,270	1,085,315
D. Management and maintenance of state mutual aid resources	18.6	15.7	9.5	576,098	612,700	602,956

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES—Continued

I. EMERGENCY MUTUAL AID SERVICES—Continued

A. Provision and Coordination of Mutual Aid

The agency maintains operating centers at headquarters and each of the six mutual aid regions. Only four can be categorized as fallout-protected facilities, while three of these locations are on standby basis only. The centers accommodate state and local personnel who have emergency assignments during mutual aid operations, are varyingly equipped with communications facilities, and are the focal point through which intelligence is gathered for the Governor and his staff, emergency information disseminated to the affected areas, operations coordinated, and mutual aid assistance provided.

Specialized equipment, made available by the state to local governments in support of mutual aid agreements, includes fire pumpers, communications vehicles, portable radio transceivers, police support equipment, and aluminum pipe. The state maintains and controls a stock of federally provided radiological detection equipment strategically positioned throughout the state under the protective custody of selected state agencies and local jurisdictions.

The office also administers federal programs that provide funding for disaster relief and contributions for civil defense equipment and for personnel and administrative expenses, and coordinates the federal surplus property program for local civil defense organizations.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Mutual aid equipment resources dispatched (fire, rescue, law enforcement, and communications)	3,390	4,500	5,100
Law enforcement intelligence (interviews, exchanges, and direct liaison)	3,000	3,000	3,200
Federal Matching Funds for Personnel and Administrative Expenses:			
Federal funds disbursed	$2,102,616	$3,180,729	$3,626,031
Federal Contributions for Civil Defense Equipment and Training:			
Federal funds disbursed	$1,200,210	$1,320,264	$1,462,682
Federal Surplus Property for Civil Defense Purposes:			
Acquisition cost of property donated	$6,011,838	$5,282,321	$5,652,083
Federal Disaster Relief:			
Federal funds disbursed	$16,171,687	$20,500,000	$25,500,000

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$19,907,347	$25,421,098	$31,069,765
Local assistance	*19,474,513*	*25,000,993*	*30,588,713*
State operations	*432,834*	*420,105*	*481,052*
Personnel man-years	20.7	21	21.1

Workload Information

The effect of changes in federal disaster relief legislation since the San Fernando earthquake has resulted in a large increase in the agency's responsibility in approving projects covering restoration or replacement of public facilities. Necessary geologic studies, engineering evaluation and code changes have delayed approval on seven projects with an estimated cost (federal reimbursement) in excess of $120,000,000.

During fiscal year 1972–73 a major disaster was proclaimed by both the Governor and the President as a result of severe storms and flooding in Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Luis Obispo and Marin Counties and the City of South San Francisco. At the Governor's request, the President also invoked Section 221 of Public Law 91-606 to provide federal assistance in an effort to assist the state and local agencies of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties in reducing the extreme fire hazard in the East Bay hills, which resulted from the hard freeze of December 1972.

In addition, the Governor issued proclamations of a state of emergency in 12 counties as a result of droughts, floods, high tides, freeze, and the Roseville fires and explosions. The Director of OES has concurred in 23 local emergency proclamations to establish eligibility under the State Natural Disaster Assistance Act.

This agency must be prepared to cope with the continuous workload generated by these emergencies.

In order to provide adequate mutual aid fire system coverage in the southern California area, one additional fire coordinator position is budgeted. This position will relate to the 321 local fire departments in 14 counties presently partially serviced by 1 fire coordinator.

B. Development and Utilization of Emergency Communications Systems

The California terminal of the National Warning System, located in the headquarters building of the Office of Emergency Services and extending to 25 key warning points throughout the state, was planned and installed by the federal Defense Civil Preparedness Agency. The state and local governments are responsible for bringing the system to local level.

A local government radio system using state microwave facilities provides a communications tie with local governments and selected state agencies for primary direction and control purposes in disaster situations.

A fire services radio network provides a fire emergency communications system for interdepartmental communications during mutual aid operations.

Since the installation of the Department of Justice California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, the intercity law radio network serves as backup for CLETS and the National Warning System.

Interstate emergency communications are provided through federal DCPA's national radio communications equipment.

A private line teletype system is maintained that interconnects six of the Office of Emergency Services (OES) regional operating centers, the Governor's emergency operating center, and the OES headquarters.

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES—Continued

I. EMERGENCY MUTUAL AID SERVICES—Continued

B. Development and Utilization of Emergency Communications Systems—Continued

A second closed teletype system provides interagency communications between the Department of Justice, Military Department, Highway Patrol, Governor's office, and Office of Emergency Services.

The agency also participates in and utilizes the state microwave system.

To provide the OES Operations Center with intercom and recording capability during emergency situations, $2,000 is budgeted for a simple multichannel recording unit.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State Warning System: Counties being served	52	54	54
Local Government Network: Counties being served	52	52	52
County/city jurisdictions with compatible equipment	22	22	22
Intercity Law Network: Counties being served	52	52	52
County/city jurisdictions with compatible equipment	123	123	123
Mutual aid regions where OES has operational capability	6	6	6

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$582,618	$2,257,215	$695,654
Personnel man-years	18.2	19.3	15.3

Workload Information

The existing statewide law enforcement communications net is a mixed system of obsolete equipment, owned in part by the counties and in part by the state, with limited traffic capacity and great unreliability. It is vulnerable to natural disaster and man-made interference, which makes necessary a voice-secure radio system to provide interdepartmental law enforcement communications during emergency situations, to provide for the execution of law enforcement mutual aid.

Replacement of this system has been initiated in 1973–74 with funds in the amount of $1,529,260 for the first year. $1,100,656 of these funds are shown as "Reimbursements—other" from the California Council on Criminal Justice and the remaining $484,604 from the General Fund. Second year funds, amounting to $83,000 ($10,000 General Fund) are included for project continuation. The $73,000 received through CCCJ has been reflected as Federal funds in the budget year to more accurately describe their source.

C. Development and Implementation of Emergency Plans

This element's objectives are: to review and revise, on a current operational basis, the Governor's orders and regulations, the state emergency plan and supporting plans, and community emergency plans, to assist state agencies and local governments in the preparation of emergency plans to ensure consistency in planning at all levels of government, and to maintain and update emergency operating manuals and assist in the preparation of subject matter for training courses and test exercises.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State plans and supporting plans	Review all and revise 5	Revise 5	Revise 5
Governor's war emergency orders; executive and administrative orders	Issue 5	Review all	Revise 5
California Community Emergency Planning projects (county) completed or in process	57 *	Update 9	58 * Update 10
State–local planning and training activities	710	†	†
Emergency exercises, training courses, and conferences	430	140 †	250 *
Local plans and annexes (467 jurisdictions, 275 active)	Review 158 plans and 275 annexes	Review 158 plans and 275 annexes	Review 158 plans and 275 annexes
Inundation maps	–	200	550
Evacuation plans	–	210	300
Onsite assistance	Develop program and procedures. 17 exercises	San Diego Co. and 14 cities. 4 bay area pilot workshops. † exercises	40 city workshops—9 county, 2 region. † exercises

* Cumulative

† Additional output contingent upon federally funded contracts being renegotiated.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$1,350,486	$1,354,270	$1,085,315
Personnel man-years	38.8	52.2	43.4

Workload Information

The Office of Emergency Services provides support to state agencies and local governments in a continuing effort to update, revise and modernize emergency plans.

1. A significant responsibility was assigned to this agency by Ch. 780, Stats. 1972, as amended by Ch. 762, Stats. 1973. It will be necessary to complete the surveys of smaller dams to determine whether or not an inundation map is required, and notify the owners to maintain contact with approximately 500 owners notified of the requirement since April 27, 1973, and with their engineers, in order to provide guidance concerning the preparation of maps; to examine in greater detail approximately 800 inundation maps to determine whether such maps properly delineate potential flood zones in the event of dam failure; to approve recommended revisions of such maps; to designate potential danger areas below dams; to develop guidance for local jurisdictions to use as a basis for determining procedures for the evacuation and control of populated areas below such dams; to coordinate the local evacuation planning effort when several counties and cities are affected by a large area of inundation; to review emergency procedures adopted by local public safety agencies and make recommendations regarding the adequacy of such procedures; and to report to the Legislature on such plans on or before the fifth day of the 1974 Regular Session.

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES—Continued

I. EMERGENCY MUTUAL AID SERVICES—Continued

C. Development and Implementation of Emergency Plans—Continued

It is necessary to continue 1.5 staff planner positions at the associate level during the budget year. The contract with the department of Water Resources for engineering assistance for review of inundation maps submitted to dam owners will be increased to provide for the review of approximately 550 maps during the 1974–75 fiscal year.

2. The earthquake planning project initiated last year is nearing completion in the nine bay area counties, and the Los Angeles area effort has begun. This federally funded contract is scheduled for completion by the end of July 1974. The contract provides for development of resource listings and planning and operations guides for city, county, and regional levels. These guides will then be specifically tailored to each jurisdiction through a workshop process which is to be accomplished as part of the Onsite assistance process (see paragraph 3). Once personalized, the guide becomes the jurisdiction's earthquake response plan.

To assure that the state will be able to implement the planning guidance developed by the project staff, the senior planner and clerk-typist II will be retained during the budget year in the San Francisco Bay area (OES Region II) and a senior planner will be employed in the Los Angeles-Orange Counties area (OES Region I) in lieu of an associate planner budgeted during the 1973–74 fiscal year. A clerk-typist II position will provide additional clerical support for on-going regional activities which cover practically all program elements over a year's time.

3. Onsite Assistance is a new joint federal-state-local effort to improve the preparedness posture of a jurisdiction to respond to any emergency situation. The process includes determination of a jurisdiction's operational deficiencies, by exercises, workshops, surveys, and interviews, and the subsequent adoption of a workplan for deficiency correction. The onsite assistance process will be used to assist local jurisdictions in development of their earthquake response plans, as well as evacuation plans for areas subject to inundation due to dam failure.

D. Management and Maintenance of State Resources

The state has procured a stock of disaster-oriented equipment which has been prepositioned throughout the state. For effective response, this equipment must be maintained in good operating condition at all times, inventoried, and tested on a regular schedule. A replacement schedule for obsolete and wornout equipment to maintain consistent standards of performance has been programmed.

1. The agency is continuing with a replacement program in connection with state fire pumpers, of which a state pool is available for dispatch in critical situations, at a level of five for the current year and five for the proposed budget year.

2. OES has five mobile communications units for movement and onsite control of state and local agency fire and rescue apparatus responding to major emergencies throughout the state. These five units are the only ones of their kind in the state, and are capable of operating on any and/or all of the many fire radio frequencies. It is also proposed to replace 1 fire communications van and drive unit which is 20 years old.

3. Items scheduled for replacement during the budget year also include 10 portable radio transceivers for law enforcement support, which have been surveyed as a result of loss in operations or will be phased out during the replacement cycle.

4. The on-going program of replacing the aging law enforcement mobile command posts will be continued during the budget year for one such unit at a cost of $12,000. The unit to be replaced is a 1953 model.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State and Local Fire and Law Enforcement resources:			
Inspections and inventories completed	1,250	1,350	1,490
Radiation Detection Instrument Kits (3 Instruments):			
On loan to federal, state, and local agencies	14,359	14,600	15,000
Instrument kits services and exchanged	4,796	5,500	6,000
Input	**1972–73**	**1973–74**	**1974–75**
Expenditures	$576,098	$612,700	$602,956
Personnel man-years	18.6	15.7	9.5

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES—Continued

II. ADMINISTRATION

Need

To provide a systematic process of program development, management, and administration, to assure the achievement of program objectives.

Objectives

To provide leadership and policy determination in the conduct of emergency activities throughout the state.

To provide internal guidance and control to the management of the agency's functions.

To supply office services and administrative support for day-to-day agency operations.

General Description

The following organizational units are group under the heading of administration:

Executive: Responsible for adoption of depa mental policy, direction of on-going programs, a organizational administration.

Personnel and Office Management: Personnel, f cal administration, accounting, and office services a combined in this section.

Workload Information

Included in the budget proposal is 1 Stenograph II position to assist with necessary clerical activiti for the director and his staff.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Administration	24.9	25.2	26	$448,719	$457,969	$476,905
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Emergency mutual aid services				–448,719	–457,969	–476,905
Net Totals, Administration				–	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	121.2	136.3	136.3	$1,491,332	$1,749,178	$1,784,668
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(12,616)	(15,870)	(16,901)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–0.9	–28.5	–	–47,949	–373,246
Proposed new positions	–	–	9.5	–	–	112,809
Totals, Adjustments	–	–0.9	–19	–	–$47,949	–$260,437
Totals, Salaries and Wages	121.2	135.4	117.3	$1,491,332	$1,701,229	$1,524,231
Estimated salary savings	–	*–2*	*–2*	–	*–22,500*	*–23,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	121.2	133.4	115.3	$1,491,332	$1,678,729	$1,501,231
Staff benefits	–	–	–	241,266	245,675	222,081
Totals, Personal Services	121.2	133.4	115.3	$1,732,598	$1,924,404	$1,723,312
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$265,463	$274,700	$352,568
Printing				2,094	4,000	4,000
Communications				104,353	122,330	126,125
Travel—in-state				81,111	89,000	97,900
Travel—out-of-state				4,398	3,000	3,500
Consultant and professional services				476,247	460,659	194,000
Data processing				1,518	3,972	4,000
Facilities operations				88,937	109,044	107,400
Equipment				185,317	1,653,181	252,172
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$1,209,438	$2,719,886	$1,141,665
Totals, Expenditures				$2,942,036	$4,644,290	$2,864,977
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–799,691*	*–943,788*	*–378,614*
Other				*–321,902*	*–1,103,919*	–
Net Expenditures				$1,820,443	$2,596,583	$2,486,363
General Fund				*1,046,300*	*1,685,900*	*1,406,196*
Federal funds				*774,143*	*910,683*	*1,080,167*

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$1,006,451	$1,637,396	$1,406,196
Allocation for salary increase	59,863	48,504	–
Allocation for health benefits	2,068	–	–
Totals Available	$1,068,382	$1,685,900	$1,406,196
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–22,082	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,046,300	$1,685,900	$1,406,196
Federal Funds			
Federal grants	$774,143	$910,683	$1,080,167
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$1,820,443	$2,596,583	$2,486,363

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$509	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Disaster relief	$16,171,687	$20,500,000	$25,500,000
Matching funds to local governments for personnel and administrative expenses	2,102,616	3,180,729	3,626,031
Matching funds to local governments for civil defense equipment and training	1,200,210	1,320,264	1,462,682
Totals, Local Assistance *(Federal funds)*	$19,474,513	$25,000,993	$30,588,713

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Federal Funds

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Grants (expenditures)	$19,474,513	$25,000,993	$30,588,713

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	121.2	136.3	136.3	$1,491,332	$1,749,178	$1,784,668
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
Training asst to jr staff analyst	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	(–2,436)	(–2,532)
Adm trainee to jr staff analyst	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	(456)	(456)
Sr steno to supvng steno I	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	(304)	(712)
Acctg off II to acctg off III	–	(1)	(1)	–	696	696
Community Shelter Program:				SALARY RANGE		
Program/regional mgr	–	–0.7	–1	1,317–1,603	–13,844	–19,236
Assoc demographic analyst	–	–1	–1	1,138–1,383	–16,134	–16,596
Sr emergency operations planner	–	2	2	1,196–1,453	31,788	32,484
Emerg services coordinator II	–	–2	–2	1,084–1,317	–31,608	–31,608
Drafting aid II	–	–1	–1	651–791	–7,812	–7,812
Fallout Shelter Survey:						
Asst fallout shelter analyst	–	–4	–4	959–1,166	–51,762	–54,730
Engng aid II	–	6	6	651–791	54,880	56,008
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	484–589	–5,956	–6,264
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Planning and Operations Division:						
Emerg services coordinator II	–	–	–2	1,084–1,317	–	–30,852
Coordinator, communications	–	–	–1	1,031–1,254	–	–13,008
Steno II	–	–	–1	522–635	–	–6,744
Region I & VI:						
Assoc planner	–	–	–1	1,138–1,383	–	–14,196
Temporary help	–	–	–0.5	–	–	–3,774

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Reduction in Authorized Positions—Continued						
Region II:						
Sr planner	–	–	–1	1,383–1,682	–	–17,268
Clk-typist II	–	–	–1	484–589	–	–6,264
Contract Section:						
Earthquake Contingency Planning:						
Program/regional mgr II	–	–	–1	1,453–1,767	–	–21,204
Sr emergency operations planner	–	–	–2	1,196–1,453	–	–34,732
Sr steno	–	–	–1	605–734	–	–7,806
Steno II	–	–	–1	522–635	–	–7,620
Clk-typist	–	–	–1	484–589	–	–6,264
Radiological Instrument Study Contract:						
Clk-typist II	–	–0.2	–1	484–589	–1,707	–7,008
Radiological Instrument Maint Contract:						
Radiological maint off	–	–0.6	–1	1,196–1,453	–11,576	–17,388
Radiological trng off	–	–0.6	–1	1,138–1,383	–8,860	–13,644
Radiological instrument tech II	–	–1.2	–2	915–1,111	–17,776	–26,664
Inspector	–	–2.4	–4	915–1,111	–35,552	–53,328
Radiological instrument tech I	–	–1.2	–2	791–959	–15,344	–23,016
Laborer	–	–0.6	–1	635–700	–5,600	–8,400
Clk-typist II	–	–0.6	–1	484–589	–4,652	–7,008
Positions Established:						
California Council on Criminal Justice, CRACLE:						
Coordinator, communications	–	1	–	1,031–1,254	12,961	–
Steno II	–	1	–	522–735	6,420	–
Law Enforcement Radio Systems Contract:						
Coordinator, communications	–	1	–	1,031–1,254	12,696	–
Steno II	–	1	–	522–635	6,744	–
Disaster Plan Maint. Contract:						
Emerg services coordinator II	–	1	–	1,084–1,317	15,804	–
Radiological Systems Study:						
Emerg services coordinator II	–	1	–	1,084–1,317	13,992	–
Clk-typist II	–	0.2	–	484–589	1,707	–
Film Production Contract:						
Emerg services coordinator II	–	1	–	1,084–1,317	15,804	–
Steno II	–	1	–	522–635	6,744	–
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–0.9	–28.5	–	–$47,949	–$373,246
Proposed New Positions:						
Executive:						
Steno II	–	–	1	522–635	–	6,774
Planning and Operations Division:						
Emergency services coordinator II [a]	–	–	1.5	1,144–1,390	–	25,010
Coordinator, communications [b]	–	–	1	1,089–1,324	–	14,065
Steno II [b]	–	–	1	522–635	–	7,476
Fire and Rescue Division:						
Coordinator, fire	–	–	1	1,089–1,324	–	13,053
Region I and VI:						
Sr emergency operations planner [b]	–	–	1	1,196–1,453	–	15,140
Clk-typist II [b]	–	–	1	484–589	–	6,286
Region II:						
Sr emergency operations planner [c]	–	–	1	1,260–1,533	–	18,396
Clk-typist II [c]	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,609
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	9.5	–	–	$112,809
Totals, Adjustments	–	–0.9	–19	–	–$47,949	–$260,437
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	121.2	135.4	117.3	$1,491,332	$1,701,229	$1,524,231

[a] One position will terminate on 12/31/74 and one position will terminate 6/30/75.
[b] These positions will terminate 6/30/76.
[c] These positions will terminate 6/30/75.

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Office of Planning and Research	$1,191,865	$3,395,097	$3,771,515
General Fund	*88,115*	*544,121*	*822,526*
Federal funds	*1,103,750*	*2,850,976*	*2,948,989*
Personnel man-years	9.3	62	63.9

Need

There is a need to provide: (1) A state governmental framework for cooperation, communication, and coordination among all units of government (national, state, and local) in order to increase the responsiveness of governmental agencies to problems that affect more than one unit or level of government; (2) Positive guidelines for state and local governments to more effectively manage our social, economic, and environmental resources, as well as overall coordination of governmental land use and planning activities; (3) State technical financial assistance to metropolitan areas, cities, counties, and Indian communities to effectively plan for their local areas; (4) More intensive background research on the complex issues besetting the state in a rapidly changing environment for primary direction toward the Governor, his cabinet, and the Legislature as required by statute.

Objectives

The basic objectives of the Office of Planning and Research are to effectively function as staff to the Governor and cabinet and to develop plans to assist them in carrying out their responsibilities in determining statewide goals and policies, and their implementation.

Specific objectives for 1974–75 include:

1. To develop policies to more effectively manage resources and to promote the improvement of the quality of physical, human, and economic development in the state in a manner that will enhance the quality of the natural and human environment.

2. To coordinate all state departmental land use planning activities.

3. To coordinate the development and operation of a statewide environmental monitoring system.

4. To insure that critical plans and proposals are consistent with the state's energy, environmental and land use goals and policies.

5. To develop techniques for guiding development in areas of statewide significance and critical concern.

6. To render technical and financial assistance to local governments and Indian communities so as to improve the local planning process.

7. To conduct comprehensive data collection and analysis to increase the number of alternatives available to governmental decisionmakers.

Reorganization

As directed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, the budgets of the Office of Planning and Research, the Council on Intergovernmental Relations, and the Office of Intergovernmental Management were consolidated into the Office of Planning and Research, effective July 1, 1973. The position of Executive Secretary of the Council on Intergovernmental Relations was deleted. The Director of the Office of Planning and Research was appointed as director of the consolidated agency.

Reorganization has also allowed the consolidation of (1) research-related activities and personnel into one office; (2) technical assistance and planning grants to local government into one office; (3) statewide planning, state agency coordination and the State Clearinghouse into one office, permitting a more unified data management system.

Output

The State Clearinghouse

Nearly all applications by state and local agencies for federal grants must be first sent to the State Clearinghouse for review and comment, prior to being forwarded to the federal government. The State Clearinghouse itself does not review or comment, but instead circulates the "grant applications" to all state agencies which affect or might be affected by the proposed project. The comments of these state agencies are then collected, summarized, and forwarded, together with the application by the clearinghouse to the federal government. The normal turnaround time is one week between receipt of the application and transmittal to the federal government. A total of 3,305 such applications were processed during 1972–73, as compared with 1,335 during 1971.

Data from grant applications and awards is entered into a state computer which then provides timely information which is distributed in printed report form to all state and local agencies each quarter, and which is available at any time upon request of a state or local agency by computer printout.

Certain environmental impact reports are also transmitted to the State Clearinghouse for review and comment by state agencies. A total of 1,324 such reports were processed during 1972–73, as compared with 345 during 1971.

$59,000 of in-kind funds were generated by other state agencies as a match for that portion of the Office of Planning and Research budget with supports the State Clearinghouse.

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH—Continued

Community Assistance

All federal "701" grants to cities, counties, and Indian communities under 50,000 population to assist them in the preparation of their general plans are channeled through the Office of Planning and Research. These federal funds amount to $800,000 in 1974–75 and are matched by approximately $400,000 in local in-kind. Planners in the community assistance section analyze the plans produced by these local agencies to assure (1) conformance with state and federal regulations, and (2) that the stated goals of the original grant application have actually been met. Community assistance staff also render technical assistance to local agencies with regard to general plan preparation and planning grant applications. About 25 localities are funded each year.

This section has also initiated "integrated grant administration" on a pilot basis. This project is designed to simplify state administration of federal grants.

The Council on Intergovernmental Relations, staffed by this section, conducted data-gathering hearings throughout the state during 1972 and 1973. The Governor's Local Government Reform Task Force is utilizing this and other data to determine its recommendations on local government reform, which are due January 1, 1974.

As required by statute, guidelines for local government general plans were drafted by this section and were adopted by the council after several public hearings throughout the state.

A survey of the status and scope of local planning in California was also completed and distributed.

State Planning

Revised, adopted, and final version of environmental goals and policies report.

Development of an environmental resource data file which incorporates environmental data from goals report.

It is proposed that in 1973–74 this data file will be interfaced with State Clearinghouse operation.

Survey of prime agriculture lands was completed and report to be published in 1973–74.

Work on alternative California futures was begun in 1972–73 and will be completed in 1973–74. This is a comparative analysis of the impact of alternative population levels and distributions on environmental goals and policies in areas of statewide critical concern.

Completed a socioeconomic evaluation of impact of environmental goals and policies.

During 1974–75, the Office of Planning and Research will pass through $357,000 in federal grant funds to other state agencies and consultants for assistance in policy development and state planning projects.

It is also anticipated that the research and policy development section will provide staff support to the cabinet as well as provide a mechanism for making scientific research and technology data available to state and local government. This section will also undertake research projects funded by federal grants other than those made by HUD, for the cabinet. $108,000 of General Fund money which has been earmarked for this purpose will fund the science and technology staff.

The Energy Planning Council considers and recommends specific energy policies, programs, and projects to the Governor. Council staff establishes and maintains liaison with industry and other private sector organizations, local, state, and federal agencies with regard to energy supply and use and the consequences thereof. In addition, information is gathered on projected energy needs, consumption, conservation measures, and the environmental implications of various development and use alternatives. The Council and staff will also serve as a gatherer and clearing house on energy-related information, disseminating such information to all parties concerned, including the public. It is intended to identify duplication of effort and gaps in effort at all levels, and recommend overall energy efforts to achieve maximum effectiveness.

Authority

Government Code Section 12035 through 12038, 34207 through 34219, 65013 through 65049. Health and Safety Code 36100 through 36103. Business and Professions Code 11550, Governor's Executive Order R42-73, R43-73 and R44-73.

General Description

The Office of Planning and Research is for the most part funded on an approximately two-thirds matching basis by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. An annual budget, called an "Overall Program Design" (or OPD) is submitted annually to HUD for their approval, in concert with the state budget submitted to the Legislature. As a result, any change made by either entity must be correspondingly reflected in the budget under consideration by the other entity.

Total federal funds anticipated by Office of Planning and Research for 1974–75 amount to $2,948,989. Total estimated in-kind expenditures by state and local agencies on all Office of Planning and Research sponsored activities in 1974–75 will be $1,020,687.

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH—Continued

Work Load Information

During December 1973, the Energy Planning Council was created by Governor's Executive Order R43-73. Thirteen new positions were administratively established during 1973–74 and are proposed for continuation during 1974–75. Administrative and budget support is to be provided by the Office of Planning and Research. To support this activity $75,000 was allocated from the Emergency Fund and an additional $50,000 from the Emergency Fund is provided in the annual deficiency bill and $56,749 in HUD funds were requested. A budget of $292,188 is proposed for 1974–75 for the Energy Planning Council.

As part of the reorganization, the Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management staff and budget was merged with the Office of Planning and Research by Governor's Executive Order R44-73. A total of 8.4 positions and $889,342 in federal funds were transferred in 1973–74 and 7.4 are proposed at $1,175,473 ($41,928 General Fund) for continuation in 1974–75.

To continue improving the utilization of science and technology by the state, 3 additional staff positions, 1 professional and 2 clerical, are proposed. The professional position will coordinate the office's science and technology research and development activities with other state agencies and serve as a liaison with federal/state/local governments, universities and the private sector on scientific matters.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	9.3	40.5	40.5	$140,875	$530,886	$548,650
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(13,152)	(16,325)	(18,085)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	8.5	7.4	–	63,534	100,118
Proposed new positions	–	13	16	–	115,383	265,518
Totals, Salaries and Wages	9.3	62	63.9	$140,875	$709,803	$914,286
Staff benefits	–	–	–	10,252	68,006	107,374
Totals, Personal Services	9.3	62	63.9	$151,127	$777,809	$1,021,660

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT			
General expense	$7,407	$148,558	$144,203
Communications	3,317	29,451	41,632
Travel—in-state	4,704	47,561	54,224
Travel—out-of-state	1,895	9,533	17,000
Consultant and professional services	12,128	551,870	584,234
Data processing	–	116,658	54,000
Facilities Operation	7,768	46,761	55,994
Printing	–	3,000	6,000
Equipment	769	4,336	3,120
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$37,988	$957,728	$960,407
Special Items of Expense:			
IPA grant program	–	647,980	1,002,448
Title VIII grant program	–	148,914	–
Totals, Expenditures	$189,115	$2,532,431	$2,984,515
Reimbursements—other	–	*–6,500*	*–13,000*
Net Expenditures	$189,115	$2,525,931	$2,971,515
General Fund	*88,115*	*544,121*	*822,526*
Federal funds	*101,000*	*1,981,810*	*2,148,989*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$117,957	$369,159	$822,526
Allocation for salary increases	6,200	47,845	–
Allocation for health benefits	154	–	–
Augmentation from Emergency Fund	–	77,117	–
Augmentation from Emergency Fund, Deficiency Bill	–	50,000	–
Totals Available	$124,311	$544,121	$822,526
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–36,196	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$88,115	$544,121	$822,526
Federal Funds			
Federal grants (expenditures)	$101,000	$1,981,810	$2,148,989
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$189,115	$2,525,931	$2,971,515

Governor's Office—Continued

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH—Continued

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General Fund	$2,332	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Grants for comprehensive planning activities	$1,002,750	$869,166	$800,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Federal Funds			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal grants	$1,002,750	$869,166	$800,000

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	9.3	40.5	40.5	$140,875	$530,886	$548,650
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Exec secty	–	0.1	–	–	2,100	–
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
Research consultant I to Chief, Office of Science and Technology	–	(1)	(1)	–	12,972	12,252
Asst Intergovernmental program analyst to adm analyst I	–	–	(1)	–	–	–
Jr staff analyst to asst intergovernmental program analyst	–	(2)	(2)	–	2,415	3,506
Sr steno to program secty	–	(1)	(1)	–	600	550
Positions Transferred from State Personnel Board:						
Temp help	–	8.4	7.4	–	45,447	83,810
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	8.5	7.4	–	$63,534	$100,118
Proposed New Positions:						
Office of Science and Technology:						
Sr intergovernmental progam analyst	–	–	1	1,489–1,810	–	19,692
Sr steno	–	–	1	638–776	–	8,448
Steno II	–	–	1	551–669	–	6,612
Energy Planning Council:						
Exec secty	–	1	1	2,379	14,274	28,548
Asst exec secty	–	1	1	1,800	10,800	21,600
Sr petroleum engr	–	1	1	1,700	10,200	20,400
Oil and gas economist	–	1	1	1,700	10,200	20,400
Engr	–	1	1	1,700	10,200	20,400
Transportation coordinator	–	1	1	1,700	10,200	20,400
Elec systems engr	–	1	1	1,700	10,200	20,400
Industrial economist	–	1	1	1,700	10,200	20,400
Environmentalist	–	1	1	1,600	9,600	19,200
Information off	–	1	1	1,202–1,460	7,587	15,174
Sr steno	–	1	1	638–776	4,722	9,444
Steno II	–	1	1	551–669	3,648	7,296
Clk-typist II	–	1	1	538–654	3,552	7,104
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	13	16	–	$115,383	$265,518
Totals, Adjustments	–	21.5	23.4	–	$178,917	$365,636
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	9.3	62	63.9	$140,875	$709,803	$914,286

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Intergovernmental assistance	$720,594	–	–
Reimbursements—other	*–13,753*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	$706,841	–	–
General Fund	*54,976*	–	–
Federal funds	*651,865*	–	–
Personnel man-years	34	–	–

In addition to providing staff work for the Council on Intergovernmental Relations, the Office of Intergovernmental Management serves four functions: 1. Acts as the state's clearinghouse for the review and coordination of state agencies committee on applications for federal funds and for the review and coordination of environmental impact statements required under federal and state law and court decisions; 2. Carries on various types of research and program development activities concerning the operation and structure of local government. This research is done in an effort to assist local and state agencies in dealing effectively with governmental problems; 3. Provides technical assistance to local jurisdictions in the areas of planning, management, intergovernmental cooperation, and in assisting them in dealing with federal and state programs; 4. Is responsible for the administration of the community planning and managment assistance program of the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. In 1972–73, the council approved and administered 29 grants to local jurisdictions under this program. In 1973–74, 25 grants were approved.

This office was consolidated into the Office of Planning and Research by the Budget Act of 1973. Current and budget year expenditures are therefore reflected under the Office of Planning and Research.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	34	–	–	$294,086	–	–
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(7,652)	–	–
Totals, Salaries and Wages	34	–	–	$294,086	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	20,357	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	34	–	–	$314,443	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$54,242	–	–
Communications				19,322	–	–
Travel—in-state				27,723	–	–
Travel—out-of-state				2,824	–	–
Consultant and professional services				232,822	–	–
Data processing				48,523	–	–
Facilities operation				18,322	–	–
Equipment				2,373	–	–
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$406,151	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$720,594	–	–
Reimbursements—other				*–13,753*	–	–
Net Expenditures				$706,841	–	–
General Fund				*54,976*	–	–
Federal funds				*651,865*	–	–

Governor's Office

OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL MANAGEMENT—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$134,163	–	–
Allocation for salary increase	5,775	–	–
Allocation for health benefit increase	440	–	–
Totals Available	$140,378	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	−85,402	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$54,976	–	–

Federal Funds

Federal grants (expenditures)	$651,865	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$706,841	–	–

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$3	–	–

COUNCIL ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Council on Intergovernmental Relations	$69,771	–	–
General Fund	*49,771*	–	–
Federal funds	*20,000*	–	–
Personnel man-years	3.5	–	–

During 1972–73 the council published a number of reports to assist local, regional and state agencies in delivering services. These reports included a series of *Revenue Sharing Fact Pact* which explain the revenue sharing proposals considered by Congress and a final report explaining the revenue sharing legislation as signed by the President. Other reports included: *Serrano vs. Priest, The Decision The Implications* which analyzed the impact of the Supreme Court's decision on school financing on local government; *California Manpower Need Study* (4 volumes) which analyzed the administrative, technical and personnel needs of local and state governments; *Conversations at Asilomar—Thoughts of Government Reform* is a synposis of a conference sponsored by the council which involved various representatives from various states which dealt with issues related to local government reform; *The State Services Handbook* which contains in summary form various state services available to local governments; *Annual Report on Model Cities* which is a report to the Governor and the Legislature on the state role in the model cities program including recommendations for improvement.

The Budget Act of 1972–73 moved the Council and the Office of Intergovernmental Management from the Lieutenant Governor's Office to the Governor's Office. In the 1973–74 Budget Act, these offices were merged under the Office of Planning and Research where they are now shown.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
TOTALS, PROGRAM	$69,771	–	–
General Fund	*49,771*	–	–
Federal funds	*20,000*	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	3.5	–	–	$54,123	–	–
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(1,426)	–	–
Totals, Salaries and Wages	3.5	–	–	$54,123	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,736	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	3.5	–	–	$57,859	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$50	–	–
Traveling—in-state				7,523	–	–
Traveling—out-of-state				1,459	–	–
Facilities operation				2,880	–	–
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$11,912	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$69,771	–	–
General Fund				*49,771*	–	–
Federal funds				*20,000*	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$47,541	–	–
Allocation for salary increase	2,671	–	–
Allocation for health benefits increase	66	–	–
Total Available	$50,278	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–507	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$49,771	–	–
Federal Funds			
Federal grants	$20,000	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$69,771	–	–

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	$316,780	$412,919	$445,879
Personnel man-years	14.3	22	22

Need

To provide continuity of leadership and to administer an increasing number of programs statutorially and administratively assigned to the Lieutenant Governor.

Objectives

The Lieutenant Governor must continuously be prepared to assume the duties of the chief executive in the absence from the state or disability of the Governor.

In order to coordinate and centralize the program objectives and activities designated to the Lieutenant Governor, support the Governor's Cabinet system for reviewing and establishing statewide policy and meet the increasing public service demands, the proposed budget is required.

Authority

Constitution, Article V, Sections 9 and 10, Article IX, Section 9, and Governor's Executive Order No. R-43-73.

General Description

The office of the Lieutenant Governor budgets the salary and expenses for his staff.

The workload can be separated into four main activities: (1) General office services including financial and personnel control, meetings, appearances and travel, and personal correspondence. (2) Public requests for assistance and communication with the public. (3) General government involving the Lieutenant Governor's position on the Governor's Cabinet, the requirement to perform the duties of the state's chief executive during the Governor's absence, his position as President of the State Senate and his chairmanship of commissions and task forces to which he is designated by the Governor. (4) Membership on the board of regents, the trustees of the state colleges, and the statutory boards and commissions of which he is chairman or a member.

Public Assistance: Citizens throughout the state constantly turn to the Lieutenant Governor for assistance and to express their reactions regarding state government problems, policies and proposed actions. As an elected constitutional officer and second in command in state government, the office receives thousands of letters and phone calls each month. While many citizen complaints are referred directly to operating departments for assistance, many others seeking assistance on the myriad issues of concern to the citizens at any one time require research by his staff to establish sound positions.

General Government: The Lieutenant Governor's role as next in succession to the Governor and as the state's chief executive in the Governor's absence demands his attendance at meetings of the Governor's Cabinet, related meetings of the Governor's senior staff, budget preparation and legislative program sessions and meetings of executive commissions and task forces of which he is chairman or a participating member, and all of these require staff attendance and preparatory work.

Because of his role as President of the State Senate and his membership on so many boards and commissions, the Lieutenant Governor is the only member of Cabinet who has many scheduling conflicts with these meetings. In his absence the Lieutenant Governor is always represented by a member of his staff.

Boards and Commissions: He presides as President of the Senate during its sessions. He is a Regent of the University of California and a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University System. He is a member of the Governor's Cabinet, serves as chairman of the Commission of the Californias, the Commission for Economic Development, the Governor's Energy Planning Council and the Governor's Task Force on Narcotics Enforcement.

He is a member of the State Lands Commission, the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, the Council on Intergovernmental Relations, the California Emergency Council and the State Reciprocity Commission. He is the chairman of the National Association of Lieutenant Governors.

The Lieutenant Governor has been designated the responsible party for coordinating functions of several statewide activities and preparing recommendations to the cabinet regarding the policies and programs for agriculture, science and technology, local government reform, space shuttle and related aerospace programs.

Workload Information

Accomplishment of the approved activities of the office requires the continual management of general office services including financial management, budgeting, coordination of clerical services, personnel records and payroll preparation. Also required is research for remarks by the Lieutenant Governor and a vast amount of clerical work associated with the scheduling of his appearances. Accomplishment of these necessary functions by presently authorized personnel on a collateral basis has resulted in excessive overtime, less than satisfactory performance and undue turnover of personnel. Two positions have been added in the current year and are proposed new in the budget year to enable the Lieutenant Governor to carry out the responsibilities assigned him.

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	14.3	20	20	$202,402	$268,354	$275,431
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(5,148)	(6,875)	(7,077)
Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	2	2	–	9,960	20,418
Totals, Salaries and Wages	14.3	22	22	$202,402	$278,314	$295,849
Staff benefits	–	–	–	20,750	35,052	39,659
Totals, Personal Services	14.3	22	22	$223,152	$313,366	$335,508
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$15,016	$19,666	$23,007
Communications				18,573	25,115	27,100
Traveling—in-state				10,315	13,940	16,775
Traveling—out-of-state				4,605	5,900	6,400
Facilities operation				14,112	15,371	16,139
Consultant and professional services				30,741	18,011	20,450
Equipment				266	1,550	500
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$93,628	$99,553	$110,371
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$316,780	$412,919	$445,879

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$335,163	$401,912	$445,879
Allocation for salary increase	14,942	11,007	–
Totals Available	$350,105	$412,919	$445,879
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–33,325	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$316,780	$412,919	$445,879

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	14.3	20	20	$202,402	$268,354	$275,431
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:				SALARY RANGE		
Adm asst II	–	1	1	$1,138–1,383	$6,828	$13,998
Steno II	–	1	1	522–666	3,132	6,420
Totals, Adjustments	–	2	2	–	$9,960	$20,418
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	14.3	22	22	$202,402	$278,314	$295,849

COMMISSION OF THE CALIFORNIAS

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Commission of the Californias *(General Fund)*	$40,732	$45,904	$46,801
Personnel man-years	2.2	2	2

Need

The well-being of California is inevitably affected by economic, social and political developments in the contiguous Mexican state and territory comprising the Peninsula of Baja California. Despite the many happy examples of mutual understanding and cooperation, there are powerful factors of language, social organization, and custom that can be troublesome if neglected and highly rewarding if properly recognized and explored. The need for the latter is obvious especially considering the continually increasing number of Californians who travel in Baja California and the relationship of events in Mexico, particularly along the border, to the people of California.

Objective

The objective of the commission is to cooperate with similar commissions representing the State of Baja California and the Territory of Baja California Sur, for the development of favorable economic and cultural relations with these entities.

Commission of the Californias—Continued

Output

The commission has held three successful conferences on drug abuse, attended by American and Mexican experts in education, public health and law enforcement. The commission actively continues in this field and is currently revising its compendium of the drug laws. This compendium, the first of its kind, is issued in English and Spanish. It provides schools, law enforcement, public health and "street" agencies in Mexico and the United States with an awareness of drug laws in both countries. Last year, the commission secured furniture and office equipment for the first drug clinic established in Baja California. Due to the heavy caseload of this successful clinic, the commission is now seeking additional technical equipment.

The commission is currently undertaking a study of the problems related to juvenile delinquency in Baja California and its effect on the youth on both sides of the border. This study will focus primarily on the abuse of drugs, a problem which knows no international boundaries, and will attempt to develop resources to attack the roots of the problem.

In the area of agriculture, the commission conducted an independent study on the destructive effects of ticks and screwworms to California livestock. The results were forwarded to the U.S. Department of Agriculture with the recommendation that a program be developed in conjunction with the Mexican Department of Agriculture to combat these pests. Such a program is now established 200 miles south of the California/Mexico border and positive results are expected in the near future. Commission assistance was provided in the field of cattle feeding techniques in Baja which have resulted to date in the development of 6,000 hectares (14,820 acres) capable of feeding 60,000 head.

Baja California has not yet met its full potential as a market for California goods. The commission will continue to explore this field and is actively working with the Mexican government to encourage the stabilization of investments in Baja, particularly relating to land. Headway is being made and procedures should be developed in the near future.

The visitor industry is an area where cooperative endeavor by the commission has produced substantial returns for California and Mexico. A federal commission, implemented by the Mexican government last year at the suggestion of the commission, is coordinating development of facilities for the new Transpeninsular Highway due for completion in late 1973. The Commission of the Californias has been asked to provide assistance in the development of several programs designed to aid English-speaking tourists. A survey has already been developed which reached thousands of California motorists on their needs while traveling in Baja. Upon compilation, these results will be presented to the Mexican government to provide input on necessary additional facilities for the California traveler. The commission continues to work with federal, state and local agencies, as well as tourism-related groups in California, in developing proposals and facilities to smooth travel between the two countries.

The Baja Peninsula remains one of the last unspoiled areas in the world. To protect the ecological and environmental balance and preserve the peninsula's natural beauty, the commission will sponsor a unique conference on tourism and the environment in late 1973. The conference will bring together land planners, travel industry executives, developers, government representatives and environmentalists to discuss ways to meet the future impact of tourism on Baja California.

A grant from the United States Office of Economic Opportunity for $80,000 has been established, with the encouragement of the commission, for a teacher exchange program. This program, which has been assigned to the Town Affiliation Association of Los Angeles for selection and administration, will involve teachers from each side of the border in the areas of preschool, secondary, community college, and technical high school education and should be of particular significance to bilingual programs in California. A commission member will be assigned to the advisory board for monitoring purposes.

During the earthquake and flood crisis in Mexico, the commission offices remained opened throughout the Labor Day weekend to assist California residents in obtaining information on relatives or friends missing in the affected areas. Fortunately, the office was able to verify that none of the 134 persons inquired about were on the injured or fatality lists compiled by the Mexican Red Cross, American Consulates and other Mexican agencies.

The commission has established an International Sports Committee, which is developing plans for the exchange of elementary and secondary students in basketball, baseball, soccer, swimming and track. Such an exchange will provide the basis for cultural understanding among those who will be the future leaders of the three Californias.

Following a review of all air fields facilities for private planes in Baja, the commission determined there existed a need to translate the Mexican air regulations into English. These will be made available to private pilots following efforts to secure funding to cover printing costs.

As a measure of the success and esteem in which the Commission of the Californias is held, the states of Arizona and New Mexico are developing organiza-

COMMISSION OF THE CALIFORNIAS—Continued

tions patterned after the Commission of the Californias with their neighboring Mexican states. Both groups, the Arizona-Mexico Commission and the New Mexico Border Commission have requested and received technical assistance from the Commission of the Californias in developing their programs, policies and bylaws.

Authority

Chapter 8, Division 1, Title 2 of the Government Code.

General Description

The California delegation consists of 62 members. Seven members are public members appointed to four-year terms by the Governor, ten are legislative members, five each coming from the Senate and Assembly; forty-five are special representatives who bring their own area of expertise to the commission, and are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. The State of Baja California and the Territory of Baja California Sur are represented by similar delegations.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Commission of the Californias *(General Fund)*	2.2	2	2	$40,732	$45,904	$46,801

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	2.2	2	2	$24,671	$24,312	$24,628
Merit salary increase	–	–	–	–	(104)	(316)
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,713	2,750	2,515
Totals, Personal Services	2.2	2	2	$27,384	$27,062	$27,143
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$3,703	$4,200	$4,388
Communications				1,773	1,945	2,025
Travel—in-state				3,270	3,875	3,975
Travel—out-of-state				1,762	3,250	3,600
Facilities operation				1,520	1,750	1,800
Consultant and professional services				1,320	3,522	3,570
Equipment				–	300	300
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$13,348	$18,842	$19,658
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$40,732	$45,904	$46,801

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations	$40,031	$43,848	$46,801
Allocation for salary increase	1,244	2,056	–
Totals Available	$41,275	$45,904	$46,801
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	-543	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$40,732	$45,904	$46,801

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Program Objectives

The Department of Justice, through the constitutional office of the Attorney General, as the chief law officer of the state, has the responsibility to ensure the uniform interpretation and enforcement of the laws and to represent the state in civil and criminal proceedings. The Attorney General represents the people of the State of California in all matters before the appellate and Supreme Courts of the state and of the United States. The Attorney General is the legal representative of all beneficiaries of property dedicated to charitable purposes.

The objectives of the Department of Justice are as follows:

To provide skillful and efficient legal and investigative services in assuring that all state laws are adequately and uniformly enforced and in providing

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Program Objectives—Continued

assistance to district attorneys in the administration of justice and in serving as legal counsel for state officers, boards and commissions.

To eliminate fraudulent, unfair and illegal activities from all phases of public activities and to enforce compliance with legal requirements.

To provide identification, criminalistic, informational, investigative, statistical and communication services to agencies administering criminal justice and to suppress the traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Legal services	$14,765,845	$17,159,792	$18,417,994
II. Law enforcement	25,176,452	32,670,826	29,505,267
III. Administration—undistributed	463,596	613,686	467,494
Administration—distributed	(6,674,113)	(7,976,769)	(9,278,379)
Special projects [a]	(5,059,080)	(5,817,072)	7,770,261
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$40,405,893	$50,444,304	$56,161,016
Reimbursements—other	*–11,066,718*	*–12,409,601*	*–15,928,674*
Less expenditure shown for administration and payment of tort liability claims (General Fund)	– [b]	– [b]	*–1,206,086*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$29,339,175	$38,034,703	$39,026,256
General Fund	*26,216,770*	*34,241,226*	*35,639,269*
Motor Vehicle Account	*2,981,294*	*3,347,963*	*3,386,987*
Federal funds	*141,111*	*445,514*	–
Personnel man-years	2,167.8	2,260.4	2,204.5 [f]

GENERAL

The 1974–75 fiscal year budget proposes 176.5 new positions to handle workload and program changes. Twelve of these were administratively established in the current year and are proposed for continuation in 1974–75.

The budget also reflects a transfer of 176.5 authorized positions in both the current and budget years to the Law Enforcement Consolidated Data Center. A reduction of 14.5 positions for stolen vehicles and fingerprint activities is also reflected in 1974–75 due to modest decreases in workload.

Expenditures of 34.2 man-years for various contracts are reflected in 1973–74, as well as expenditures of 163.6 man-years for reimbursement funded special projects. These positions are limited to the current year and therefore are not included in the 1974–75 position amount.

In 1974–75 it is expected that $7,770,261 will be received from the Council on Criminal Justice for special projects and that 289.2 man-years will be involved in these projects. These funds are included in budget totals but the 289.2 man-years are not reflected in the 1974–75 position count.

I. LEGAL SERVICES

Need

The laws of the state must be uniformly and adequately enforced and the interests of the citizenry properly protected.

Authority

California Constitution, Article V, Section 21; Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, Part 2, Chapter 6; and Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, Part 6.

Objectives

To provide skillful and efficient legal and investigative services to assure that all state laws are adequately and uniformly enforced.

General Description

The legal services program consists of the following elements: civil law, criminal law and special operations. These program elements provide virtually every type of legal service practiced in the state.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	362.8	413.1	386.9	$14,765,845	$16,734,339	$16,407,146
Workload adjustments	–	14	40	–	425,453	2,010,848
Totals, Legal Services	362.8	427.1	426.9	$14,765,845	$17,159,792	$18,417,994
General Fund				*11,239,356*	*11,968,567*	*11,783,251*
Federal funds				*212,529*	*417,267*	–
Reimbursements				*3,313,960*	*4,773,958*	*5,428,657*
Reimbursements—tort appropriation				–	–	*1,206,086*
Program Elements:						
Civil law	134.7	162.4	153.8	6,559,233	7,234,959	7,411,079
Criminal law	132.5	153.6	166.5	4,321,763	5,107,259	6,338,334
Special operations	95.6	108.1	106.6	3,672,320	4,400,307	4,668,581
Special projects [c]	–	3	–	212,529	417,267	(123,898)

For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

I. LEGAL SERVICES—Continued

Civil Law Element

Professional and Vocational Licensing

The professional and vocational licensing administrative law section represents each of the 30 licensing agencies within the Department of Consumer Affairs and also represents the Department of Health on certain matters. This representation included the analysis of files sent by clients to determine if a cause of action was presented, the prosecuting of administrative trials, and the representation of the client agencies on writs of mandate in superior court and in the courts of appeal and the Supreme Court of California.

Government Law

The Government Law Section acts as counsel for a variety of clients including the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer and the Director of General Services as to matters which do not fall within the expertise of the department's sections. It prepares legal opinions, formal and informal, and provides day-to-day legal advice to these clients and to members of the Legislature and civil counsel for the 58 California counties. In addition to handling litigation not involving the specific duties of other sections, the government law section does have expertise in and handles construction contract litigation and election matters.

Public Welfare Law

This section provides legal services to the state agencies concerned with health, education and welfare: the agencies that spend the bulk of the tax dollars. Services include extensive litigation in federal and state trials and appellate courts, administrative proceedings, written opinions, informal advice, drafting or approving proposed legislations and regulations. Litigation includes complex constitutional issues of national importance. The section's successful defense of these actions has saved the state over a billion dollars.

Tort and Condemnation Law Section

This section is responsible for the settlement and trial of most tort actions filed against the state or its employees. It handles condemnation matters for the principal department of the State of California except the Department of Transportation. Additionally it is responsible for the settlement and trial of actions against the State of California for damage to property.

The "Subsequent Injuries Fund" is the designation given to a General Fund appropriation provided each year to pay awards made by the Workmen's Compensation Appeals Board under the provisions of Labor Code Section 4750–4755. Investigations are made of claims filed and legal representation of the state is made before the board in formal hearings and in the courts. Collections are made under recent legislation which provides for payment of death benefits to the state by an employer or its insurance carrier if an employee suffers an industrial death and leaves no dependents.

Two clerical positions are proposed in 1974–75 to handle workload in the Victims of Violent Crimes Unit and Subsequent Injury Fund.

Business Law Section

This section provides legal advice for and represents in litigation those departments administering laws designed to protect the public in their business transactions and the safekeeping of their funds. These departments are the Departments of Insurance, Banking, Corporations, Real Estate, and Savings and Loan. In many instances the litigation is complex, time consuming, involves many millions of dollars, and concerns the interests of thousands of investors.

This section also carries out the Attorney General's responsibility for maintaining a continuing investigation of statewide business frauds and assisting district attorneys in the prosecution of persons engaged in fraudulent business schemes. This area of concern relates to investments in real estate developments, franchises, securities, syndications, and generally the efforts of promoters to secure funds from unsophisticated investors. Where possible, the Attorney General seeks to recover these funds for the defrauded investors.

Three attorneys are proposed to provide legal service to the Pollution Control Financing Authority, Educational Facilities Authority and Real Estate Recovery Fund. The cost of these positions will be reimbursed.

Public Licensing Section

The public licensing section provides court representation, formal and informal legal opinions and general advice to state agencies in the fields of liquor regulation, vehicle sales and registration, drivers' licenses, horse racing board matters, real estate concerns, civil service law and discipline.

Tax Law

The tax law section protects state revenues by representing state taxing agencies in collection actions as well as in refund matters in which the validity or application of a tax statute is challenged. Some of the refund actions involve millions of dollars in state revenues. This section is also involved in the property tax field in advising the State Board of Equalization as well as in advising county legal representatives. Advice on tax matters to the legislature, state agencies and appropriate county officials is often rendered.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

I. LEGAL SERVICES—Continued

Civil Law Element—Continued

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Professional and Vocational Licensing:			
Opinions issued	36	36	36
Cases closed	1,118	1,400	1,450
Government Law:			
Opinions issued	112	120	120
Cases closed	53	55	60
Public Welfare Law:			
Opinions issued	35	40	40
Cases closed	1,121	1,200	1,200
Business Law:			
Opinions issued	10	15	15
Cases closed	120	120	135
Investigations	94	100	100
Tax Law:			
Cases closed	406	400	400
Public Licensing:			
Cases closed	883	900	900
Tort and Condemnation:			
Cases Closed:			
Tort	262	300	300
Condemnation	34	30	30
Subsequent injury	548	550	550
Inverse condemnation	6	5	5

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures:			
Professional and vocational licensing	$1,007,531	$1,233,271	$1,245,926
Government law	495,632	538,406	530,592
Public welfare law	1,514,918	1,613,502	1,621,364
Tort and condemnation law	2,119,635	2,357,468	2,521,983
Business law	405,205	428,262	505,678
Public licensing	523,685	586,362	509,447
Tax law	492,627	477,688	476,089
Totals	$6,559,233	$7,234,959	$7,411,079
Personnel Man-Years:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Professional and vocational licensing	26.6	35.8	33.5
Government law	9	10.6	9.8
Public welfare law	36.8	42.8	40.1
Tort and condemnation law	27.3	33	32.9
Business law	10.1	11.7	12.9
Public licensing	12.5	15.3	12.4
Tax law	12.4	13.2	12.2
Totals	134.7	162.4	153.8

Criminal Law Element

The criminal law division carries out the Attorney General's duty to represent the prosecution on all appeals filed by defendants in criminal cases in the Courts of Appeal and Supreme Court of California. The division also represents the state and its officers in actions in both federal and state trial and appellate courts in which writs of habeas corpus, mandate, prohibition and coram nobis are sought by prisoners or defendants in criminal cases. When the United States Supreme Court grants review in any of these cases, the criminal law division appears in the high court on behalf of the people of the State of California.

The duties of the Attorney General under Article 1, Section 13 of the California Constitution to assist district attorneys to investigate and prosecute crime in cases of disqualification or other inability of the district attorney to act are performed by the criminal law division. The division defends the state and its officers in actions filed by state prisoners in federal court for damages and injunctive relief under the Federal Civil Rights Act.

The criminal law division review all extradition requests before action by the Governor and provides the Governor and legislators with advice on criminal law and procedures.

The division provides both local and state law enforcement agencies with opinions and advice relating to the interpretation and enforcement of the criminal law. Advice and guidance is also provided the Central Registry which collects and distributes information concerning the location of absent parents to aid in the enforcement of the parents' duty to support their children.

Twenty-four attorneys are proposed to maintain the current level of service in criminal writs and appeals. One additional attorney is proposed to staff the Election Frauds Unit. One analyst and clerical support positions are proposed for the Central Registry to comply with new requirements of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Briefs filed in the appellate and Supreme Courts	3,615	4,290	5,013
Briefs received	3,798	4,532	5,013
Backlog, June 30	1,007	1,240	1,240
Criminal trials	57	60	60
Input			
Expenditures	$4,321,763	$5,107,259	$6,338,334
Personnel man-years	132.5	153.6	166.5

Special Operations Element

The special operations element is primarily responsible for the protection of the public's rights and interests through legal representation in the following program components:

Public Resources Law

The public resources law component provides court representation, formal legal opinions and informal legal advice and consultation to the various state agencies responsible for administering and enforcing the laws and programs adopted for the purpose of securing the beneficial use and protection of the state's natural resources—its fish and wildlife resources, and its water, air and timberland resources, beach and state parks, and its coastal zone resources. It is also responsible for all water rights litigation on behalf of all agencies of the state. In addition, it provides legal services to the Department of Food and Agriculture.

Six attorney positions are proposed for continuation to handle legal services for the California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission.

Land Law

The land law component handles all litigation and advises on all major legal problems arising from the administration of state-owned lands by the State Lands Commission. These lands consist of 4,000,000 acres of tide and submerged lands and lands under-

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

I. LEGAL SERVICES—Continued

Special Operations Element—Continued

lying navigable rivers and lakes and 600,000 acres of lands in the public domain granted to the state. The value of these lands, including minerals and timber therein, is estimated at $10.5 billion. Annual revenues therefrom aggregate over $30,000,000 and constitute the state's largest sources of nontax revenue. This component is also deeply involved in the question of public rights in private lands arising by implied dedication. Because of a recent landmark decision, this doctrine may affect a substantial portion of all privately owned, unenclosed lands throughout the state. Especially affected are littoral lands, including 3,400 miles of frontage on tidal waters and 1,400 miles on navigable, nontidal waters.

This component also represents the Division of Oil and Gas and the Geothermal Resources Board. The imposition of new responsibilities upon the supervisor, especially in the area of environmental regulation of surface oil and gas operations, has increased the work load of this component in this area as well.

One attorney position is proposed for workload generated by the State Lands Commission.

Statutory Compliance

The statutory compliance component is responsible for the protection of all charitable gifts. It is incumbent upon this component to investigate and discover all instances of maladministration and wrongdoing by charitable trustees, individual and corporate. The law requires charitable trustees and charitable corporations, with certain exceptions, to register and file periodic financial reports. The registry of charitable trusts receives these records which are processed, audited and examined for any indications or irregularity in administration.

The antitrust unit brings actions to recover treble damages suffered by the public and government agencies; a major task is to establish and prove the dollar amount of the financial injury. This involves the determination and comparison of the prices actually charged with the price that would have been charged under competitive conditions. In addition to recovery of treble damages, identifiable costs involved in the investigation and prosecution are also recovered.

This component is also responsible for representing the state in probate proceedings which have the possibility of charitable gifts and escheats.

Another component of this section is the constitutional rights unit which represents the Fair Employment Practices Commission and investigates activities which may deprive individuals or organizations of their constitutional protected rights.

Environment and Consumer Protection

Consumer protection unit acts initially as a clearinghouse for complaints which come from other law enforcement agencies, business organizations, businessmen, and from individual consumers. Complaints received are either investigated or referred to other government agencies for appropriate action. Advice is also provided to state and local agencies on problems relating to consumer protection laws and meetings are held with district attorneys and other enforcement agencies to inform them of recent statewide fraud operations and methods for dealing with them.

The environment unit is primarily responsible for legal enforcement of environmental laws in the unregulated and poorly regulated areas. The major areas of legal enforcement action are air pollution, land use, aesthetic nuisance and enforcement of the National Environmental Policy Act and the California Environmental Quality Act.

A registrar position is proposed for the Health Plan Registration Unit to handle an increased number of registrants.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Public Resources:			
Cases closed	181	190	230
Dollar recoveries for client agencies	$281,259	$300,000	$300,000
Opinions issued	39	40	40
Land Law:			
Opinions rendered	36	40	40
Active cases	102	94	100
Statutory Compliance:			
Registrations	14,400	15,500	16,000
Audits performed	2,800	2,800	2,800
Pending investigations	135	200	200
Pending cases	423	200	200
Antitrust recoveries since 1965–66	–	–	$33,320,000
Estimated recoveries on actions filed	–	–	$150,000,000
Environment and Consumer Protection:			
Consumer protection civil penalties collected	$69,237	$70,000	$70,000
Investigations (consumer protection)	81	90	90
Court actions and administrative filings	38	40	40
Investigations (environment)	300	300	320
Input			
Expenditures:			
Public resources law	$669,011	$974,908	$1,050,674
Land law	508,188	528,215	594,498
Statutory compliance	1,569,186	1,759,588	1,821,594
Environment and consumer protection	925,935	1,137,596	1,201,815
Totals	$3,672,320	$4,400,307	$4,668,581
Personnel Man-Years:			
Public resources law	17.1	23.5	22.6
Land law	10.6	10.5	11.1
Statutory compliance	44.9	47.5	45.9
Environment and consumer protection	23	26.6	27
Totals	95.6	108.1	106.6

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Need

Approximately 500 state and local agencies administering the criminal justice system and related fields need centralized information and specialized law enforcement capabilities. These needs include coordination, investigation, training and technical and advisory services.

Objectives

To provide efficient and effective statewide services in the following fields: identification of persons and property, criminalist services, technical and special investigative training, statistical and communication services and selected special operational investigations. To suppress the traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs and to identify and prevent infiltration of organized crime.

General Description

The division is organized into five branches. Enforcement and investigation branch supports other law enforcement agencies through investigative assistance, liaison and training, as well as performing special investigations. Identification and information branch provides identification services on individuals and property along with relevant information including statistics relative to crime and delinquency. Investigative services branch furnishes specialized criminalistics and other technical services to law enforcement agencies. Organized crime and criminal intelligence branch gathers and disseminates information about organized crime. The law enforcement consolidated data center provides data processing and telecommunications services to the division and acts as liaison with all users of division information services.

Authority

California Constitution, Article V, Section 21; Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, Part 2, Chapter 6 and Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, Part 6.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	1,445.5	1,397.9	1,417.8	$25,176,452	$27,053,054	$28,386,598
Workload adjustments [d]	–	10.3	–97.5	–	5,617,772	1,118,669
Totals, Law Enforcement	1,445.5	1,408.2	1,320.3	$25,176,452	$32,670,826	$29,505,267
General Fund				*14,513,818*	*21,675,220*	*23,388,524*
Motor Vehicle Fund				*2,981,294*	*3,347,963*	*3,386,987*
Federal funds				–	*429,267*	–
Reimbursements				*2,834,789*	*2,264,085*	*2,729,756*
Reimbursements—CCCJ				*4,229,691*	*4,443,876*	–
Reimbursements—OTS				*616,860*	*510,415*	–
Program Elements:						
Enforcement and investigation	247.4	260.8	263.8	5,547,932	6,041,236	6,694,688
Investigative services	42	48.4	49.2	858,669	1,041,105	1,119,735
Identification and information	850	838.7	907.1	11,509,561	10,685,038	11,832,030
Organized crime and criminal intelligence	43.5	85.3	85.9	551,931	1,433,473	1,667,033
Crime prevention and control	16.2	14.4	14.3	365,953	320,158	330,354
Special projects [c]	246.4	160.6	–	4,846,551	5,383,558	(7,559,042)
Consolidated Data Center [e]	(35.5)	(239.5)	(240.5)	1,495,855	7,766,258	7,861,427

Enforcement and Investigation Element

Two major bureaus comprise the enforcement and investigation element. The Bureau of Investigation and Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement seek to insure uniform enforcement of the law in California by providing to local agencies access to specialized training and investigative personnel which, for reasons of economy or practicality, would not otherwise be available to most of California's political jurisdictions. They also provide the capability to pursue investigations across local political boundaries and serve as the investigative and enforcement arm of the Attorney General in the fulfillment of his constitutional and statutory respsonsibilities.

The Bureau of Investigation provides field investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies in the solution and prosecution of major crimes. These investigations are of extreme importance to the community and often involve multicounty offenses. Investigations are performed of organized crime activity throughout the state. Other investigations are conducted as directed by the Attorney General, upon the request of the Governor, Legislature, or state agencies. Special agents of this bureau also conduct investigations of claims made against the state and agencies administering special funds to prevent fraud and undeserved payments. Investigations are conducted and assistance rendered to local agencies in the areas of consumer and investment fraud. Many of these cases are investigated for other state agencies on a reimbursement basis. One special agent position and 1 stenographer position are proposed to meet the increased workload of major criminal investigations.

Special agents within the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement assigned to the six area offices throughout the state, work undercover to infiltrate the narcotic traffic, develop intelligence and gather evidence which

For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT—Continued

Enforcement and Investigation Element—Continued

results in the apprehension of major narcotic violators and their sources of supply. They assist local agencies in controlled substances investigations that are beyond local capabilities and they pursue investigation of cases that are of statewide or multijurisdictional character. The bureau also administers the triplicate narcotic prescription system, which prevents the diversion of licit supplies of narcotics into illicit channels; has direct responsibility, by law, for the control of drug violations among narcotic registrants and licensees; in cooperation with the Department of Justice advanced training center provides on-the-job training, seminars and formal classroom instruction in the techniques of narcotic enforcement for bureau personnel and personnel of local law enforcement agencies and make public presentations before civic and professional groups.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Investigation:			
Number of investigations	2,264	3,300	4,928
Narcotic Enforcement:			
Suppression of Illicit Traffic:			
Arrests of narcotic traffickers	1,829	1,500	1,830
Investigations closed by report	597	435	600
Seizures:			
Controlled substances seized (kilograms)	6,426	4,683	6,563
Registrant—Licentiate Control:			
Narcotic registrant—licentiate arests	20	25	35
Investigations closed by report	28	35	50
Triplicate Prescription Control:			
Prescriptions forms supplied	800,000	825,000	2,370,000
Completed prescriptions processed	550,476	600,000	800,000
Input			
Expenditures:			
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement	$3,406,231	$3,800,414	$4,067,592
Bureau of Investigation	2,141,701	2,240,822	2,627,096
Totals	$5,547,932	$6,041,236	$6,694,688
Personnel Man-Years:			
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement	148.4	153.2	154.6
Bureau of Investigation	99	107.6	109.2
Totals	247.4	260.8	263.8

Investigative Services Element

The investigative services branch furnishes scientific assistance to sheriff, police, coroner, district attorney, state and local law enforcement departments and to the courts of California. These specialized criminalistics and other technical services include the examination of physical evidence, questioned document examination, latent print analysis, photographic services and polygraph examinations. The chief tasks and related workload discussions are: To process, examine, analyze and compare a wide variety of physical evidence and to interpret the significance of the scientific findings.

Criminalistics Laboratory—The processing of evidence undertaken by the laboratory falls into several broad categories. These are chemical analysis, toxicology, examination and comparison of blood stains and other physiological fluids, toolmark examination, physical matching and the microanalysis of a wide variety of materials such as paint, hair fibers, glass and soil.

Workload statistics for the past two fiscal years has shown a decrease in cases handled. As previously indicated this was an abnormal decrease and indicates the inability of the laboratory to provide services requested by its clients. In 1972–73 the laboratory experienced an increase of 7.5 percent in physical evidence cases received. The blood alcohol cases handled decreased from 4,363 actual in 1971–72 to 1,776 actual in 1972–73. The latter decrease is due to the full operation of regional criminalistics laboratories in the Fresno and Redding areas. These laboratories, developed under the project grant received from the California Council on Criminal Justice, have undertaken workloads previously submitted from the geographic areas served by the two laboratories. In addition, the branch has a grant of federal funds from the Office of Traffic Safety which has opened six satellite laboratories in other areas of the state processing primarily blood alcohol cases. The laboratories commenced operation in October 1972 with a resultant decrease in workload indices at the Sacramento laboratory. In early fiscal 1972–73 personnel from the Sacramento facility were pressed into service as instructors and training consultants to the staff employed as part of the project grant to staff the new regional and satellite facilities. While recognizing that the workload indicators might suffer at the Sacramento facility, the branch decided their expertise and services in the implementation phase of the two new regional and six satellite facilities. In spite of performing dual roles, they were able to produce the increase in physical evidence cases. During the fiscal year 1973–74 three additional regional facilities will be opened with two additional scheduled in 1974–75. The actual workload indicators from October through June of fiscal year 1972–73 reflect working conditions with the other laboratories in operation. Estimated workload for the current year and the projected budget year are based upon these actual experiences from October 1972 through June 1973. Commencing this year, the branch is adding the workload output of controlled substances cases. These cases, formerly legally referred to as narcotics and restricted dangerous drugs, are a heavy workload factor in both the Sacramento and other facilities. It has not been previously reported separately but will be from this time on. As indicated above, the base line for the estimated projected year is actual experience during 1972–73.

The branch estimated 7,363 blood alcohol cases to be processed. However, our actual experience shows 1,776. As discussed in the narrative, this is due to the opening of satellite facilities funded by the Governor's Office of Traffic Safety to implement the uniform Blood Alcohol Program throughout the State

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT—Continued

Investigative Services Element—Continued

of California. The six satellite laboratories have been installed and are processing cases at this time. The extreme reduction is due solely to this program. As with the projection and estimate of cases in the physical evidence and blood alcohol output, the projections indicated are based on actual experience of the Sacramento facility with the satellites in operation.

Questioned Document Section—The questioned document section examines, analyzes and compares the validity or illegitimacy of signatures. Additionally, they detect the presence of alterations, additions, deletions, or interlineations on written or mechanically produced documents and examine watermarks, paper fibers, inks, marking media, stains and perforations.

In the two preceding fiscal years there was a slight decrease in the workload indices. It is felt this decrease was due to the long response time created by the backlog of workload. Additional document examiners have been added and the decrease has again been reduced; it is now anticipated that the backlog problem has been met and that there will be a 5 percent increase during the coming fiscal year.

Latent Fingerprint Section—The latent fingerprint section examines physical evidence and lifts of latent impressions for identifiable prints. It compares and attempts to identify such imprints. The section also develops and preserves latent prints by the use of chemical and mechanical photographic processes and compares and identifies papillary ridge formations using fingers or hands of deceased persons. The latent fingerprint section shows an output increase of 6.5 percent in 1972–73 over the previous year's figure. During 1970–71 there was a 15 percent increase over the preceding year. However, there was a 13 percent decrease in 1971–72 that was attributable to the backlog of cases and the extraordinary length of time necessary to process each case. This problem was compounded by a curtailment in manpower due to personnel changes. During 1972–73 additional examiners were added and the backlog has been cleared. In addition, they are able to process more cases as reflected by output increase.

As with other operations of the Sacramento facility, personnel from this section were utilized in a training capacity which allowed a backlog to build up for several months and a concurrent decrease in number of cases processed. Based on the actual experience following the implementation of the other regional and satellite laboratories, the workload output is projected at 1,629 cases received during 1974–75.

Photography—This section provides photographic assistance in film or print processing utilizing automated and manual techniques. Graphic services and court exhibit preparations in color as well as black and white are also provided. The services provided by this section include identification photos, forensic evidence, graphics services and photographic processing. One clerical position is proposed to handle increased workload and relieve photographers from clerical duties.

During 1972–73 a change in the workload indicator was implemented. Cases handled by this section may involve several items which were previously counted as individual units of work. Commencing with July 1, 1972, requests for photographic services were counted as a single case regardless of the number of individual processes that were necessary to complete the assigned task. The estimated workload for 1972-73 was a figure of several hundred thousand.

Polygraph Section—This section provides service in the area of instrumental lie detection and interrogation. The examiner legally persuades the subject to admit his knowledge of the extent of his participation in the crime or to develop scientific data upon which a conclusion can be based.

There was nearly a 300 percent increase in the amount of cases handled during 1972–73. During 1971–72 only one examiner was available. However that has been rectified and currently there are three polygraph examiners operating. It is anticipated that workload will increase proportionally as the response time of the section is noted and improved. A minimum of 5 percent increase workload in this section is projected.

It should be noted that the questioned documents, latent fingerprints, photography, and polygraph sections of the Sacramento facility will continue to experience workload increases as work is delivered from the regional and satellite facilities being established throughout the state. Through this fiscal year it is not anticipated that similar sections will be opened at the other laboratories. It does not appear at this time that workload factors dictate the implementation or duplication of these services at the other regional facilities. The branch does, however, anticipate expansion or duplicate services being offered in the southern part of the state as more laboratories are open in those areas and the workload factors indicate the need for additional services from these sections.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Questioned document cases	3,355	3,522	3,69
Photographic services	2,106	2,069	2,17
Polygraph examinations	381	400	42
Latent fingerprint cases	1,479	1,552	1,62
Physical evidence cases	947	936	98
Blood alcohol cases	1,227	502	52
Controlled substances cases	1,308	1,276	1,33
Input			
Expenditures:			
Investigative Services Branch	$858,669	$1,041,105	$1,119,73
Totals	$858,669	$1,041,105	$1,119,73
Personnel Man-years:			
Investigative Services Branch	42	48.4	49.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT—Continued

Identification and Information Element

The identification and information branch is comprised of three main components: the executive office including criminal records security unit; the Bureau of Criminal Statistics; and the Bureau of Identification all serve to provide identification and criminal information services to all law enforcement agencies.

The executive office is the administrative function of the branch, providing policy and direction to all branch activities performed by the two bureaus (BCS, BID). The criminal Record security unit within the executive office, is charged with devising rules and procedures that will insure the proper dissemination and use of criminal history information. The unit also provides training to all persons dealing with criminal offender information.

The Bureau of Criminal Statistics compiles, analyzes, interprets, reports statistical facts on crime and delinquency and the processes of criminal justice in California. To do this the bureau collects data from city, county and state agencies that administer criminal justice including all levels of courts, prosecutors, correctional and enforcement agencies. Annual reports are made to the Governor, the Legislature, criminal justice agency administrators and others concerned with crime and delinquency and, the effectiveness of agencies that administer criminal justice. Nine clerical positions and $120,698, are proposed for the continued maintenance of the Statistical Arrests and Dispositions System funded for the past three years from CCCJ funds.

The Bureau of Identification, composed of four sections, is designed to provide assistance and information to enforcement agencies.

The fingerprint section identifies people through two subprograms; the processing of criminal fingerprints submitted by law enforcement agencies; and the processing of noncriminal fingerprints received from law enforcement licensing, and regulatory agencies, statewide. Seventeen technical positions are proposed to maintain workload of fingerprint processing. Four positions are proposed for deletion from General Fund requirements and 21 positions, fully reimbursed from fingerprint fees are proposed for additional workloads. Due to the enactment of Chapter 1204, Statutes of 1973, which prohibits charging a fee for fingerprint processing of foster care home license applicants, a shift of $101,338 and 8 clerical positions was made from reimbursements to the General Fund.

The record section searches incoming fingerprint cards, crime reports, teletypes, etc., through its Soundex files to tentatively identify the subject with previously submitted information. It compiles a record of arrests chronologically on each person and maintains a file of the record in folders with supporting data. Each folder is numerically identified. The section establishes and updates folders in its typing unit, and files, searches, and refiles rap sheets and other related information. Thirty-five clerical positions are proposed for maintaining workloads of this section. Fifteen positions are fully reimbursed from fingerprint fees.

The special services section responds to requests for material and information to aid in determining what action is to be taken in regard to persons or property. It serves as a locator for persons wanted for felonies, high misdemeanors or failure to provide for their families or who may be missing. It processes registrations of persons convicted of arson, narcotic violations, sex crimes or cruelty to children. It maintains mug files on all convicted felons or well-known habitual criminals. It serves as a coordinating agency between dealers in weapons and law enforcement. It processes registration forms covering the sales of concealable weapons, machine guns and tear gas and processes reports covering stolen or pawned miscellaneous items and firearms. A readjustment of personnel needs of this section proposes a reduction of 7 clerical positions supported from Motor Vehicle Account funds and the addition of 5 clerical positions supported by General Fund for increased workloads.

The record analysis and coding section is converting manual criminal history records on current offenders, creating records on serious offenders with no prior history, and updating all the records processed for the automated criminal history system. An initial group of these records are now available to authorized agencies through inquiry of the file. Fifteen additional positions are proposed for updating automated criminal history records and establishing new records.

Output

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Criminal Statistics:			
Superior court prosecutions	1,060,000	1,560,000	1,860,000
Adult probation	750,000	1,000,000	1,350,000
Juvenile probation	950,000	1,150,000	1,400,000
Enforcement agencies	980,000	2,150,000	2,700,000
Research	750,000	1,150,000	1,600,000
Fingerprint and Records:			
Criminal fingerprints processed	879,422	889,809	897,207
Noncriminal fingerprint processed	481,162	501,360	518,147
Name searches	1,039,971	1,080,063	1,122,361
Record Analysis and Coding:			
Selection and control of conversion records	151,862	206,630	209,630
Data base entries—coding new arrests	147,112	206,630	209,630
Special Services:			
Teletype transactions	1,155,351	1,222,000	1,258,600
Dealer's record of sale	210,100	230,000	251,000
Concealed weapons licenses	52,000	62,400	74,880
Property and firearms requests	20,000	24,000	32,000
Miscellaneous KDO entries	7,000	8,400	8,400
Pawn reports	1,000,000	1,130,000	1,276,900
Requests for information	442,968	453,156	463,578
Wants	95,122	105,110	116,147
Registrations	21,744	16,516	17,501
Sealing orders	4,152	3,440	3,646
Child abuse	10,120	11,132	12,245
Compliance	2,688	2,714	2,741
Missing persons	17,386	19,374	21,602
Failure to provide	68,608	69,200	69,800
Documents sorted	2,966,815	3,153,724	3,340,500
Documents filed	1,453,997	1,628,476	1,711,000
Documents typed	354,650	360,000	320,500
Photographs filed and furnished	927,382	950,000	980,000
Stolen vehicle transactions	894,237	894,850	895,900

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT—Continued

Identification and Information Element—Continued

Input						
Expenditures:				Personnel Man-Years:		
Bureau of Criminal Statistics	$1,075,410	$1,339,496	$1,296,172	Bureau of Criminal Statistics	85.9	81.2	90
Program planning	4,327,741	–	–	Program planning	201.5	–	–
Bureau of Identification	6,106,410	9,345,542	10,535,858	Bureau of Identification	562.6	757.5	817.1
Totals	$11,509,561	$10,685,038	$11,832,030	Totals	850	838.7	907.1

Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence Element

The organized crime and criminal intelligence branch provides the state-level support, leadership, and coordination required to develop an effective criminal intelligence system based on mutual cooperation of state, regional, local and out-of-state law enforcement agencies.

The report of the Governor's Select Committee on Law Enforcement Problems, which was submitted to the California Legislature in August 1973, in reference to organized crime in California, outlines the functions of the state. Six categories are noted for a successful program to combat organized crime. These are (1) to perform continuous analysis to determine the nature and scope of organized crime as it changes, (2) to establish a central repository of reliable information about organized crime, (3) to develop a standard organizational pattern of organized crime units, (4) to maintain a mutual assistance program, (5) to conduct training courses for specialists in organized crime, and (6) to provide liaison with federal, state and local agencies.

The organized crime and criminal intelligence branch of the Department of Justice is engaged in all these activities and is striving constantly to improve and expand its efforts and effectiveness.

This branch carries on a continuing program to determine and analyze the nature, characteristics, magnitude, and trends of organized crime in California. The basis is thus provided for the development of indicators of the presence of organized crime, tactical plans to combat priority organized crime areas, and strategic plans for the prevention of organized crime. Following is a description of the major activities of the branch.

Liaison agents provide a personal link between the Department of Justice and local law enforcement agencies, which makes possible a two-way flow of information and insures the obtaining of complete and accurate data for assessment. Specialized training programs covering matters relating to criminal intelligence gathering, analysis, and dissemination are continually developed, resulting in the upgrading of knowledge and capabilities of law enforcement for effectively combating organized crime.

A pool of specialized investigative equipment is maintained for loan to local law enforcement agencies. These equipment items are financially out of reach for most local agencies and would not otherwise be available to them. The equipment is used in investigations involving cases of fraud, bribery, narcotics, conspiracy, arson, vice, armed robbery, and murder. A group of specialists provides technical assistance and training in the use of the equipment.

The branch is a law enforcement clearinghouse for all types of criminal intelligence. Information is received for criminal intelligence processing and for crime patterns analysis, and is correlated with existing information, analyzed and disseminated in the form of criminal intelligence to federal, state, and local agencies. This is information not usually obtainable through regular police channels. A staff of criminal intelligence agents is responsible for gathering information and for establishing and maintaining liaison and communication links in a continuing move toward making the Department of Justice the central support and coordinating agency for the entire state. Dissemination of criminal intelligence is accomplished in a variety of forms and methods of distribution, including telephone, teletype, individual reports and letters, regular bulletins, special bulletins, computer terminals, personal contacts and regional meetings.

The branch furnishes administrative support for the nationwide law enforcement intelligence unit (LEIU) through the central coordinating section which has responsibility for controlling the data base (LEIU subjects), developing, producing and disseminating LEIU subject cards, publication of regular and special bulletins, and coordination of various meetings. A 24-hour day, seven-day week is maintained in this section so that local agencies may receive and disseminate information at any time. This operation also provides criminal intelligence to the Governor's Emergency Planning Council consisting of representatives of the Governor's office, the Department of Justice, the California Highway Patrol, the Office of Emergency Services, and the California Military Department.

Correlated with the activities of OCCIB is the interstate organized crime index (I.O.C.I.). IOCI is a computerized index of crime subjects provided by LEIU members of persons known to be active in organized crime activities. OCCIB's central coordinating section converts information for machine processing. It checks for and corrects errors, makes deletions and additions to the file, monitors the security of the transmission system, and develops criteria for establishing the data base. This project is federally funded.

Working in a similar relationship with OCCIB is the California narcotics information network

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT—Continued

Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence Element—Continued

(C.N.I.N.). The CNIN is an organization formed to promote the exchange of information and criminal intelligence not available through regular police channels, and is related to narcotics trafficking. The primary role OCCIB plays is to (1) establish and maintain the central files of information and (2) to provide for its analysis and dissemination to members of the network. OCCIB also provides administrative support services such as membership application processing, publication and distribution of bulletins, and general coordination of member-agency efforts as needed. OCCIB is represented on the CNIN board of directors in an advisory capacity. The organization and activities are federally funded.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Publications:			
Weekly criminal intelligence summary	576	576	590
Monthly criminal intelligence bulletin	10,800	12,000	14,000
Special bulletins	650	650	750
Bomb data reports	800	800	800
LEIU publication	690	800	950
LEIU bulletins	12,740	13,520	14,000
LEIU cards distributed	61,000	62,000	84,000
Cumulative list of LEIU subjects	245	720	750
Regional Criminal Intelligence Unit:			
Direct support, man-hours	1,200	1,500	1,600
Organized crime statistical report	1	1	–
LEIU purpose and history, constitution and bylaws	245	15	240
Regional bulletins	4,800	6,000	6,750
Special coordinating group reports	72	72	85
Training:			
Courses presented	46	44	54
Man-days of training	3,500	4,500	5,000
Number of law enforcement personnel trained	350	450	680
Resource Pool:			
Equipment units loaned	728	1,200	1,400
Technical assistance provided	350	575	700
Criminal Intelligence:			
Individual reports, analyses, responses to inquiries	21,500	25,500	30,000
Conferences and Presentations:			
Special conferences	4	8	4
Public presentations	150	220	300
Input			
Expenditures:			
Organized crime and criminal intelligence	$551,931	$1,433,473	$1,667,033
Personnel man-years, organized crime and criminal intelligence	43.5	85.3	85.9

Crime Prevention and Control Element

The crime prevention division offers a number of crime prevention programs relating to both youth and senior citizens. It is also responsible for coordinating the preparation and distribution of numerous crime prevention publications concerning consumerism, drug abuse, the law and a formal quarterly journal entitled "Crime Prevention Review" to law enforement agencies throughout the state.

A crime prevention institute is also an important program to be undertaken by this unit in cosponsorship with the Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission. This program is designed to offer a sociological as well as urban planning approach for crime prevention law enforcement officers in California. Complementing the various activities of the crime prevention unit is a projected program called community resource institute to broaden the knowledge of law enforcement agencies in a growing, vital area.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures:			
Crime prevention and control	$365,953	$320,158	$329,121
Personnel Man-Years:			
Crime prevention and control	16.2	14.4	14.3

Consolidated Data Center Element

The law enforcement consolidated data center is divided into two bureaus—each responsible for a specific area of operation and a special staff section for advanced planning and administrative support. The bureaus are: (1) automated information services and (2) agency liaison-user support.

Automated information services is comprised of three major sections: operations, data processing systems, and the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS)—and is responsible for the department's data processing capability (which includes systems analysis, programming, key entry and operations) and statewide information services to criminal justice agencies.

The operations section has overall responsibility for the operation of two large computer centers which provide law enforcement agencies with versatile communication services and the ability to interrogate the Department of Justice's data files, as well as access to data base files maintained by other agencies such as the Department of Motor Vehicles and the FBI.

Data processing systems is developing and implementing automated information systems for support of departmental operations and CJIS. Included are online files on firearms, property, stolen vehicles, stolen bicycles, wanted persons, and criminal histories; conversion of 301 programs; charitable trust system; and the California law enforcement statistical system.

CLETS provides criminal justice agencies with efficient and effective statewide telecommunications services. The state's portion of CLETS consists of two switching centers, located in Los Angeles and Sacramento, and sufficient circuitry to one location in each county to handle the message traffic load to and from each county. CLETS provides user agencies point-to-point messages, bulletin broadcasts, and direct access

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT—Continued

Consolidated Data Center Element—Continued

to computer files at Department of Motor Vehicles, California Highway Patrol, Department of Justice and the FBI. CLETS is connected with law enforcement systems in Hawaii, Nevada and Oregon for the mutual benefit of criminal justice agencies in California and these other states. One computer operations position is proposed to handle increased workload at the Los Angeles Computer Center.

The agency liaison-user support bureau is responsible for establishing close relationships with local criminal justice agency personnel throughout the state to enhance the development of the most effective and efficient automated information system to support all justice operations and, generally, to assist local agencies in their dealings with the division. At least one field representative is assigned to each of seven field areas.

In addition to the field staff, there is a system specialist whose tasks include coordination of the developing local criminal justice EDP systems and consultation with local agencies on unrelated system development to assure that they receive the maximum amount of information available to aid them with their internal EDP problems.

The advanced planning and administrative support section will maintain and update the five-year operational plan, develop control systems to monitor progress in achieving objectives, recommend enhancements in systems and officer operations, prepare budgets and maintain the data center branch manual.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Entries, modifies, locates	1,457,410	2,867,236	4,420,63
Updates	309,000	1,236,000	1,969,68
Clears/cancel/stops	958,802	1,891,173	2,934,87
Inquiries	7,541,593	17,202,402	29,049,80
Inquiries to NCIC	1,741,645	3,637,828	6,262,92
Updates to NCIC	334,148	721,437	1,192,18
Other center traffic	365,109	776,322	1,365,04
Errors update and inquiry	938,088	2,092,260	3,380,44
Responses	11,971,721	27,622,800	45,595,02
Input			
Expenditures	$1,495,855	$7,766,258	$7,861,42
Personnel man-years	(35.5)	(239.5)	(240.5

III. ADMINISTRATION

The Attorney General, as stated in Article V of the Constitution, is the chief law officer of the state and functions as the director of the Department of Justice. The overall executive and managerial functions as well as policy determination and departmental direction lie in the executive office. This office, in addition to the Attorney General, includes his chief deputy, legislative coordinator, information officer and campaign director.

The Division of Administration provides the necessary administrative, management and support services enabling the line functions to attain the highest level of achievement possible. A continual effort is made to utilize the existing resources to ensure smooth and orderly internal functioning in the most efficient manner possible.

The fiscal management unit provides the necessary staff for departmental operations in accounting, budgeting and business services. Legal office administration provides the needed stenographic and clerical support for the three legal divisions.

Manpower services section provides operating units with services related to the management of human resources. The personnel office is responsible for maintenance of employee documentation, position control and payroll. The training center provides coordination for interdepartmental training as well as a centralized location for training services supplied to local criminal justice units.

Management services section works with departmental management in identifying problems, developing alternative solutions and arriving at decisions. These services deal with organizational improvement, work analysis, information services, legislative analysis and EDP service coordination.

Library services section are responsible for the maintenance of the law libraries, the facilitation of basic legal research and procurement of general and legal reference assistance.

Forty-five and one-half positions, including 28 for Legal Services Support are proposed to handle the administrative and clerical duties which will result from the addition of personnel throughout the department.

The Los Angeles office of the department has been relocated from the the old state building to the Tishman building on Wilshire Boulevard.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	359.5	419.6	414.3	$7,137,709	$8,521,295	$9,030,966
Workload adjustments	–	5.5	43	–	69,160	714,907
Totals, Administration	359.5	425.1	457.3	$7,137,709	$8,590,455	$9,745,873
Less Amount Distributed to Other Programs:						
Legal services				–4,759,318	–5,322,317	–6,099,583
Law enforcement				–1,914,795	–2,654,452	–3,178,796
Net Totals, Administration—Undistributed				$463,596	$613,686	$467,494
General Fund				*463,596*	*597,439*	*467,494*
Federal funds				–	*16,247*	–
Reimbursements				–	–	*(87,321)*
Program Elements:						
Administration				463,596	597,439	467,494
Special projects [c]				–	16,247	(87,321)

For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

SPECIAL PROJECTS

The following descriptions of special projects reflect potential grant awards to the Department of Justice. Many of the projects for 1974–75 are tentative, and may be of different amounts when finally received. They are being included in the presentation to apprise the Legislature of potential awards which will be financed from other than the General Fund.

The special projects are not included in operational program totals for 1974–75. They will be transferred to the appropriate programs when they are awarded. The dollar amount of each project will be adjusted with a budget revision if they are different than those listed in this presentation. All related positions will be established on a temporary basis and will terminate when the project concludes.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Special Projects [a]	(246.4)	(163.6)	(289.2)	($5,059,080)	($5,817,072)	$7,770,261
Federal funds				*(141,111)*	*(445,514)*	–
Reimbursements				*(4,917,969)*	*(5,371,558)*	*7,770,261*

Legal Services

Legal Design Phase

Design a two-channel TV system to provide training and operational communication services for approximately 100 criminal justice departments throughout the L.A. area. This system will meet the acute demand for law enforcement training and provide for legal training not now available for law enforcement personnel. It will also provide for operational TV communications. This project will serve as a model for a statewide network. It was funded by the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ).

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$378	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Legal Information for Law Enforcement

This project will provide law enforcement personnel in California with a legal education commensurate with their responsibilities as members of the criminal justice system. This goal will be achieved by maximum distribution of legal training materials through the medium of television and film. Visual materials will be supplemented by written legal summaries, lesson plans, examinations and bulletins. All materials will be prepared by legal personnel from state and county agencies who are experienced in criminal practice. A standardized and uniform program of legal instruction for officers throughout the state is the ultimate objective of the distribution of the materials. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$212,151	$165,240	$123,898
Personnel man-years	–	–	0.5

California Organized Crime Trials Unit

This project will create, on a statewide level, an organized crime trials unit which will engage in the prosecution of significant organized crime cases investigated and developed by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

The function of the unit will be to evaluate organized crime cases developed by law enforcement agencies and, where the evidence justifies a prosecution, to arrange for the prosecution in the appropriate jurisdiction. The unit will utilize the services of experienced prosecutors in specific target cases directed against organized crime in such areas as fencing, prostitution, loan sharking, gambling, perjury, fraud, alcoholic beverage enforcement and public corruption. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	$252,027	–
Personnel man-years	–	3	–

Law Enforcement

Search-Statistical System

The Bureau of Criminal Statistics now has a statewide system of statistical reporting which covers individual felony complaints disposed of either in the lower courts or superior courts of California. The bureau proposes to account in detail, on an individual basis, for all persons arrested on felony charges. Included in this detail are those arrests disposed without complaint or by seeking only a misdemeanor complaint. Project funded by the California Crime Technological Research Foundation.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$32,644	–	–
Personnel man-years	2.7	–	–

Drug Abuse Law Enforcement (DALE)

As mandated by executive order of the President, DALE is charged with implementing the attack upon heroin traffic in California, Arizona, and Nevada.

DALE's function is the coordination of interagency efforts to disrupt the supply of heroin, to develop trafficking intelligence, to stimulate activities by state and local agents and prosecutors, and to reduce addict-related crime by encouraging addicts to accept treatment. Project is funded by the law enforcement assistance administration.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$141,111	–	–
Personnel man-years	7.9	–	–

For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

SPECIAL PROJECTS—Continued

Law Enforcement—Continued

Community-Police Relations

This project recognizes the existence of distrust and lack of confidence between law enforcement personnel and the community.

Law enforcement personnel must have the support of the community in order to be successful in realizing their goals. Without community support and a practical means to gain required support, the elements for disrespect of the law and a breakdown of the orderly function of society become apparent.

The goals of this project are:

1. Improve the present knowledge of community-police relations.
2. Provide direction for future efforts.
3. Provide a catalyst for the improvements.
4. Insure an on-going effort of research and experimentation within the field.

The project was funded by the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ).

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$48,068	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Uniform Blood-Alcohol Program

In 1969, the enactment of Section 13353 of the California Vehicle Code required all drivers to submit to a blood, breath, or urine test, when they are suspected of driving under the influence of intoxicating beverages. To insure that all communities within California have the complete capability to offer a choice of one of the three tests provided, under the "implied consent" law, the California Department of Justice is establishing a statewide blood-alcohol program. The complete plan is divided into four segments:

1. Acquisition of approved breath-testing equipment for those areas which do not have an ongoing program.
2. The establishment of satellite facilities at locations which supply the technical support for a complete blood-alcohol program and provide training for the law enforcement agencies utilizing the breath-testing devices.
3. The undertaking of a feasibility study for the establishment of a statewide blood-alcohol program with the assistance of local law enforcement officials and the California Highway Patrol.
4. Implementation of a statewide program based upon the feasibility study. The project is funded by the State Office of Traffic Safety.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$616,860	$510,415	$499,069
Personnel man-years	17	29.4	22

Project Search—Organized Crime Index

This project will provide a computerized central index on organized crime. The Department of Justice, as the central coordinating agency, is completing a data collection form which will subsequently be typed and entered through the optical character reader to magnetic tape.

The magnetic tape created by the optical character reader will be processed to prepare a detailed listing by submitting agency for each subject converted.

The corrected and approved information returned from the submitting agency will be used to update the information that is in machine readable form from the conversion step. The updated information will then be formatted as per specifications supplied by the Michigan State Police and a load tape will be prepared. This load tape will be sent to Michigan for loading into the data base. The project is funded by the California Crime Technological Research Foundation.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$2,489	$21,464	–
Personnel man-years	0.3	1.6	–

Visual Investigative Analysis Technique

This project is a police improvement program for the development of the visual investigative analysis technique (VIA), a new and innovative charting technique, based on the principles of the program evaluation and review technique (PERT), which shows great potential as a tool for the control of major complex investigations.

The project staff will review, analyze and chart selected closed cases while developing and refining the technique. This will be followed by a period of analysis of the results attained and subsequently by a period during which VIA will be applied to selected current cases to test and further refine the technique. The project will culminate in a report on the value and potential uses of VIA to law enforcement. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$27,896	$156,829	$240,000
Personnel man-years	1.2	6.8	12

Statewide Criminalistics Laboratory System

This project is for the Department of Justice to establish and support regional facilities to handle general criminalistics in eight areas throughout the State of California. One satellite facility in West Covina will also be implemented. These facilities will be capable of performing the general criminalistics duties.

In addition, the Department of Justice proposes to establish two core laboratories located respectively in the greater bay area and the greater Los Angeles area. These facilities will be for the more sophisticated cases and will be responsive not only to the regional laboratories established by the Department of Justice but will also furnish the most sophisticated type of analyses for other criminalistics laboratories operated under autonomous jurisdictions. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$686,852	$2,216,424	$3,352,243
Personnel man-years	18.4	56.4	86

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

SPECIAL PROJECTS—Continued

Law Enforcement—Continued

Combined Police Arrest and Disposition System

The project will impose a new data-gathering system on California law enforcement agencies and replace a statistical system of limited usefulness to justice agency administrators. The new system will provide for a single report to give an accounting for each arrested individual in terms of his name and other identifiers, his age, race, sex, charges lodged against him, how he was disposed of by the police, linking crime report numbers, level of charges and other facts. The single report will replace three separate reports being made to BCS by California law enforcement agencies. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$83,199	$126,938	–
Personnel man-years	9.1	12.6	–

Jail Space Utilization Study

The project is to survey county jails and selected city jails in the state which were operational in 1972. The objective is to determine how many jails are operational, how old they are, their capacity and specifications, programs in operation, characteristics of offenders, records kept and available, number and type of personnel and long-range plans.

The data developed will be used to answer questions on: (1) present condition of jails; (2) need and plans for additional facilities; (3) number and characteristics of jail population in selected counties; (4) jail programs; (5) information needed by jail administrators to answer management planning questions. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$37,874	$94,249	–
Personnel man-years	2.7	4.5	–

Criminal Justice Information System

CJIS integrates information services of all justice agencies at the national, state, and local levels. Modern computer technology enables CJIS to meet the increasing information request of law enforcement agencies by providing: (1) shortest possible inquiry turn-around time, (2) up-to-date criminal histories, (3) analysis and projection of crime rates and criminal activity, (4) security control or criminal justice information. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$2,142,711	$221,444	–
Personnel man-years	143.1	19.2	–

Integrated Program to Combat Organized Crime

California must move ahead rapidly in developing an effective statewide program to oppose the activities of those persons in this state engaged in organized crime and rackets. Effective opposition will require an organized, integrated effort on the part of all criminal justice agencies. This project is designed to provide central intelligence capability; overall direction for operations, training, research, and intelligence; training specifically oriented to the needs of officers in state and local agencies involved in organized crime control activities; research capability to predict the movement of criminals and criminal resources in organized crime; and a built-in evaluation system to measure the effectiveness of the overall program and its elements. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$783,620	$1,386,395	–
Personnel man-years	29.9	11.1	–

Liaison Unit

Local agencies possess a great deal of information on organized crime in their areas. This project will establish a link between local police agencies and the California Department of Justice. The liaison unit will act as a central clearinghouse for correlating, analyzing, recording and disseminating information on organized crime within California. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	$243,227	$127,733	–
Personnel man-years	14.1	19	–

Intelligence Officers Training—Out-of-State

The organized crime and criminal intelligence branch is presently involved in a program to train California law enforcement in two areas which pertain to organized crime. The first deals with the collection of criminal intelligence. The second deals with the analysis of criminal intelligence.

The program is one of a kind. Its success has become so well known that many out-of-state law enforcement agencies have asked to include their personnel in this training.

This project will add four classes to each of the two training programs and will open the programs to out-of-state students. The eight classes will be presented during the 1973–74 fiscal year. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	$92,400	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Consumer Information Protection Program for Seniors

The purposes of the project are to (a) collect data on modes of victimization regarding crimes against the elderly; (b) analyze discrepancies between reported and unreported crimes against the elderly; (c) survey the effectiveness of complaint procedures; (d) develop methodologies of presentation for consumer and crime prevention information for senior citizens; (e) develop agency and community support and coordination in the field of consumer crime prevention for the elderly; and (f) develop legislative and policy recommendations for law enforcement, senior citizen and consumer agencies in California and throughout the nation. The project features unique involvement methods for seniors in advisory committees, employment, and training. The project is funded by the Health, Education and Welfare Agency.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

SPECIAL PROJECTS—Continued

Law Enforcement—Continued

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	$429,267	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Narcotic Enforcement Beat Patrolman Training

This project will familiarize the patrolman with the pertinent aspects of narcotic investigation to enable him to more effectively combat drug abuse. The patrolman will be able to recognize various drugs, the drug user, drug violations, and to act within the framework of proper laws. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$353,340
Personnel man-years	–	–	12

1974–75 Grants—California Narcotic Information Network

This project, in conjunction with its local-level component, will implement the California narcotics information network (CNIN). The goal of CNIN is to reduce the availability of narcotics and dangerous drugs in California by channeling into a central location (the organized crime and criminal intelligence branch of the Department of Justice) all information pertaining to persons engaged in or associated with major narcotic trafficking. The CNIN members believe that such statewide coordination will result in more efficient and effective investigations which will result in the arrest and successful prosecution of significant narcotics traffickers, manufacturers, and financiers. The state and local-level component will establish a central clearinghouse for collating, analyzing, and disseminating narcotics intelligence; it will provide funds to establish liaison among members and nonmembers, thereby assisting in the dissemination of information. CNIN has support and endorsement from heads of major police agencies throughout California. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$158,300
Personnel man-years	–	–	10.7

Criminal Justice Audit System

The State of California is without a system for verifying criminal justice information. The objectives of the project will be: to monitor and audit criminal justice information; to assure the quality and reliability of information used as a basis for planners and managers of the system; to inform responsible agencies for resolution of discovered errors; to followup on these reports until the errors have been resolved; to continue an internal audit of the bureau's files for assurance that accurate and quality information is provided to requestors for their individual needs. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$708,940
Personnel man-years	–	–	39

Juvenile Arrest Register Probation Evaluation

The JARPE system will establish two basic files; the juvenile probationers detained and active juvenile probation referral. A probation referral record match will be achieved to select cases representing rereferrals to probation. Therefore, two levels of recidivism information, arrest and rereferrals will be incorporated into the system for evaluative output report purposes. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$170,95
Personnel man-years	–	–	

Pilot Jail Information System Study

This project is to develop comparative data on all types of prisoners entering county jails. The information derived from the data will be designed to aid city and county administrators, state planning agencies and other responsible persons in realistically assessing jail workloads and prisoner characteristics for short and long range planning. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$263,99
Personnel man-years	–	–	1

Bay Area Probation Information System

This project will implement, on a pilot basis, a comprehensive probation information system based on a model developed by the bay area counties probation research project. The system will be comprehensive and capable of providing management, operational and statistical information. It will build a database upon which probation research and program evaluation can be conducted. This project will extend the state's Comprehensive Data Systems program. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$338,26
Personnel man-years	–	–	

Data Analysis Center

This project will provide data requirements and serve as the focal point for all criminal justice statistical effort within California.

The objectives are: provide criminal justice managers with an adequate data base for realistic and rational planning for allocation of resources, insure the operational compatibility of the system with NCIC and CCH; and provide a model for other state programs which will enhance the national goal of an integrated and complementary system throughout the nation. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$100,00
Personnel man-years	–	–	

Uniform Crime Reporting

The Uniform Crime Reports Program will be responsible for: providing more accurate knowledge of serious crimes by standardizing the methods and format of crime reporting; facilitating and assuring an adequate basis for auditing the inputs from 416 separate field agency systems supplying the descriptiv

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

SPECIAL PROJECTS—Continued

Law Enforcement—Continued

statistics of crimes within their respective jurisdictions; providing a foundation for the total system which is uniform and can easily be compiled by a central state agency; using quality control and audit system techniques to assure that all crimes reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the state are properly recorded and tabulated and sent to BCS for submission to the federal uniform crime reporting center; and assuring that the additional data elements collected will provide answers to questions of where, when and how crime occurs for state criminal justice system managers and administrators. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$250,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	10

Offender Based Transaction Statistical System

The OBTS system will be developed by utilizing a method of uniquely identifying everyone arrested, then tracing their passage through the systems, recording pertinent information about each transaction during the process. OBTS will be compatible with systems for the exchange of CH information developed by Project SEARCH, and records will be classified in accordance with NCIC/CH uniform offense classification. OBTS will be needed to assess criminal justice activities in order to meet any criminal justice standard which may be developed as a result of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and goals. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$461,731
Personnel man-years	–	–	37

State Technical Assistance Capability

State technical assistance will serve the state's needs for a vehicle disseminating information on resources available to the criminal justice system. The technical assistance capability component will have the following duties: to be responsible for informing potential users of the existence and availability of technical assistance resources, such as contracts or direct personal services; to be responsible for assuring that these technical assistance services are available to state and local criminal justice agencies; making arrangements for the technical assistance services; insuring that any technical assistance provided is in accordance with the state's CDS plan or the general comprehensive plan; to coordinate efforts for assurance that programs can be economically interfaced, files are not duplicated and general inefficiencies are eliminated; to encourage maximum compatibility between local systems in the state, for reduction in redundancy between local, regional and state systems, and minimization of general duplication of effort; and to provide others direct guidance to reporting agencies as required. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$75,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	5

Management and Administration Statistics System

This project will provide a means of collecting systematic data on expenditures, employment, facilities and equipment in criminal justice agencies; provide this data for processing by the data analysis center; and disseminating reports to provide criminal justice managers with adequate management information for realistic and rational planning necessary for allocating criminal justice resources to achieve maximum benefit. Project funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$35,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	2

Automation of OCCIB Files

This project will improve capability for assessing the magnitude of various organized criminal activities. (The automated system will simplify the development of various files for quantifying particular aspects of organized crime.) This will enhance OCCIB management's ability to establish target priorities and optimize allocation of its resources.

Improve analyses by virtue of increased usage of files for analytical support.

Automatic certain steps in intelligence analysis.

Improve capability to perform research and to test, develop and apply new sophisticated analytical techniques, to develop case correlations, identifications, and predictions relating to subjects and activities contained in the data base. The project is funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$152,846
Personnel man-years	–	–	4.5

Community Resources Development Institute

The project will create a community resource development institute to:

(1) Provide research, information and assistance to local law enforcement to foster and implement the assumption of responsibility for community resource development.

(2) Provide research, information and assistance to community, governmental and private resources to foster and implement the concept of community resource development with law enforcement.

(3) Develop programs to encourage information about and implementation of the specific recommendations and monitor the progress of implementation in California. The project is funded by CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$60,591
Personnel man-years	–	–	2

Vandalism Study

This project will conduct research into the causes of vandalism and to develop educational and action pilot programs for school-community vandalism prevention programs. The project is funded by CCCJ.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

SPECIAL PROJECTS—Continued

Law Enforcement—Continued

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project cost	–	–	$69,271
Personnel man-years	–	–	3

Fingerprint Automation Prototype and Conversion

This project will demonstrate the feasibility of:

a. Microfilming the bureau's master fingerprint file and placing it into a random file.

b. Instituting a computerized search of the master fingerprint file.

c. Instituting an automated retrieval system which, under computer control in an "on-line" mode, will access the entire fingerprint file.

d. Reducing the cost of operation in the bureau.

e. Reducing the search/identification time for responding to criminal and applicant identification requests from police agencies, courts, and regulator agencies.

f. Providing a model system for other identifica tion agencies to emulate. The project is funded b CCCJ.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Project cost	–	–	$269,4
Personnel man-years	–	–	

Administration

District Attorney Investigator Training Program

This program will benefit approximately 600 district attorney investigators employed primarily in California counties. It provides training funds to pay instructional costs, student travel, and per diem related to an intensive 80-hour curriculum designed and tailored to the needs of district attorney investigators. Other peace officers in California have benefited greatly from a wide variety of training courses.

This program is intended to assist the district a torney investigator in attaining knowledge of tec nologies and law changes. It is funded by the la enforcement administration in 1973–74 and the Cal fornia Council on Criminal Justice in 1974–75.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Project cost	–	$16,247	$87,3
Personnel man-years	–	–	4

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	2,167.8	2,328.6	2,328.6	$24,025,204	$27,994,117	$28,792,133
Merit salary adjustments	–	17.8	–	(720,104)	(839,064)	(864,984)
Workload and administrative adjustments	17.8	12	–	–	–204,082	–2,064,961
Proposed new positions	12	29.8	–	–	152,814	1,778,982
Totals, Adjustments	–	29.8	–14.5	–	–$51,268	–$285,979
Totals, Salaries and Wages	2,167.8	2,358.4	2,314.1	$24,025,204	$27,942,849	$28,506,154
Estimated salary savings	–	*–98*	*–109.6*	–	*–1,056,563*	*–1,320,389*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	2,167.8	2,260.4	2,204.5	$24,025,204	$26,886,286	$27,176,477
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,047,653	3,611,977	3,746,477
Totals, Personal Services	2,167.8	2,260.4	2,204.5	$27,072,857	$30,498,263	$30,923,081
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$2,134,351	$2,526,905	$2,236,572
Printing				34,681	72,850	80,008
Communications				699,946	753,616	875,498
Travel—in-state				1,007,427	1,166,858	1,065,063
Travel—out-of-state				78,480	84,546	89,176
Consultant and professional services				1,728,073	1,800,572	594,067
Cost of suit expense				–	480,400	522,600
Data processing				2,208,432	800	49,613
Facilities operations				2,066,445	2,144,354	2,739,497
General Services charges				–	–	133,200
Equipment				1,119,346	1,166,480	809,396
Tort liability claim payments				760,000	543,536	405,533
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$11,837,181	$10,740,917	$9,600,223
Special Items of Expense:						
Special legislation				–	19,711	6,024
Special projects				–	1,419,155	7,770,261
Consolidated data center				1,495,855	7,766,258	7,861,427
Totals, Expenditures				$40,405,893	$50,444,304	$56,161,016
Reimbursements—other				*–11,066,718*	*–12,409,601*	*–15,928,674*
Reimbursements—tort				– [b]	– [b]	*–1,206,086*
Net Totals, Expenditures				$29,339,175	$38,034,703	$39,026,256
General Fund				*26,216,770*	*34,241,226*	*35,639,269*
Motor Vehicle Account—State Transportation Fund				*2,981,294*	*3,347,963*	*3,386,987*
Federal funds				*141,111*	*445,514*	–

For footnotes see the end of this agency presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$25,741,657	$31,065,034	$35,633,245
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 1429, Statutes of 1970	14,811	6	–
Chapter 885, Statutes of 1972	150,000	91,024	6,024
Chapter 1145, Statutes of 1971	9,922	7,783	–
Chapter 1662, Statutes of 1971	33,883	11,922	–
Section 11105(e), Penal Code	328,960	328,960	328,960
Transfer from tort liability item	796,086	906,086	–
Allocation for salary increase	1,379,597	1,775,395	–
Allocation for health benefits	12,000	–	–
Chapter 699, Statutes of 1972	300,000	–	–
Chapter 1313, Statutes of 1972	36,000	–	–
Chapter 104, Statutes of 1973	–	300,000	–
Chapter 662, Statutes of 1973	–	90,000	–
Totals Available	$28,802,916	$34,576,210	$35,968,229
Balance available in subsequent years	–439,695	–334,984	–328,960
Allocation reverted and reappropriated to Department of Motor Vehicles—Section 10.8, 1973 Budget Act	–27,072	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–2,119,379	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$26,216,770	$34,241,226	$35,639,269

Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriations	$2,978,436	$3,252,181	$3,386,987
Allocation for salary increase	35,797	95,782	–
Totals Available	$3,014,233	$3,347,963	$3,386,987
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–32,939	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,981,294	$3,347,963	$3,386,987

Federal Funds

APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal grants	$141,111	$445,514	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$29,339,175	$38,034,703	$39,026,256

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Civil penalties	$69,650	$105,751	$110,000
Narcotic fines	929,602	827,700	805,000
Health plan registration fees	175,703	195,420	195,000
Other regulatory licenses	920	945	1,000
Fingerprint I.D. fees	273,510	272,229	290,000
Sales of fixed assets	148	–	–
Other miscellaneous income	55,285	–	–
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$1,504,818	$1,402,045	$1,401,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	2,167.8	2,328.6	2,328.6	$24,025,204	$27,994,117	$28,792,133
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Administration:				SALARY RANGE		
Clk II	–	2	–	463–654	13,074	–
Temporary help	–	1	–	–	6,830	–
Legal Services:						
Civil Law:						
Assoc dep attorney general I (through 12/31/73)	–	1	–	1,496–1,819	4,488	–
Assoc dep attorney general I (through 4/30/74)	–	1	–	1,496–1,819	13,464	–
Criminal Law:						
Assoc dep attorney general IV (through 12/31/73)	–	1	–	2,105–2,560	6,315	–
Special Operations:						
Temporary help	–	1	–	–	16,523	–
Law Enforcement:						
Enforcement and Investigation:						
Special agent II	–	5	–	1,260–1,533	79,782	–
Special agent I	–	1	–	1,036–1,260	12,432	–
Steno II	–	1	–	551–669	8,028	–
Clk-typist II	–	2	–	538–686	13,993	–
Identification and Information:						
Assoc crime studies analyst	–	3	–	1,202–1,460	43,272	–
Statistical clk	–	2	–	622–757	16,200	–
Clk I-II	–	9	–	463–654	59,622	–
Temporary help	–	1.3	–	–	9,370	–
Overtime	–	2.9	–	–	22,517	–
Special Projects:						
Jail Space Utilization:						
Staff crime studies analyst	–	1	–	1,324–1,611	6,935	–
Jr staff analyst	–	1	–	776–988	4,195	–
Statistical clk	–	1	–	622–757	3,425	–
Clk II	–	1	–	538–654	3,005	–
Overtime	–	0.3	–	–	2,514	–
Administrative indirect	–	0.2	–	–	2,266	–
Criminal Justice Information System:						
Temporary help	–	16	–	–	140,271	–
Administrative indirect	–	3.2	–	–	30,137	–
Arrest and Disposition System:						
Jr staff analyst	–	1	–	776–988	16,534	–
Statistical clk	–	1	–	622–757	8,784	–
Key data operator	–	4	–	579–704	26,620	–
Clk II	–	4	–	538–654	29,040	–
Temporary help	–	0.7	–	–	5,122	–
Administrative indirect	–	1.9	–	–	17,665	–
Organized Crime Trials Unit:						
Special agent II	–	1	–	1,260–1,533	16,452	–
Sr legal steno	–	1	–	699–814	9,624	–
Administrative indirect	–	1	–	–	7,975	–
Visual Investigative Analysis:						
Assoc government program analyst	–	1	–	1,202–1,460	10,588	–
Criminal intelligence specialist III	–	1	–	965–1,173	8,213	–
Jr staff analyst	–	1	–	776–988	7,757	–
Graphic artist	–	1	–	738–897	7,211	–
Steno II	–	1	–	551–669	5,843	–
Clk-typist II	–	1	–	538–686	5,561	–
Administrative indirect	–	0.8	–	–	7,637	–
Organized Crime Index:						
Temporary help	–	1	–	874–1,064	9,024	–
Overtime	–	0.6	–	–	8,192	–
Organized Crime:						
Temporary help	–	3	–	–	15,340	–
Administrative indirect	–	8.1	–	–	76,183	–
Criminalistics Lab III:						
Chief, technical service	–	1	–	1,776–2,159	24,540	–
Criminalist V	–	3	–	1,572–1,911	71,170	–
Criminalist IV	–	4	–	1,424–1,733	84,480	–
Chief, program support	–	1	–	1,453–1,767	19,870	–
Criminalist III	–	4	–	1,291–1,572	71,012	–
Criminalist II	–	10	–	1,173–1,424	174,726	–
Criminalist I	–	5	–	965–1,173	61,968	–
Lab techn—criminalistics	–	2	–	757–920	26,113	–
Business service asst	–	1	–	814–988	12,768	–
Sr clk-typist	–	2	–	622–757	17,316	–
Sr steno	–	1	–	638–776	9,378	–
Steno II	–	3	–	551–669	30,490	–
Clk-typist II	–	7	–	538–686	37,908	–
Temporary help	–	2	–	–	13,331	–
Administrative indirect	–	8.3	–	–	77,915	–

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS					
	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued						
Criminal Justice Information System—Continued						
Criminalistics II:						
Temporary help	–	2	–	–	10,056	–
Administrative indirect	–	0.1	–	–	1,173	–
Uniform Blood-Alcohol:						
Criminalist IV	–	1	–	1,424–1,733	21,004	–
Criminalist II	–	1	–	1,173–1,424	17,078	–
Criminalist I	–	12	–	965–1,173	180,609	–
Laboratory techn criminalistics	–	1	–	757–920	9,430	–
Clk-typist II	–	6	–	538–686	44,825	–
Statistical clk	–	1	–	622–757	7,870	–
Administrative indirect	–	7.4	–	–	68,987	–
Intelligence Agent Liaison Unit—(Through 9-30-73):						
Special agent IV	–	1	–	1,533–1,864	3,099	–
Special agent III	–	3	–	1,390–1,690	3,065	–
Special agent II	–	6	–	1,260–1,533	6,558	–
Steno II	–	2	–	551–669	3,356	–
Steno II	–	1	–	525–638	1,653	–
Overtime	–	2	–	–	10,742	–
Administrative indirect	–	4	–	–	37,676	–
Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
Administration:						
Sr legal steno	–	–2.5	–2.5	669–814	–20,098	–21,079
Law Enforcement:						
Bureau of Identification Special Services:						
Clk II	–	–1	–1	463–654	–6,584	–6,922
Identification and Information:						
Bureau of Identification:						
Fingerprints:						
Criminal intelligence spec III	–	–	–1	965–1,173	–	–11,580
Criminal intelligence spec II	–	–	–1	874–1,064	–	–10,488
Criminal intelligence spec I	–	–	–2	721–874	–	–17,304
Special Services:						
Clk-typist II	–	–	–7	538–686	–	–46,326
Positions Reclassified:						
Administration:						
Information off II to information off I	–	(1)	–	1,144–1,390	–1,560	–
Sr legal steno to steno II	–	(2)	–	551–669	–2,496	–
Assoc government program analyst to jr staff analyst	–	(1)	–	776–988	–5,388	–
Assoc mgt analyst to DOJ administrator I	–	(1)	(1)	1,324–1,611	1,464	1,560
Assoc mgt analyst to DOJ administrator I	–	(1)	(1)	1,324–1,611	792	840
Acctg off III to DOJ administrator I	–	(1)	(1)	1,324–1,611	840	876
Adm asst II to DOJ administrator I	–	(1)	(1)	1,324–1,611	876	936
Legal Services:						
Civil Law:						
Assoc dep attorney gen I, graduate legal asst, legal counsel to assoc dep attorney gen IV	–	(1)	(1)	2,105–2,560	11,292	11,856
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–15,096	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–12,948	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–13,788	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–12,948	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–13,788	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–9,912	–
Assoc dep atty gen IV to assoc dep atty gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–7,308	–

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued						
Legal Services—Continued						
Civil Law—Continued						
Sr asst atty gen to assoc dep atty gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–7,308	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–10,164	–
Assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst to assoc dep attorney gen II and III	–	(1)	(1)	1,649–2,005	1,008	1,032
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–4,980	–
Assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst to assoc dep attorney gen II and III	–	(1)	(1)	1,649–2,005	2,844	2,964
Criminal Law:						
Asst attorney gen II CEA to special rep	–	(1)	–	–	–5,940	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–4,980	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–13,788	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–13,788	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(2)	–	1,496–1,819	–14,040	–
Assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst to assoc dep attorney gen II and III	–	(1)	(1)	1,649–2,005	924	1,008
Assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst to assoc dep attorney gen I and III	–	(1)	(1)	1,649–2,005	1,104	1,128
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–10,164	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–8,856	–
Assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst to assoc dep attorney gen II and III	–	(1)	(1)	1,649–2,005	4,980	5,196
Assoc dep attorney gen IV to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–11,184	–
Special Operations:						
Associate Land Agent to Asst land agent	–	(1)	–	988–1,202	–696	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–13,104	–
Assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst to assoc dep attorney gen II and III	–	(1)	(1)	1,649–2,005	924	1,008
Assoc dep attorney gen IV to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–10,500	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–4,872	–

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS					
	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued						
Legal Services—Continued						
Special Operations—Continued						
Assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst to assoc dep attorney gen II and III	–	(1)	(1)	1,649–2,005	924	1,008
Assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst to assoc dep attorney gen II and III	–	(1)	(1)	1,649–2,005	1,836	1,932
Gen auditor II to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	(1)	1,496–1,819	6,096	6,432
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–8,856	–
Sr asst attorney gen to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,469–1,819	–11,184	–
Assoc dep attorney gen II and III to assoc dep attorney gen I, legal counsel, graduate legal asst	–	(1)	–	1,496–1,819	–4,980	–
Antitrust economist to gen auditor III	–	(1)	(1)	1,202–1,460	1,632	1,716
Gen auditor II to gen auditor III	–	(1)	(1)	1,202–1,460	1,356	1,392
Asst land agent to assoc land agent	–	(1)	(1)	1,202–1,460	696	696
Executive:						
Assoc governmental program analyst to Dept of Justice administrator I	–	(1)	(1)	1,324–1,611	2,256	2,400
Program planning off DOJ CEA to Dept of Justice admin III	–	(1)	(1)	1,611–1,957	–948	–1,032
Criminal identification specialist I to Assoc governmental program analyst	–	(1)	(1)	1,202–1,460	5,772	6,036
Enforcement and Investigation Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement:						
Chief, enforcement and investigation to special agent IV	–	(1)	–	1,533–1,864	1,056	–
Special agent I to special agent II	–	(2)	(2)	1,260–1,533	5,376	5,640
Special agent I to special agent trainee	–	(1)	–	776–897	–1,668	–
Special agent II to special agent I	–	(1)	–	1,036–1,260	–1,392	–
Special agent II to special agent III	–	(2)	–	1,390–1,690	–	–
Special agent III to special agent II	–	(1)	–	1,260–1,533	–1,560	–
Special agent I to special agent II	–	(2)	(2)	1,260–1,533	5,376	5,640
Senior narcotic agent to special agent I	–	(1)	(1)	1,036–1,260	696	696
Narcotic chemist agent to special agent II	–	(1)	(1)	1,036–1,260	696	696
Special agent II to special agent I	–	(1)	–	1,036–1,260	–1,392	–
Special agent II to special agent I	–	(1)	–	1,036–1,260	–1,392	–
Special agent I to special agent I	–	(1)	(1)	1,036–1,533	2,688	2,820
Special agent II to special agent I	–	(1)	–	1,036–1,260	–1,392	–
Bureau of Investigation:				1,036–1,260	–1,392	–
Special agent I to special agent II	–	(1)	–	1,260–1,533	–	–
Special agent I to special agent II	–	(1)	–	1,260–1,533	–	–
Investigative Services:						
Bureau of Technical Services:						
Drug abuse chemist to criminalist II	–	(1)	(1)	1,173–1,424	816	864
Criminalist II to criminalist IV	–	(1)	(1)	1,424–1,733	6,720	7,068
Special agent I to polygraph examiner	–	(1)	(1)	1,291–1,572	372	384
Identification and Information Bureau of Criminal Statistics:						
Asst crime studies analyst to assoc crime studies analyst	–	(1)	(1)	1,202–1,460	2,568	2,688
Program Planning—C.J.I.S.:						
Criminal justice specialist I to criminal justice specialist II	–	(1)	(1)	1,324–1,611	1,272	1,320
Data processing mgr IV to director law enforcement consolidated data center	–	(1)	(1)	1,957–2,379	1,284	1,356

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued						
Program Planning—C.J.I.S.—Continued						
Supvr EDP to assoc DP systems analyst	–	(2)	–	1,202–1,460	–	–
Dept of Justice admin I to criminal justice specialist II	–	(1)	–	1,324–1,611	–	–
Dept of Justice admin I to criminal justice specialist II	–	(1)	(1)	1,324–1,611	1,200	1,272
Program Planning—Licensing of Bicycles:						
Criminal justice specialist I to assoc government program analyst	–	(1)	–	1,202–1,460	–	–
Bureau of Identification:						
Suprvr, special service CI&I to asst chief, Bureau of Identification	–	(1)	(1)	1,611–1,957	1,548	1,596
Criminal identification and intelligence sup I to crim identification specialist III	–	(1)	(1)	965–1,173	–2,496	–2,604
Asst criminal justice specialist to assoc government program analyst	–	(1)	(1)	1,202–1,460	2,568	2,688
Clk II to clk I–II	–	(1)	–	413–565	–900	–
Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence:						
Adm asst I to asst government program analyst	–	(1)	–	988–1,202	–	–
Criminal intelligence specialist I to criminal identification and intelligence sup II	–	(1)	(1)	1,291–1,572	6,840	7,188
Criminal identification and intelligence sup I to criminal justice specialist I	–	(1)	–	1,202–1,460	–	–
Criminal justice specialist III to Dept of Justice admin III	–	(1)	(1)	1,324–1,611	948	1,032
Criminal justice specialist II to Dept of Justice admin I	–	(1)	–	1,324–1,611	–	–
Criminal justice specialist I to assoc government program analyst	–	(1)	–	1,202–1,460	–	–
Criminal justice specialist III to Dept of Justice admin III	–	(1)	(1)	1,611–1,957	1,032	1,068
Criminal Justice specialist I to assoc government program analyst	–	(1)	–	1,202–1,460	–	–
Crime Prevention and Control:						
Sr field dep to field dep	–	(1)	–	1,202–1,460	–768	–
Transfer of Authorized Positions to Law Enforcement Consolidated Data Center:						
Criminal Justice Information System:						
Sr DP Systems analyst	–	–1	–1	1,460–1,776	–21,294	–21,294
Administrator II	–	–1	–1	1,460–1,776	–19,965	–20,961
Staff DP systems analyst	–	–4	–4	1,324–1,611	–65,283	–68,567
DP manager I	–	–2	–2	1,324–1,611	–35,182	–35,980
Administrator I	–	–2	–2	1,324–1,611	–31,884	–33,486
Assoc DP systems analyst	–	–18	–18	1,202–1,460	–289,086	–296,538
Supvr, EDP	–	–6	–6	1,202–1,460	–87,483	–91,915
Assoc government program analyst	–	–6	–6	1,202–1,460	–95,102	–97,893
Criminal justice specialist I	–	–4	–4	1,202–1,460	–62,000	–63,538
Asst DP systems analyst	–	–7	–7	988–1,202	–85,400	–89,629
Computer operations supvr I	–	–1	–1	988–1,202	–11,862	–12,448
Programmer II	–	–12	–12	988–1,202	–155,480	–162,075
Asst government program analyst	–	–1	–1	988–1,202	–11,862	–12,448
Key data supvr III	–	–1	–1	853–1,056	–10,795	–11,352
Key data supvr II	–	–1	–1	738–897	–9,991	–10,477
Sr steno	–	–2	–2	638–776	–18,585	–18,585
Key data supvr I	–	–3	–3	638–776	–26,153	–27,582
Clerk-typist II	–	–2	–2	538–686	–16,442	–16,442
Steno II	–	–4	–4	551–669	–26,282	–29,126
Key data optr	–	–28	–28	579–704	–197,798	–205,295
Clk II	–	–3	–3	538–654	–23,430	–23,430
Clk I	–	–1	–1	463–565	–5,834	–6,113
Overtime	–	–1.5	–1.5	–	–17,250	–17,250

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS					
	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
				SALARY RANGE		
Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued						
Transfer of Authorized Positions to Law Enforcement Consolidated Data Center—Continued						
California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System:						
DP manager III	–	–1	–1	1,611–1,957	–23,484	–23,484
Staff DP systems analyst	–	–1	–1	1,324–1,611	–19,306	–19,306
Assoc DP systems analyst	–	–2	–2	1,202–1,460	–32,625	–33,584
Sr steno	–	–1	–1	638–776	–9,292	–9,292
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	538–686	–7,810	–7,810
Clk II	–	–1	–1	538–654	–6,584	–6,922
Temporary help	–	–2.5	–2.5	–	–29,164	–29,164
Licensing of Bicycles:						
Assoc DP systems analyst	–	–2	–2	1,202–1,460	–28,814	–30,283
Criminal justice specialist I	–	–1	–1	1,202–1,460	–17,509	–17,509
Jr staff analyst	–	–1	–1	776–988	–9,894	–10,378
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	538–686	–8,042	–8,208
Data Processing:						
DP Mgr I	–	–1	–1	1,324–1,611	–15,876	–16,673
Supvr, EDP	–	–2	–2	1,202–1,460	–31,705	–32,650
Programmer II	–	–5	–5	988–1,202	–66,251	–68,168
Programmer I	–	–1	–1	853–988	–10,707	–11,259
Tab operations supvr I	–	–1	–1	776–942	–11,305	–11,305
Computer Opr	–	–2	–2	704–853	–17,294	–18,154
Key data supvr II	–	–1	–1	738–897	–9,076	–9,534
Sr tab mach opr	–	–1	–1	654–795	–9,533	–9,533
Key data supvr I	–	–3	–3	638–776	–27,658	–27,846
Tab mach opr	–	–2	–2	592–721	–16,585	–16,990
Stenogr II	–	–1	–1	551–669	–6,883	–7,233
Key data opr	–	–29	–29	579–704	–227,289	–233,241
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	538–686	–8,108	–8,208
Temporary help	–	–0.5	–0.5	–	–2,500	–2,500
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	17.8	–191	–	–$204,082	–$2,064,961
Proposed New Positions:						
Division of Administration:						
Administration/Fiscal Services:						
Accountant I	–	–	1	738–897	–	8,856
Account techn	–	–	5	622–757	–	39,240
Account clk II	–	–	6	538–654	–	39,708
Clk-typist II	–	–	3	538–686	–	19,854
Clk II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,618
Legal Support:						
Sr legal steno	–	5	23	669–814	36,126	184,644
Clk-typist II	–	–	5	538,686	–	33,090
Law Library:						
Clk II	–	–	1.5	538–686	–	9,927
Division of Legal Services:						
Civil Law:						
Legal Services:						
Assoc dep attorney gen I	–	1	3	1,496–1,819	13,464	53,856
Sr steno	–	–	1	638–776	–	8,028
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,618
Criminal Law:						
Legal Services:						
Assoc dep attorney gen I	–	–	25	1,496–1,819	–	448,800
Central Registry:						
Assoc crime studies analyst	–	–	1	1,202–1,460	–	14,424
Statistical clk	–	–	1	622–757	–	7,848
Special operations:						
Legal Services:						
Assoc dep attorney general I	–	6	7	1,496–1,819	103,224	120,624
Registrar, health plan	–	–	1	1,460–1,776	–	17,520
Division of Law Enforcement:						
Enforcement and Investigations:						
Bureau of Investigation:						
Special agent II	–	–	3	1,260–1,533	–	42,576
Steno II	–	–	1	551–669	–	7,122
Overtime	–	–	–	–	–	3,923
Investigative Services:						
Bureau of Technical Services:						
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,618

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued						
Proposed New Positions—Continued						
Identification and Information:						
Bureau of Criminal Statistics:				SALARY RANGE		
Assoc crime studies analyst	–	–	1	1,202–1,460	–	15,888
Key data operation	–	–	8	579–704	–	61,248
Overtime	–	–	–	–	–	25,000
Bureau of Identification:						
Fingerprints:						
Criminal ident and intell supvr I	–	–	1	1,173–1,424	–	14,076
Criminal ident specialist III	–	–	1	465–1,173	–	11,580
Criminal ident specialist II	–	–	6	874–1,064	–	62,928
Criminal ident specialist I	–	–	11	721–874	–	95,172
Sr clk	–	–	1	622–757	–	8,040
Clk II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,942
Records:						
Supving clk-typist I	–	–	1	721–874	–	8,772
Supvng clk I	–	–	1	721–874	–	8,772
Sr clk-typist	–	–	2	622–757	–	16,080
Sr clk	–	–	4	622–757	–	32,160
Clk-typist II	–	–	8	538–686	–	52,944
Clk II	–	–	17	538–654	–	112,506
Key data operator	–	–	2	538–654	–	14,244
Record Analysis and Coding:						
Key data supvr I	–	–	1	638–776	–	7,656
Key data supvr I (NCIC operator)	–	–	2	638–776	–	15,312
Key data opr	–	–	11	579–704	–	78,342
Clk II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,618
Special Services:						
Criminal identification spec II	–	–	1	874–1,064	–	10,488
Supvng teletype opr I	–	–	1	654–795	–	7,848
Clk II	–	–	3	538–654	–	19,854
Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence:						
Bureau of Criminal Intelligence:						
Clk typist II	–	–	1	538–686	–	6,618
TOTALS, PROPOSED NEW POSITIONS	–	12	176.5	–	$152,814	$1,778,982
TOTALS, ADJUSTMENTS	–	29.8	–14.5	–	–$51,268	–$285,979
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	2,167.8	2,358.4	2,314.1	$24,025,204	$27,942,849	$28,506,154

[a] Past and current year amounts are reflected in the operational programs, while budget year amounts are not.
[b] For comparative purposes, it should be noted that $796,086 and $906,086 for 1972–73 and 1973–74 respectively, are contained in the General Fund totals for administration and payment of tort liability claims.
[c] Special projects are reflected in a separate presentation. Amounts for 1974–75 are not reflected in the program total.
[d] 176.5 positions transferred to the Law Enforcement Consolidated Data Center. The funds to reimburse the Center for service will remain in the Department of Justice presentation.
[e] Man-years are reflected in the Law Enforcement Consolidated Data Center presentation.
[f] The 1974–75 figure does not include 193.6 man-years shown in 1973–74 for special projects. Special projects for 1974–75 will require an estimated 189.2 man-years.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Chapter 787, Statutes of 1972 established the Law Enforcement Center as one of four consolidated data centers in state government. The objectives of this center are: to increase the effectiveness of justice administration in California by providing an up-to-date, accurate, centralized criminal record data base; to provide a telecommunications system adequate to meet the needs of law enforcement agencies; to reduce turn-around time in responding to requests for criminal record information from minutes, hours and days to seconds, minutes and hours depending on need related to various data elements; to provide intradepartmental centralized data processing and information service capabilities; to provide ready access to the central information source of all criminal justice agencies, thereby eliminating the need to proliferate the same data in many files throughout California; and to protect the rights of privacy of individuals by placing strict security and confidentiality controls on criminal justice information.

To achieve short-term and long-range consolidation of EDP facilities as quickly as possible in order to avoid lost opportunity costs through equipment optimization, but at a pace consistent with adequate feasibility, exploration of consolidation alternatives, and an orderly conversion of existing applications without major disruption in the level of service. One new computer operations position is proposed for 1974–75. It will be used to alleviate increased workload of the Los Angeles Computer Center.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Consolidated Data Center	35.5	239.5	240.5	$1,495,855	$7,766,258	$7,861,427
Reimbursements—other	–	–	–	*–1,495,855*	*–7,766,258*	*–7,861,427*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	35.5	239.5	240.5	–	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	35.5	63	63	$179,613	$717,263	$743,181
Workload and administrative adjustment	–	176.5	176.5	–	1,977,737	2,041,658
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	(16,241)	(83,276)	(86,052)
Proposed new positions	–	–	1	–	–	11,856
Totals, Salaries and Wages	35.5	239.5	240.5	$179,613	$2,695,000	$2,796,695
Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	*–72,781*	*–129,091*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	35.5	239.5	240.5	$179,613	$2,622,219	$2,667,604
Staff benefits	–	–	–	23,350	337,284	352,408
Totals, Personal Services	35.5	239.5	240.5	$202,963	$2,959,503	$3,020,012
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$1,292,892	$4,806,755	$4,841,415
Totals, Expenditures				$1,495,855	$7,766,258	$7,861,427
Reimbursements—other				*–1,495,855*	*–7,766,258*	*–7,861,427*
Net Totals, Expenditures				–	–	–

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	35.5	63	63	$179,613	$717,263	$743,181
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Transfers From the Department of Justice:				SALARY RANGE		
Sr DP systems analyst	–	1	1	$1,460–1,776	$21,294	$21,294
DP mgr II	–	1	1	1,611–1,957	23,484	23,484
Administrator II	–	1	1	1,460–1,776	19,965	20,961
Staff DP systems analyst	–	5	5	1,324–1,611	84,589	87,873
DP mgr I	–	3	3	1,324–1,611	51,058	52,653
Administrator I	–	2	2	1,324–1,611	31,884	33,486
Assoc DP systems analyst	–	22	22	1,202–1,460	350,525	360,405
Supvr EDP	–	8	8	1,202–1,460	119,188	124,565
Assoc government program analyst	–	6	6	1,202–1,460	95,102	97,893
Criminal justice specialist I	–	5	5	1,202–1,460	79,509	86,047
Asst DP systems analyst	–	7	7	988–1,202	85,400	89,629
Computer operations supvr I	–	1	1	988–1,202	11,862	12,448
Programmer II	–	17	17	988–1,202	221,731	230,243
Programmer I	–	1	1	853–988	10,707	11,259
Asst government program analyst	–	1	1	988–1,202	11,862	12,448
Key data supvr III	–	1	1	853–1,056	10,795	11,352
Jr staff analyst	–	1	1	776–988	9,894	10,378
Tab operations supvr I	–	1	1	776–942	11,305	11,305
Computer opr	–	2	2	704–853	17,294	18,154
Key data supvr II	–	2	2	738–897	19,067	20,011
Sr tab mach opr	–	1	1	654–795	9,533	9,533
Sr steno	–	3	3	638–776	27,877	27,877
Key data supvr I	–	6	6	638–776	53,811	55,428
Tab mach opr	–	2	2	592–721	16,585	16,990
Clk-typist II	–	5	5	538–686	40,402	40,668
Steno II	–	5	5	551–669	33,165	36,359
Key data opr	–	57	57	579–704	425,087	438,536
Clk II	–	4	4	538–654	30,014	30,352
Clk I	–	1	1	463–565	5,834	6,113
Temporary help	–	3	3	–	31,664	31,664
Overtime	–	1.5	1.5	–	17,250	17,250
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	176.5	176.5	–	$1,977,737	$2,041,658
Proposed New Positions:						
Computer operations supvr	–	–	1	988–1,202	–	11,856
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	35.5	239.5	240.5	$179,613	$2,695,000	$2,796,695

COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

The objectives of the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training are to raise and maintain the level of competence of California peace officers and to provide such other services to local law enforcement as are authorized by law. To accomplish this, the commission established minimum standards of physical, mental and moral fitness for the recruitment, selection, and training of peace officers. The Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training apportions revenue received from penalties on criminal and traffic fines to local law enforcement agencies to reimburse them for a portion of the cost of training peace officers.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Education and training	$955,536	$1,121,867	$321,705
II. Personnel standards	73,445	91,410	106,871
III. Technical services	115,808	275,636	246,691
IV. Administrative counseling	485,123	644,984	658,036
V. Administration	300,554	369,934	398,135
VI. Assistance to cities and counties	10,503,497	9,887,042	8,966,054
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$12,433,963	$12,390,873	$10,697,492
Reimbursements—other	*–77,315*	*–318,043*	*–73,928*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$12,356,648	$12,072,830	$10,623,564
Peace Officers' Training Fund	*11,886,057*	*11,822,830*	*10,623,564*
Federal funds	*470,591*	*250,000*	–
Personnel man-years	67.8	86	78

I. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Need

The enforcement of laws requires an educated and trained body of peace officers in enforcement agencies.

Authority

Section 13503, Penal Code, Chapter 1504, Statutes of 1972.

Objectives

To develop and implement programs to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement personnel by developing and monitoring training and education courses and to render auxiliary services to those agencies and institutions providing such courses.

General Description

Education and training courses are organized at local community colleges, four-year colleges, universities and police academies to meet the needs of peace officers. Courses offered are categorized as preservice education, basic officer, supervisory, middle management, advanced officer, executive development, and a wide variety of technical and special courses.

Consultants from this division establish the basic criteria that must be met for each of these courses before commission certification. Advice and assistance is given to local educators and police trainers in preparing course outlines and lesson plans. In some cases actual classroom instruction is given by the consultants.

Periodic field inspections are made to insure that instructors, coordinators and trainers are adhering to established course outlines and are meeting all instructional standards. Failure to meet the educational and training standards may be cause for revocation of course certification.

Project STAR is seeking to provide the foundation and initial action for systematically upgrading the performance of personnel in law enforcement, corrections, and courts. Data defining criminal justice line-level roles as perceived by the system's personnel, and data describing the manner in which the public perceives these roles are being collected and analyzed. Intensive study of the techniques employed in these job roles as actually performed is being conducted. Major roles in each subsystem have been selected and their respective tasks will be described to formulate "task performance objectives (TPO's)." Model training programs have been designed and demonstrated to ensure that they satisfy the required TPO's. Personnel role perception surveys have been conducted in New Jersey, Texas, and Michigan, and TPO's for roles similar to those in California will allow comparison of training requirements. Recommendations for public education related to criminal justice roles will be issued. Training modules are being devised and documented to facilitate adoption.

Workload Information

Ten positions were authorized in 1973–74 for the PC 832 program which provided for the training of peace officers in the powers of arrest and use of firearms (Chapter 1504/71). These positions are limited to June 30, 1974, and the reduction is reflected in the 1974–75 budget.

COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING—Continued

I. EDUCATION AND TRAINING—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program cost	16	24	24	$955,536	$1,121,867	$1,161,402
Workload adjustments	–	–	–10	–	–	–839,697
Totals, Education and Training	16	24	14	$955,536	$1,121,867	$321,705
Peace Officers' Training Fund				*490,718*	*676,867*	*321,705*
Federal funds				*403,705*	*250,000*	–
Reimbursements				*61,113*	*195,000*	–
Program Elements:						
Education and training	13.4	21	11	$955,536	$1,121,867	$1,161,402
Project STAR	2.6	3	3	–	–	–839,697

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Officers trained (eligible for reimbursement)	18,646	19,000	20,000
Officers trained (specialized, not reimbursed)	1,500	2,000	2,000
Officers trained (P.C. 832 Program)	4,069	10,000	4,000
Courses examined for certification	200	250	250
Onsite course inspection	100	400	400
New courses certified	100	50	50
Courses decertified	28	80	80
Courses modified	19	40	40
Courses audited	4	30	50
Total certified courses	352	470	400

Input			
Expenditures	$955,536	$1,121,867	$321,705
Personnel man-years	16	24	14

II. PERSONNEL STANDARDS

Need

The level of competence of local law enforcement officers must be raised to currently offset and eventually reduce rising crime rates.

Authority

Section 13512, Penal Code.

Objectives

To make inspections to determine if local law enforcement agencies receiving state aid are adhering to adopted standards for recruitment and training for raising the level of competency.

General Description

An audit is made of the procedures used by a local jurisdiction to select, train and employ law enforcement personnel. Counseling service to improve the methods employed in this administrative process is provided. If the result of the inspection reveals operational or structural defects in the department, the department head is made aware of the defects; if they cannot be corrected on the spot, he is invited to use the commission services to correct them.

Extensive investigations are frequently necessary to establish facts concerning apparent failure of a local department to meet employment standards. The result of such investigations furnishes the commission with facts which may lead to removing the jurisdiction from the program.

Those police personnel in local departments selected to conduct background investigations of newly recruited officers are counseled and trained as necessary.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	4	5	5	$73,445	$91,410	$106,871
Totals, Personnel Standards	4	5	5	$73,445	$91,410	$106,871
Peace Officers' Training Fund				*73,445*	*91,410*	*106,871*

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Compliance inspections	283	314	350

Input			
Expenditures	$73,445	$91,410	$106,87
Personnel man-years	4	5	

COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING—Continued

III. TECHNICAL SERVICES

Need

Law enforcement agencies and law enforcement personnel require constant upgrading and reevaluation to maintain pace with demands of the community and technological change.

Authority

Sections 13503, 13510, and 13513, Penal Code.

Objectives

To engage in management research and development directed towards improving organization, administration, operations and personnel practices of local law enforcement.

General Description

The Technical Services Division has been established to provide an essential link in many research and development services to local law enforcement. This research is conducted for selected management problems in individual police agencies where workable solutions are provided and assistance given in implementation of the project.

This division is working on the center for police management to assist in improving the quality of police management to emphasize the significance of research results in fulfilling the many responsibilities of the policing agency. A shift in the funding of two positions is proposed from CCCJ reimbursements to the Peace Officers Training Fund.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	5.6	12.7	13	$115,808	$275,636	$246,691
Totals, Technical Services	5.6	12.7	13	$115,808	$275,636	$246,691
Peace Officers' Training Fund				*115,081*	*152,593*	*172,763*
Reimbursements—other				*-727*	*-123,043*	*-73,928*

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Technical research projects/ publications	17	20	24
General research projects	28	50	90
Graphic arts projects	268	270	270
Library research projects	52	54	54

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$115,808	$275,636	$246,691
Personnel man-years	5.6	12.7	13

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNSELING SERVICE

Need

Law enforcement requires a high degree of operational and management expertise.

Authority

Section 13513, Penal Code.

Objectives

To survey, make recommendations, provide implementation assistance and prepare special studies to improve management and operational techniques of local law enforcement agencies.

General Description

Administrative Counseling Bureau provides, on request, three major services to local jurisdictions:

1. Identifications, evaluation, and recommended courses of action to solve administrative problems.
2. General surveys involving extensive review and analysis of an agency's total operation, and specialized surveys limited to an examination of specified areas.
3. Staff assistance to insure prompt and effective implementation of survey recommendations.

The conduct of the survey includes the preparation of a written report which analyses the problems and recommends actions to be taken for their solution. Surveys will normally be handled by the full-time consultants of the P.O.S.T. staff. However, in some cases, implementation of the survey recommendations or unusual problems such as tax structures may entail the temporary employment of special consultants. Implementation is a major demand on a consultant's time.

In accordance with Chapter 252, Statutes of 1972 the Minority Recruitment Project was established to provide specific programs to assist local law enforcement agencies in the recruitment of minority police candidates.

COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING—Continued

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNSELING SERVICE—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	20.5	23	23	$485,123	$644,984	$658,036
Totals, Administrative Counseling	20.5	23	23	$485,123	$644,984	$658,036
Peace Officers Training Fund				*403,237*	*644,984*	*658,036*
Reimbursements—other				*15,000*	–	–
Federal funds				*66,886*	–	–
Program Elements:						
Administrative Counseling Bureau	17	19	19	$403,845	$495,808	$512,337
Minority recruitment project	3.5	4	4	81,278	149,176	145,699

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Surveys prepared with implementation assistance	14	15	25
Special studies	5	4	10

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$485,123	$644,984	$658,036
Personnel man-years	20.5	23	23

V. ADMINISTRATION

Need

The administration of a statewide program involving over 600 city and county jurisdictions and state agencies and the allocation of over $10,000,000 in reimbursements to local governments requires competent management.

Authority

Sections 13500 and 13513, Penal Code.

Objectives

To provide administrative direction and control over the local assistance program so that the commission's overall objectives may be realized in the most efficient and economical manner possible.

General Description

The commission's policies are executed by a permanent professional and clerical staff which operates under the supervision of an executive director. Special programs may be executed by temporary or special staff under contract.

Requests for the basic intermediate and advanced certificates accompanied by college transcripts, certificates of completion from various training institutions and other supportive documents are reviewed to determine eligibility for the requested certificate. The appropriate certificate is completed and issued to those found eligible to receive it; officers not eligible to receive certificates are so informed by letter. Upon receipt of notification from the school presenting the course, certificates of completion are issued to individuals who completed P.O.S.T. certified courses.

As officers complete certified courses, claims are submitted for reimbursement by the employing jurisdiction for a portion of the money expended in training the officer. Upon receipt, the claim is checked to insure that the course is certified in the amount and for the number of hours claimed and for arithmetical accuracy. If found correct, the claim is forwarded for payment; if incorrect, it is corrected, forwarded for payment and the jurisdiction is informed of the reason for the correction. Two and one-half positions are proposed to handle clerical workload in this program.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	21.7	21.3	20.5	$300,554	$369,934	$380,935
Workload adjustments	–	–	2.5	–	–	17,200
Totals, Administration	21.7	21.3	23	$300,554	$369,934	$398,135
Peace Officers' Training Fund				*300,079*	*369,934*	*398,135*
Reimbursements				*–475*	–	–
Program Elements:						
Executive	4	5	6	$66,988	$91,738	$100,251
General administration	17.7	16.3	17	233,566	278,196	297,884

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Certificates issued	22,774	23,000	23,500
Claims for reimbursements processed	18,646	19,000	20,000

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$300,554	$369,934	$398,135
Personnel man-years	21.7	21.3	23

COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING—Continued

VI. ASSISTANCE TO CITIES AND COUNTIES

Need

The enforcement of laws and the protection of life and property without infringement on individual liberties is one of modern government's most pressing problems. Carefully selected, highly trained and properly motivated peace officers are the most important factors in the solution of this problem.

Authority

Chapter 1305, Statutes of 1968, Sections 13500 to 13523 of the Penal Code.

Objectives

To encourage and assist local law enforcement agencies to meet and maintain minimum standards in the selection and training of law enforcement officers.

General Description

Financial assistance is given to those cities and counties which qualify for state aid for peace officer training.

Each jurisdiction participating in the program is reimbursed from the Peace Officers' Training Fund in proportion to the number of officers who qualify for training reimbursement.

Output/Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Reimbursements to cities and counties	$10,503,497	$9,887,042	$8,966,054

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	67.8	88.5	78.5	$812,942	$1,228,399	$1,144,478
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(27,456)	(25,659)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	-2	–	1,978	-53,900
Proposed new positions	–	–	4.5	–	–	39,713
Total Salaries and Wages	67.8	88.5	81	$812,942	$1,230,377	$1,130,291
Estimated salary savings	–	*-2.5*	*3*	*-3*	*-21,487*	*-36,631*
Net Salaries and Wages	67.8	86	78	$812,942	$1,208,890	$1,093,660
Staff benefits	–	–	–	96,206	146,544	117,889
Totals, Personal Services	67.8	86	78	$909,148	$1,355,434	$1,211,549
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$109,393	$73,455	$51,096
Printing				–	10,200	11,860
Communications				47,882	46,500	41,604
Travel—in-state				101,012	121,042	67,056
Travel—out-of-state				7,271	15,500	13,390
Contractual services				619,281	659,876	129,050
Facilities expense				74,684	87,126	87,950
Prorated expenses				41,018	90,000	93,600
Equipment				20,777	44,698	24,283
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$1,021,318	$1,148,397	$519,889
Totals, Expenditures				$1,930,466	$2,503,831	$1,731,438
Reimbursements—other				*-77,315*	*-318,043*	*-73,928*
Net Expenditures				$1,853,151	$2,185,788	$1,657,510
Peace Officers Training Fund				*1,382,560*	*1,935,788*	*1,657,510*
Federal funds				*470,591*	*250,000*	–

COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Peace Officers' Training Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$934,595	$1,824,944	$1,657,510
Allocation for salary increase	56,474	113,844	–
Emergency authorizations	435,447	–	–
Totals Available	$1,426,516	$1,935,788	$1,657,510
Unexpended Balance, estimated savings	–43,956	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,382,560	$1,935,788	$1,657,510

Federal Funds

APPROPRIATIONS			
Project STAR	$403,705 [a]	$250,000	–
Administrative Counseling Services	66,886 [a]	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Federal funds)*	$470,591	$250,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$1,853,151	$2,185,788	$1,657,510

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Assistance to cities and counties	$10,503,497	$9,887,042	$8,966,054

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$12,170,000	$12,650,000	$8,966,054
Totals Available	$12,170,000	$12,650,000	$8,966,054
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–1,666,503	–2,762,958	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$10,503,497	$9,887,042	$8,966,054

SUMMARY—STATE OPERATIONS AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State operations *(Peace Officers' Training Fund)*	$1,382,560	$1,935,788	$1,657,510
State operations *(federal funds)*	470,591	250,000	–
Totals, State Operations	$1,853,151	$2,185,788	$1,657,510
Local assistance *(Peace Officers' Training Fund)*	10,503,497	9,887,042	8,966,054
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$12,356,648	$12,072,830	$10,623,564
Peace Officers' Training Fund	*11,886,057*	*11,822,830*	*10,623,564*
Federal funds	*470,591*	*250,000*	–

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Peace Officers' Training Fund	$8,664,410	$9,245,000	$10,513,836

[a] $142,501 in reported Project STAR federal funds and the entire $66,886 for the Administrative Counseling Service are mo properly classified as reimbursements from California Council on Criminal Justice. They are listed as such above so as t conform with Controller's records.

COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING—Continued

FUND CONDITION

PEACE OFFICERS' TRAINING FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$10,432,256	$4,358,131	$1,780,301
Revenue accrual adjustment (AB 1000)	–1,542,000	–	–
Prior year adjustment:	–1,310,438	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$7,579,818	$4,358,131	$1,780,301
Revenues:			
Penalties on criminal fines	$3,226,272	$3,245,000	$3,263,836
Penalties on traffic fines	5,438,132	6,000,000	7,250,000
Miscellaneous	6	–	–
Totals, Revenue	$8,664,410	$9,245,000	$10,513,836
Totals, Resources	$16,244,228	$13,603,131	$12,294,137
Expenditures:			
Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training	$1,382,560	$1,935,788	$1,657,510
Local assistance	10,503,497	9,887,042	8,966,054
Claim of Secretary, Board of Control	40	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$11,886,097	$11,822,830	$10,623,564
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$4,358,131	$1,780,301	$1,670,573
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*55,980*	*103,621*
Surplus available for appropriation	*4,358,131*	*1,724,321*	*1,566,952*

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	67.8	88.5	78.5	$812,942	$1,228,399	$1,144,478
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
Education and Training:				SALARY RANGE		
Clerk-typist II to steno II	–	(1)	(1)	522–666	1,186	1,236
Technical Services:						
Asst criminal justice specialist to senior librarian	–	(1)	(1)	937–1,138	792	576
Criminal justice specialist to law enforcement consultant II	–	(1)	(1)	1,138–1,383	–	–
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Project S.T.A.R.:						
Sr law enforcement consultant [a]	–	–	–	1,383–1,682	–	–17,070
Sr stenographer [a]	–	–	–	605–772	–	–8,020
Account technician [a]	–	–	–	589–717	–	–6,130
Law enf cons II	–	–	–1	1,254–1,524	–	–16,680
Clk-typist II	–	–	–1	484–683	–	–7,812
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–2	–	$1,978	–$53,900
Proposed New Positions:						
Executive:						
Steno II	–	–	1	$522–666	–	$6,088
General Administration:						
Clk-typist II	–	–	1.5	484–683	–	9,133
Technical Services:						
Law enforcement consultant II	–	–	1	1,254–1,524	–	16,680
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	484–683	–	7,812
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	4.5	–	–	$39,713
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	2.5	–	–	–$14,187
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	67.8	88.5	81	$812,942	$1,230,377	$1,130,291

[a] Effective August 31, 1974.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

Program Objectives

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning is California's State Planning Agency established by Section 13820 of the Penal Code, to administer federal grants provided by the federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, the Crime Control Act of 1973, and similar acts. Under these federal acts federal assistance is used to help pay the costs of state and locally sponsored projects designed to improve the state's criminal justice system. The State Planning Agency is responsible for developing statewide priorities for criminal justice improvement projects. Additionally, it coordinates criminal justice activities throughout the state. Five primary program elements are utilized to meet these responsibilities: (1) planning, (2) program implementation, (3) administration, (4) grant awards, and (5) local projects. The office prepares a state plan each year, and directs the preparation of, and reviews, 21 regional plans annually. It develops planning and program priorities which are incorporated into state and regional plans and projects. It reviews applications for projects, and monitors and evaluates the projects which it funds. The overall objective is "to be a catalyst in the reduction of crime in California by assisting all criminal justice agencies in planning for the future, by acting as a clearinghouse and creator of projects for improved methods of preventing crime and returning offenders safely to society and by marshaling resources to make Californians safe from crime in their streets, neighborhoods and countryside."

Chapter 1047, Statutes of 1973, created the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to replace the California Council on Criminal Justice. The new organization, like its predecessor, is the state planning agency designated to participate in U.S. Department of Justice programs for improvement of the criminal justice system within California.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Planning	$433,582	$525,735	$549,108
II. Program implementation	715,410	867,463	906,026
III. Administration	1,018,916	1,386,781	1,343,121
IV. State agency awards [a]	15,303,921	16,679,512	30,836,328
V. Local project allocations [a]	41,998,848	62,184,026	68,312,898
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$59,470,677	$81,643,517	$101,947,481
Reimbursements—other	*−44,550*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$59,426,127	$81,643,517	$101,947,481
General Fund	*1,249,130*	*3,463,001*	*11,422,888*
Federal funds	*58,176,997*	*78,180,516*	*90,524,593*
Personnel man-years	108.1	118	112

DISBURSEMENTS OF FEDERAL GRANT AWARDS

State Operations	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Support of State Planning Agency (Part B)	$1,945,667	$2,507,647	$2,517,748
General Improvement of the Criminal Justice System (Part C)	10,015,000	12,256,845	12,256,845
Correctional Related Projects (Part E)	1,500,000	1,375,000	900,000
Discretionary projects	2,986,582	2,250,000	14,000,000
Totals, Federal Grants, State Operations	$16,447,249	$18,389,492	$29,674,593
Local Assistance			
Support of Regional Planning Agencies (Part B)	$1,975,000	$1,975,000	$1,600,000
General Improvement of the Criminal Justice System (Part C)	30,045,000	36,691,024	37,000,000
Correctional related projects (Part E)	750,000	4,125,000	2,250,000
Discretionary projects	8,959,748	17,000,000	20,000,000
Totals, Federal Grants, Local Assistance	$41,729,748	$59,791,024	$60,850,000
TOTALS, FEDERAL GRANTS	$58,176,997	$78,180,516	$90,524,593

I. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

Need

Criminal justice planning is a requirement of the California Penal Code, Sections 13800 through 13906. These sections, which have codified the various state needs for such planning, also require the office to prepare plans necessary to fulfill the requirements of any federal act providing for the adoption of comprehensive plans. In addition, the federal Omnibus Crime Control Act requires that each state prepare an annual comprehensive plan for submission to the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Receip

[a] Formerly included in Program III.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

I. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

of a federal block grant under the Omnibus Crime Control program is conditioned upon receipt and approval by LEAA of such a plan. Pursuant to this requirement, the act provides planning moneys to be used specifically for planning purposes. The act requires that a minimum of 40 percent of the funds be utilized at the local level, while up to 60 percent may be used at the state level. Accordingly, the office has embarked upon a far-ranging program of comprehensive planning. The elements of this program (comprehensive planning, planning for juvenile delinquency prevention and control, planning and coordination with related federal programs, and development, assistance and review of regional and local planning competence) represent those facets of the criminal justice system which the office has deemed indispensable in achieving a comprehensive planning effort.

Objective

The statutory purposes and the objective of the office's planning program, are the prevention, detection and control of crime, the encouragement of coordination, planning and research by law enforcement and criminal justice agencies; and the dissemination of information on proposed, existing, and completed research and development projects.

Authority

California Penal Code Sections 13800–13906.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	17.9	18	18	$433,582	$525,735	$549,108
General Fund				*14,696*	*52,574*	*54,911*
Federal funds				*412,970*	*473,161*	*494,197*
Reimbursements—other				*5,916*	–	–
Program Elements:						
A. Comprehensive planning	6	5.6	5.6	$106,746	$168,235	$175,715
B. Planning for juvenile delinquency prevention and control	–	–	–	100,000	–	–
C. Planning and coordination with related federal programs	1.5	2	2	26,687	42,059	43,929
D. Development, assistance and review of regional and local planning competence	10.4	10.4	10.4	200,149	315,441	329,464

A. Comprehensive Planning

Need

Comprehensive planning is the primary role of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. The Omnibus Crime Control Act requires the development and submission of an annual state comprehensive plan as the basic condition of the receipt of the federal funds utilized by this agency.

The total investment of LEAA funds granted to date exceeds $163 million dollars and an additional estimated $74 million will be made available in 1974 for criminal justice purposes. The responsible expenditure of such sums of money requires extensive planning. Despite the large absolute amount of funds handled by this program it is a small amount in relation to overall criminal justice expenditures. This factor emphasizes the need for careful, responsible planning.

Crime rates have shown a consistent rise over a long period of time. This program is charged with the responsibility of changing that trend. Existing resources and methods have proven unsuccessful.

Planning, particularly in the criminal justice area, requires an extensive allocation of resources. The system has been extensively fragmented in the past so that its integration at this time is a massive undertaking. This is a critical need which can result in significant returns for the resources invested.

The LEAA has recently established minimum standards that require improved planning by the State Planning Agency. Planning studies must be conducted regarding the police, courts, and corrections functions at both state and local levels. In order to develop these studies, sufficient planning and data specialists must be assigned to the comprehensive planning section. This statewide planning cannot be performed at the local level. Regional efforts are largely confined to restricted geographical areas and the more specific local problems.

Objectives

1. To assess crime and delinquency and its effects in California.
2. To describe the criminal justice system in California and its deficiencies.
3. To determine planning parameters.
4. To develop a comprehensive statewide criminal justice plan that details a coordinated attack on the problem of crime and the operation of the criminal justice system.

General Description

Comprehensive planning activities include: the development of the state comprehensive criminal justice plan and related documents; the acquisition, analysis and dissemination of baseline data relating to crime; development of grant applications and special reports for LEAA; special projects related to data analysis, projections and criminal justice modeling; technical assistance relating to comprehensive planning and data utilization.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

I. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

A. Comprehensive Planning—Continued

Output

1. The State Criminal Justice Comprehensive Plan and supplementary planning documents.
2. State Planning Grant Applications and applications for Discretionary Funds from the LEAA.
3. A Planning Schedule.
4. Baseline data and analysis.
5. Special projects, such as system modeling and data programs.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$106,746	$168,235	$175,715
Personnel man-years	6	5.6	5.6

B. Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Planning

This program element is accomplished primarily through a grant of $100,000 from the Youth Development and Delinquency Control Agency and a contract with the California Youth Authority. The delinquency prevention emphasis of the Youth Development and Delinquency Planning Agency and the Youth Authority are entirely consistent and form the basis for contracts. Services provided by the Youth Authority include:

1. Monitor Office of Criminal Justice Planning funded delinquency prevention projects (80).
2. Provide liaison between agencies.
3. Provide technical assistance to local units of government and private agencies regarding delinquency prevention project development.
4. Conduct a descriptive study and provide a report on all Office of Criminal Justice Planning and Youth Development and Delinquency Planning Agency funded delinquency prevention projects.

Output

The product is an annual plan which complies with federal guidelines, is approved by the office, and is acceptable to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as well as to the LEAA.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$100,000	–	–
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

C. Planning and Coordination with State Agencies and Other Related Programs

This element provides coordination between the office and other state, private and federal agencies. It is responsible for state level planning for the expenditure of the nonlocal portion of California's block grant (approximately $15 million in 1973). Included in the planning for those funds are state agencies, colleges and universities, private agencies and local public schools. It also provides coordination of this program with that of other federal grant programs operating within the state.

Output

This element provides staff support to the state planning committee. It assembles information, coordinates state agency planning and produces materials relating to the state planning allocation structure. It is anticipated that these materials will be developed into a state agency plan within the coming year.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$26,687	$42,059	$43,929
Personnel man-years	1.5	2	2

D. Development, Assistance and Review of Regional and Local Planning Competence

This element is basically the "field arm" of the agency. It provides guidance, support, training and technical assistance to the 21 planning regions. The workload falls into three major areas (1) plan development, (2) plan review and (3) plan implementation. Plan development includes guidance to regions for planning, planning training, monitoring the planning process and interpreting council policy. Plan review involves the development of detailed procedures, the extensive review of 21 regional plans, assistance to regions in revising plans as required, and the conducting of plan review meetings involving subcommittees of the council to certify the plans. Plan implementation assures that all projects included in regional plans are funded and become operational in accordance with the certified plan. This includes the handling of all amendments to regional plans.

Output

Each major area has its own work product. Plan development results in 21 regional plans submitted in accordance with guidelines and by a given deadline. Plan review involves 42 staff plan review meetings (two for each plan—initial review and review of revisions) and 21 plan review committee meetings. The process results in the certification of the 21 plans by the council. Plan implementation results in approximately 350 to 400 individual projects being funded and becoming operational following regional plan certification.

A less tangible result is the development of criminal justice planning competence at the local level as one of the basic purposes of this total process.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$200,149	$315,441	$329,464
Personnel man-years	10.4	10.4	10.4

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

II. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Need

This program encompasses those activities necessary to convert plans developed throughout the state into reality. Through the element of technical assistance to local agencies, the program assists local governmental criminal justice agencies and private or nonpublic criminal justice organizations in implementing the criminal justice projects described in their local plans. The legal agency assistance element is concerned with providing staff services to local agencies. Specifically, this includes developing the program which the task forces will follow for the coming year; developing and reviewing proposed projects; monitoring and evaluating funded programs; and participating in a number of other activities discussed under each of the elements below.

Objective

The objective of this program is to bring to fruition the comprehensive plans encompassing local units of goverment and criminal justice groups throughout the state. The program is intended to implement criminal justice plans in an organized and coordinated fashion resulting in improved performance of the functions of the various disciplines of the criminal justice systems. Additionally, the program contributes to the improvement of the continuous planning cycle through the monitoring and evaluation of existing programs, thus providing the data on current performance needed to plan for future activities.

Authority

California Penal Code Sections 13800–13906.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	33.6	32.6	32.6	$715,410	$867,463	$906,026
General Fund				–	*86,746*	*90,603*
Federal funds				*696,444*	*780,717*	*815,423*
Reimbursements—other				*18,966*	–	–
Program Elements:						
A. Technical assistance to local agencies	7.4	7	7	135,928	164,818	172,145
B. Local agency assistance	26.2	25.6	25.6	579,482	702,645	733,881

A. Technical Assistance to Local Agencies

The technical assistance staff described in this program element has the primary responsibility of assuring implementation at the regional and local level of the programs developed and subsequently approved or certified by the office. The current planning effort calls for regions to submit potential programs in synopsis form. Once the plan is certified, staff of this element will assist the local units of government and their proponents in the development of the programs into detailed contracts. This will be a key step in assuring that the intent of the program's impact is developed in compliance with the office's intent at the time a plan is approved. The range of tasks include individual conferences with local agency representatives, speaking engagements, appearances before boards of local government, regional criminal justice planning boards and related efforts.

Output

The success factor of this element's efforts will be measurable in direct proportion to the impact of the applied planning efforts on the regions. The success of the implementation process will in turn have direct bearing on the stimulation of local interest and quality of submissions of the regional plans.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$135,928	$164,818	$172,145
Personnel man-years	7.4	7	7

B. Local Agency Assistance

The program services division staff, because of their knowledge of the task forces' and council policies, coupled with their professional competence, will be actively involved in the thorough review and evaluation of each of the components included in the regional and state comprehensive plans. Relative to this function, staff will ascertain whether or not the problems and needs of each region are identified in quantifiable and measurable terms and assure that all elements of the criminal justice system have been included. Also, the staff will assure that there is a direct correlation between the problems and needs section and the funding requested in the annual action plan.

The office anticipates, as an integral part of regional and state plans, the receipt of approximately 600 grant applications for the fiscal year 1973–74. These applications are projected to include: (1) 223 subsequent year funding requests, (2) 290 first-year funding requests, and (3) 87 discretionary grant requests.

Following council approval of a proposal, contracts will then be prepared and submitted to Program Services Division (PSD) staff for technical review and approval, prior to mailing to the applicant. This

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

II. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION—Continued

B. Local Agency Assistance—Continued

review process assures that the material included in the contract is, in fact, the council-approved project.

The one area that has been neglected, due to the extremely heavy workload, continues to be the monitoring and onsite review of funded projects. To insure that the objectives of the program are attained, greater emphasis has been placed upon this phase of grants administration. The PSD will coordinate activities with the regional staff and schedule at least one onsite program monitoring visit and two or more complex and expensive ones per year to each funded project. These visits will be made during the fourth and ninth months of the grant period. This will allow for the detection of projects that may have some difficulties in becoming fully operational, as well as provide for technical assistance to the proponent regarding this final project and subsequent year funding request. Onsite visits will prove to be extremely beneficial to both the regional and PSD staff in the development of future plans relative to subsequent funding requests. Also, regional staff will be called upon to perform a greater role in the monitoring function.

Other services to be provided by the PSD are: (1) conduct special studies, projects or assignments, (2) develop program areas and requests for proposals, (3) monitor consultants' performance, (4) serve on special committees, (5) conduct and participate in training programs offered by office staff, the State Personnel Board, state colleges and universities, and other agencies, (6) review grant award contracts for legal sufficiency, (7) review third-party contract for compliance with state and federal legal requirements, and (8) review of state legislation having a significant impact on the criminal justice system.

In addition, the PSD staff provides assistance to council committees when involved in the appeals process. This process is expected to increase considerably with full implementation of the regional systems approach.

Output

The product of program implementation is the achievement of office goals through the development of an improved regional planning effort and the implementation of action programs designed to have the greatest impact on the criminal justice system. Measurable components are included in the workload information below:

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$579,482	$702,645	$733,881
Personnel man-years	26.2	25.6	25.6

III. ADMINISTRATION

Need

The Administration program has within its jurisdiction th eresponsibility for determining overall agency policy and direction (the executive element), and concurrently, providing necessary support services to ensure the smooth and orderly internal functioning of the agency. In addition, the program also provides fiscal supervision of council-funded action and planning projects. Reviewing each element, the needs for the program are as follows:

Executive—Needed to direct the agency, set overall agency policy and direction.

Research, Development and Evaluation—Needed to conduct long-range planning and strategy development; provide necessary baseline data and information on which to base recommendations for future direction of the program.

Fiscal and Accounting—Provides the mechanism to maintain accountability of funds.

Proposal Review, Fiscal Orientation, Grant Contract Services and Audit—Provides review and instructive comments on development and maintenance of accurate and correct project budgets. Make grant funds available to successful grant applicants via agency applicant contracts. Prepare annual audits of completed grant contracts.

Business Services—Provides general support services to the agency.

Criminal Justice System Liaison—Manages office liaison with components of the criminal justice system and the public.

Training—Necessary to train agency and regional staff.

Management Analysis—Assists management in developing, improving and evaluating policies, performs studies and makes recommendations.

Objective

To provide support services to carry out the programs of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

Authority

California Penal Code Sections 13800–13906.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

III. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program cost	56.6	63.4	63.4	$1,018,916	$1,353,565	$1,356,117
Workload adjustments	–	4	–2	–	33,216	–12,996
Totals, Administration	56.6	67.4	61.4	$1,018,916	$1,386,781	$1,343,121
General Fund				*162,995*	*133,012*	*134,993*
Federal funds				*836,253*	*1,253,769*	*1,208,128*
Reimbursements				*19,668*	–	–
Program Elements:						
A. Executive	4.9	5	5	106,986	144,340	152,492
B. Research, development and evaluation	3.1	4.1	2.1	86,608	138,746	101,567
C. Fiscal, accounting, grant management, grant contract services and audits	24.8	33	29	438,134	608,496	572,923
D. Business services	16.7	18.2	18.2	224,162	297,220	308,888
E. Criminal justice system liaison	4.1	4.1	4.1	81,512	98,990	104,406
F. Training	1	1	1	35,662	43,308	45,164
G. Management analysis	2	2	2	45,852	55,681	57,681

A. Executive

The executive director and the deputy director are primarily concerned with policy development and the communication of this direction to the office and its staff. They function as the intermediaries between the office and the staff. It is their function to participate in and evaluate the desires and instruction of the council and interpret them in the form of defined tasks to the staff. Additionally, they function as liaison between the office, the regions, the federal agencies involved, the state agencies and criminal justice planning agencies from other states. Their positions also require their presence at various public meetings on behalf of the agency.

Output

Through extensive private and public contact the executive director is in the best position to be aware of all factors affecting the policy course of the office. Through the exercise of these functions, his ability to interpret and instruct both the council and staff on the most acceptable course of action is achieved. Through the deputy director, he will assure that the operation of the staff does not unnecessarily overlap and create duplication of effort.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$106,986	$144,340	$152,492
Personnel man-years	4.9	5	5

B. Research, Development and Evaluation

This objective is to be accomplished through the operation of a unit which consults with and advises the executive director and deputy director in planning the long-range goals and activities of the office, including the integration of theoretical systems into the statewide criminal justice system; analyzes and drafts proposed legislation pertaining to the functioning of the office and its relationships to local governmental units; supervises the in-house research activities of the office; reviews pertinent literature and evaluates the quality of research conducted by the federal government, other states, universities, private foundations, and other organizations to determine its applicability to the statewide criminal justice system; evaluates the impact of social programs on crime control programs and activities; develops evaluation standards to be applied by agency staff in determining the effectiveness of programs and projects to achieve stated goals; recommends and, in consultation with top level management, determines areas where further research is needed; provides leadership to local units of govenment and prospective grant proponents in determining areas and direction of research organizations to undertake needed research; represents the agency at meetings of professional organizations and other groups; and prepares reports and professional papers. Staff of this section work closely with the criminal justice system liaison staff to assure dissemination of appropriate findings or newly discovered techniques.

Output

The desired product of this unit will be an organized body of knowledge of crime and criminal justice; and the ongoing development and refinement of new techniques, devices and strategies for fulfilling the mission of the agency. Specific output for this fiscal year includes the following: strengthening evaluation components of programs and projects; detailed crime analysis in the highest quartile of jurisdiction in major crime rate; crime and criminal justice projections for 1980–2000; development of methodology for target selection; initial selection of crime targets; initial selection of criminal justice problem targets; approximately 12 to 18 issue papers and briefings on critical policy issues of the future research conference; a model for assessment of crime costs; a program evaluation model; a research plan; a sequence of papers setting forth strategies for crime-specific implementation; and a comparative evaluation of allocation strategies.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$86,608	$138,746	$101,567
Personnel man-years	3.1	4.1	2.1

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

III. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

C. Fiscal, Accounting, Grant Management, Grant Contract Services and Audits

This section maintains the financial records, examines invoices and requests for grant funds for propriety, schedules invoices for payment and develops required financial reports. Staff will be assigned the tasks of reviewing and issuing written reports as to fiscal content of each proposal. When the council approves a grant application granting funds to an applicant, the staff uses the application to draw up a contract. Given favorable action and approval of the proposal resulting in a grant of action or planning funds, the staff will have responsibility for field fiscal orientation and audit. Staff will visit each new proponent to provide fiscal orientation. Audits will be performed at least annually for all grants.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$438,134	$608,496	$572,923
Personnel man-years	24.8	33	29

D. Business Services

The business services staff provides assistance in the form of personnel services including payroll; drafting specifications for materials; supplies and equipment; negotiating leases; purchasing equipment, materials, and supplies; providing for reproduction and printing; providing mail, messenger and central filing services.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$224,162	$297,220	$308,888
Personnel man-years	16.7	18.2	18.2

E. Criminal Justice Liaison

Major elements of the program include publications, state level liaison, mass communication, media liaison, internal affairs, staff development, and personal contacts. There are numerous components within each element. The liaison staff will plan, organize, develop, and coordinate the program. However, because of its encompassing nature, all staff will be involved in carrying out the various tasks relevant to the program.

Output

There will be numerous tangible products emanating from this program, including monthly, quarterly and annual publications; brochures; briefing sessions; press kits; press releases; policy manuals speaking engagements; and increased and improved personal contacts. However, many of the elements of the program will produce somewhat intangible results such as better state-regional relationships and cooperation and increased citizen interest and support.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$81,512	$98,990	$104,40
Personnel man-years	4.1	4.1	4.

F. Training

1. In-service training—to provide and assure standardization and uniformity of operations, to keep the respective staffs current on the enabling legislation and amendments, to improve work performance, and technical and specialized training to be conducted at regional locations. This training also includes secretarial principles and courses in supervision of personnel. Such training is based on material prepared by the training officer or other suitable sources.

2. Management training—will be conducted for present or potential command level personnel based upon prevailing needs of the office or regional planning boards. Such training will be given at the locations deemed necessary, and will be presented by the State Personnel Board, state colleges and universities and sources external to state government.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$35,662	$43,308	$45,16
Personnel man-years	1	1	

G. Management Analysis

Activities include the design, implementation and maintenance of management information systems capable of providing up-to-date information to management on proposal processing, grant funding, and regional participation. Other tasks include developing and maintaining an agency policy and procedures manual; evaluating and improving the agency program time reporting system; improving agency communications, including policy communications to staff, regions, grant proponents, and project directors recording management studies, including filing, retrieval, and retention; studying organizational and functional structure; "management consultant" services to the agency (i.e., work measurement studies cost-benefit analyses, clerical utilization studies, flow charting of problem areas, use of PERT principles and form design); and performing special projects upon request.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

III. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

G. Management Analysis—Continued

Output

Written reports on the effects of proposed policy changes on the agency, regions and grantees; data reports published on a regular basis to provide basic information needed for decisionmaking; written procedures for agency and regional operation; miscellaneous special reports upon request; general improvement of administration of the program.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$45,852	$55,681	$57,681
Personnel man-years	2	2	2

IV. STATE AGENCY AWARDS *

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended in 1973, provides that 25 percent of the total block grants awarded by the federal government may be to state agencies. These grant awards are intended to stimulate a state effort for improvement of the criminal justice system.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program cost	$15,303,921	$16,679,512	$30,836,328
General Fund	*802,339*	*797,667*	*3,679,483*
Federal funds	*14,501,582*	*15,881,845*	*27,156,845*

SPECIAL PROJECTS †

Individualized Training Program

The chief objective of this project is to provide training for fifty (50) criminal justice personnel through workshops, institutes, seminars or conferences. In the past, the California Council on Criminal Justice has funded attendance at such programs, but each applicant was required to submit an application and follow the same procedures required from applican's for expensive and lengthy grant projects. The time and cost required to process training and educational grants are excessive. This special project will allow the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to reduce the time and processing cost for training and educational grants and to insure a higher degree of consistency in each award.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures, reimbursements	($35,000)	($35,000)	($35,000)
Personnel man-years	(–)	(0.5)	(–)

Master Plan for Criminal Justice Information Systems

This is a project to develop a master plan for criminal justice information systems that will encompass the following areas: (1) provide the basis for planning the orderly, controlled growth of information and computer systems for criminal justice in the areas of law enforcement, courts, and corrections; (2) develop a list of respective and overall criminal justice information system priorities and standards; (3) develop a list of existing or underdeveloped criminal justice information systems within the state, their commonalities and deficiencies; and (4) evaluate the criminal justice information systems against the plans and standards developed and make recommendations for maintaining a planning process to insure a meaningful growth.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures, reimbursements	($121,100)	($28,900)	(–)
Personnel man-years	(–)	(1)	(–)

Communications Resources Assessment for California Law Enforcement (CRACLE)

Through CRACLE detailed descriptions of the existing and proposed communication systems in California law enforcement will be assembled to support a master plan for coordinating the development of a criminal justice communication system. This project will produce a detail report covering equipment specifications, levels of communications, personnel training and deployment, and system interface. Data compiled through CRACLE will be used to guide communication system policy. The master plan for a criminal justice communication system will be developed during the second year phase of this special project and implemented during the third-year phase.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures, reimbursements	($65,145)	($79,855)	($100,000)

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* Formerly included in Program III.
† Special project expenditures are included in the program summaries.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

IV. STATE AGENCY AWARDS—Continued

System Development—Coordination and Administration

This project is designed to monitor the individual system development projects located throughout the State of California. Project evaluation will be performed through the evaluation of the respective system development projects and through periodic reports to Office of Criminal Justice Planning through established staff channels. A project coordinator will contact local agencies about the program, provide technical assistance in the design of projects, review and process applications for system development funds, prepare grant contracts, monitor system development and court-reform projects and assist in the evaluation of those projects.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures, reimbursements	($10,390)	($19,610)	(–)

Association of Paroling Authorities Seminar

This project will enable the American Association of Paroling Authorities to conduct a one-day seminar to discuss critical issues surrounding parole. This seminar will include a majority of representatives from a majority of paroling authorities from across the United States. This project will provide the mechanism for discussion of the pressing issues: increasing public concern surrounding issues of parole, criticism of parole in the media, decisions of various courts which are perceived by some paroling authorities as adding to the complexity of their tasks, and increasing concern within and outside paroling authorities with issues of due process and equity.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures, reimbursements	(–)	($2,526)	(–)

National Conference of the State Criminal Justice Planners

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning will host the Third Annual Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators. This conference will enable the directors and their staff members from all 50 states and districts to compare and examine the federal, state and local response to the Safe Streets Act, and to conduct the business of the national conference.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures, reimbursements	(–)	($5,000)	(–)

Improvement of Local Detention Facilities in California

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning Task Force to improve the effectiveness of corrections and rehabilitation, after carefully studying and analyzing the overall correction system in the state, concluded that every effort should be made to provide assistance aimed at improving local lockup facilities and related programs. This project is the first step in this direction, the task force recommended the major portion of Part "E" funds available in 1972 and 1973 be used to fund programs designed to (1) provide rehabilitative and diversionary programs designed to reduce jail populations; (2) provide for renovation of existing jails that are below "minimum standards" as established by the Board of Corrections; (3) provide sufficient space to relieve overcrowded conditions in facilities (4) provide for construction of new physical facilities if present facilities are beyond renovation.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures, reimbursements	(–)	($750,000)	($250,000)

Law Enforcement Science Advisor (LESA) Program

This project will provide a law enforcement science advisor to serve in a supportive capacity for the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. This employee will operate as a direct link between the state's criminal justice planning and operating agencies and the more distant research and development resources. This project conforms to the recommendations of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures, reimbursements	(–)	($26,079)	($26,079)

Correctional System Intake Study

This study will complement the 1971 correctional system study through analysis of the intake process and discretion points offenders enter on their way into the correctional system. The study will report on the impact on correctional programs which may be occurring as a result of the necessity for correctional agencies to devote major resources to the care and custody of nonadjudicated offenders. In addition, this study will describe the potential which may exist for increased diversion of certain offenders into alternative custody.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures, reimbursements	(–)	($60,000)	(–)

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

IV. STATE AGENCY AWARDS—Continued

Manpower Development and Education Assistance Specialist Unit

The purpose of this project is to expand the State Planning Agency (SPA) manpower and education assistance efforts. This program will continue to assist the SPA in developing further competence in the field of criminal justice manpower development planning and provide the vehicle for the SPA to assume the administration of the LEAA Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP). Two manpower development technical assistance specialists will be retained to expand the units' ability to provide the necessary day-to-day administration of the LEEP program and provide planning competence in the manpower area. This project will provide the necessary support for a State Criminal Justice Manpower Development Advisory Committee. This committee will assist the manpower development and education assistance unit and LEAA's region IX manpower development unit in planning and implementing programs in criminal justice manpower development. The committee will oversee the education assistance award review and recommendation process and continue in the development of an evaluation component for LEEP and other manpower development programs.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures, reimbursements	(–)	($35,000)	(–)
Personnel man-years	(–)	(2.5)	(–)

V. LOCAL PROJECT ALLOCATIONS*

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	$41,998,848	$62,184,026	$68,312,898
General Fund	*269,100*	*2,393,002*	*7,462,898*
Federal funds	*41,729,748*	*59,791,024*	*60,850,000*

Need

The Federal Omnibus Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended in 1970, and the Crime Control Act of 1973 provide for grants for regional criminal justice planning and project undertakings with the aim of improving the methods of preventing crime. These grants approximate 75 percent of the total block grant made to the state by the federal government for problem solving in the field of criminal justice.

Objective

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning is the state planning agency responsible for the proposed administration of federal funds granted by the State of California to local criminal justice agencies. The objective is to make project funds available to those agencies most closely associated with local problems in the area of criminal justice.

Output

The application of federal and state funds toward direct crime control activities will provide solutions to criminal justice problems, which will help in making Californians safe from crime in the streets.

* Formerly included in Program III.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	108.1	116.5	116.5	$1,233,924	$1,506,561	$1,553,650
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	(18,509)	(21,506)	(22,212)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	4	–2	–	33,216	–12,996
Totals, Salaries and Wages	108.1	120.5	114.5	$1,233,924	$1,539,777	$1,540,654
Estimated salary savings	–	*–2.5*	*–2.5*	–	*–39,449*	*–39,372*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	108.1	118	112	$1,233,924	$1,500,328	$1,501,282
Staff benefits	–	–	–	141,950	195,043	195,167
Totals, Personal Services	108.1	118	112	$1,375,874	$1,695,371	$1,696,449
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$75,596	$58,760	$73,834
Printing				67,471	100,000	100,236
Communications				72,467	76,200	76,436
Travel—in-state				131,113	210,918	211,154
Travel—out-of-state				23,400	25,000	25,236
Consultant and professional services				167,726	311,456	311,692
Data processing				29,044	52,000	52,236
Facilities operation				87,270	100,200	100,436
Interagency services				89,093	102,320	102,556
Equipment				48,854	47,754	47,990
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$792,034	$1,084,608	$1,101,806
Totals, Expenditures				$2,167,908	$2,779,979	$2,798,255
Reimbursements—other				*–44,550*	–	–
Net Expenditures				$2,123,358	$2,779,979	$2,798,255
General Fund				*177,691*	*272,332*	*280,507*
Federal funds				*1,945,667*	*2,507,647*	*2,517,748*
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Cash match for federal grants				$802,339	$797,667	$3,679,483
Federal grant awards				14,501,582	15,881,845	27,156,845
GRAND TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$17,427,279	$19,459,491	$33,634,583
General Fund				*980,030*	*1,069,999*	*3,959,990*
Federal funds				*16,447,249*	*18,389,492*	*29,674,593*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation—support	$169,791	$106,790	$280,507
Budget Act appropriation—cash match	1,125,000	1,373,933	2,780,556
Chapter 1063/73—support	–	106,790	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 156/72, Item 43	–	322,661	–
Chapter 129/73, Item 45	–	–	898,927
Allocation for salary increase	7,900	9,464	–
Allocation from Emergency Fund—cash match	–	49,288	–
Totals Available	$1,302,691	$1,968,926	$3,959,990

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

General Fund—Continued

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Balance Available in Subsequent Years:			
Item 43, Budget Act of 1972	–322,661	–	–
Item 35, Budget Act of 1973	–	–898,927	–
Totals, Expenditures	$980,030	$1,069,999	$3,959,990
Federal Funds			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal grant awards	$16,447,249	$18,389,492	$29,674,593
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$17,427,279	$19,459,491	$33,634,583

SUMMARY BY OBJECT [a]

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project Allocations	$41,998,848	$62,184,026	$68,312,898
General Fund—cash match	*269,100*	*2,393,002*	*7,462,898*
Federal funds	*41,729,748*	*59,791,024*	*60,850,000*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation—cash match	$3,375,000	$3,375,000	$3,375,000
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Item 43, Budget Act of 1972	–	3,105,900	862,898
Item 45, Budget Act of 1973	–	–	3,225,000
Totals Available	$3,375,000	$6,480,900	$7,462,898
Balance Available in Subsequent Years:			
Item 43, Budget Act of 1972	–3,105,900	–862,898	–
Item 45, Budget Act of 1973	–	–3,225,000	–
Totals, Expenditures	$269,100	$2,393,002	$7,462,898
Federal Funds			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal grant awards	$41,729,748	$59,791,024	$60,850,000
TOTALS, ALL FUNDS	$41,998,848	$62,184,026	$68,312,898

[a] Formerly included in State Operations, Program III.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING—Continued

SUMMARY

STATE OPERATIONS AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State operations *(General Fund)*	$980,030	$1,069,999	$3,959,990
State operations *(Federal grants)*	16,447,249	18,389,492	29,674,593
Totals, State Operations	$17,427,279	$19,459,491	$33,634,583
Local assistance *(General Fund)*	$269,100	$2,393,002	$7,462,898
Local assistance *(Federal grants)*	41,729,748	59,791,024	60,850,000
Totals, Local Assistance	$41,998,848	$62,184,026	$68,312,898
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$59,426,127	$81,643,517	$101,947,481
General Fund	*1,249,130*	*3,463,001*	*11,422,888*
Federal grants	*58,176,997*	*78,180,516*	*90,524,593*

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$5	–	–

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	108.1	116.5	116.5	$1,233,924	$1,506,561	$1,553,650
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Limited-Term Positions Established:				SALARY RANGE		
Legal counsel	–	1	–	1,007–1,273	14,658	–
Graduate student asst	–	1	–	605–983	8,860	–
Accountant trainee	–	1	–	772–893	9,682	–
Steno II	–	2	–	522–666	13,530	–
Clerical asst	–	1	–	409–429	5,535	–
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Criminal justice specialist III	–	–2	–2	1,383–1,682	–33,192	–$34,872
Positions Reclassified:						
Criminal justice specialist I and II to criminal justice specialist III	–	(8)	(8)	1,138–1,525	7,568	10,512
Business services officer II to business services officer I	–	(1)	(1)	1,031–1,254	1,284	648
Temporary help to accounting technician	–	(3)	(3)	538–654	–	(21,312)
Other reclassifications	–	(17)	(17)	–	5,291	10,716
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	4	–2	–	$33,216	–$12,996
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	108.1	120.5	114.5	$1,233,924	$1,539,777	$1,540,654

CALIFORNIA CRIME TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Program Objectives

The California Crime Technological Research Foundation, a public corporation, is sponsoring and coordinating research and development in cooperation with governmental or private institutions. The objectives of the foundation are to encourage, promote, and conduct research and development in the application of new technologies and scientific capabilities to techniques for prevention, suppression and control of crime, and methods of detection, apprehension and treatment of criminals.

The foundation, functioning as a public corporation, offers unlimited possibilities for new scientific developments in the prevention and control of crime. The foundation is empowered to receive contributions and grants, to hold, invest and reinvest property, and to be sued in its own name.

The foundation seeks to fulfill its objectives through three major program elements:

1. Conduct, sponsor and coordinate research and development in the criminal justice field.
2. Develop ways and means of reducing and preventing criminal acts against persons and property through the design, development, installation and test of equipment, techniques and strategies.
3. Support services and general administration.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Conduct and sponsor research and development in the criminal justice field	10.4	20.2	55.2	$1,271,314	$2,646,669	$5,240,890
II. Develop ways and means of reducing or preventing criminal acts	5	10	18	131,965	450,000	1,550,000
III. General administration of the California Crime Technological Research Foundation	2	4	4	80,969	131,417	114,844
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	17.4	34.2	77.2	$1,484,248	$3,228,086	$6,905,734
Reimbursements—other				*–131,965*	*–450,000*	*–1,550,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS				$1,352,283	$2,778,086	$5,355,734
General Fund				*80,969*	*131,417*	*114,844*
Federal funds				*1,271,314*	*2,646,669*	*5,240,890*

I. CONDUCT, SPONSOR AND COORDINATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	10.4	11.2	11.2	$1,271,314	$2,646,669	$2,646,669
Workload adjustments	–	9	44	–	–	2,594,221
Totals, Conduct, Sponsor and Coordinate Research and Development in the Criminal Justice Field *(Federal funds)*	10.4	20.2	55.2	$1,271,314	$2,646,669	$5,240,890
Program Element:						
Project SEARCH	10.4	13.2	18.2	1,271,314	2,183,749	2,172,445
Interstate Organized Crime Index	–	6	8	–	425,000	748,445
Other federal projects	–	1	29	–	37,920	2,320,000

The foundation is a public corporation governed by a board of directors appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The foundation was established to foster and support scientific and technological research concerning asocial behavior and crime in California. Its purposes are to identify, review, and evaluate research developments applied to the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension and treatment of criminals; to sponsor and conduct conferences and studies, collect and disseminate information and issue periodic reports relating to scientific and technological research concerning the prevention and detection of crime.

Need

Scientific and technological advances have enriched the lives of the state's citizens. Application of these scientific and technological advances can stem and reverse the increasing incidence of asocial behavior and crime. There is a further need for basic research involving combinations of various scientific disciplines into the nature of asocial behavior, crime, criminals, and methods of prevention, detection, apprehension and treatment.

CALIFORNIA CRIME TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION—Continued

I. CONDUCT, SPONSOR AND COORDINATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD—Continued

Objective

The objective of this program is to provide both short and long-term benefits in the criminal justice field by initiating, encouraging and promoting scientific and technological research and development programs in the improvement of administration of criminal justice. This is achieved in cooperation with the federal government, state governments, political subdivisions of the state, educational institutions, cities, business enterprises, and others concerned with the prevention and detection of crime and delinquency and the apprehension and treatment of criminals and juvenile offenders.

Output

The output of this program will basically pioneer work in criminal justice information systems, technical reports, training and upgrading of Califorina personnel, etc., in a fast-moving criminal justice field.

Authority

California Penal Code Sections 14000–14017.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$1,271,314	$2,646,669	$5,240,890
Personnel man-years	10.4	20.2	55.2

General Description

PROJECT SEARCH

The code name for a multistate effort to develop and test prototype systems which have multistate utility for the application of advanced technology.

Project SEARCH 50-State Consortium

To provide coordination staff for support to the project group, executive committee, standing committees and project committees. This program has all personnel, rent, communications, etc. that cannot be readily identifiable to the various SEARCH grants.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	$1,271,314	$608,420	$700,000
Personnel man-years	10.4	13.2	18.2

Analysis of State Identification Bureau

To develop concepts that can be used by state identification bureaus to increase the efficiency of their operations. The project will conduct a requirements analysis of the identification operations in the United States. The investigation will include the entire identification function from the taking of fingerprints through the production of the criminal history record.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	$399,397	$550,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Criminalistics Laboratory Information System

A nationwide computerized laboratory information collection and dissemination for forensic science laboratories will be developed and implemented at the federal level.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	$143,420	$435,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

Prisoner Accounting Information System

Design, demonstrate by implementation and evaluate an automated prisoner accounting system for use in the state prison systems. The design of the system will consider the necessary interface with the national prisoners statistics (NPS) collection and the state level computerized criminal history (CCH) and offender-based transaction statistics (OBTS) systems.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program cost	–	$181,325	$135,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	

State Judicial Information System

The project will seek to establish the minimum judicial data elements required and to design and document a prototype model for collecting and analyzing information and statistics for implementation in several states as part of the OBTS/CCH module.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program cost	–	$260,545	$135,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	

Evaluation of Mobile Digital Communications Terminals

This project is to determine the utility of keyboard digital communication devices in patrol vehicles. The project will evaluate technical characteristics of available equipment as well as the operational effectiveness and limitations of such systems.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	–	$142,44
Personnel man-years	–	–	

Standardized Crime Report System Project

Develop a standardized crime report system to document police activities and findings concerning events requiring investigation and which result in criminal arrest. The primary goal relates to defining the information requirements of all users of crime reports, and of satisfying those information requirements by defining required data elements for crime reports.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	$105,200	$75,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	

INTERSTATE ORGANIZED CRIME CENTRAL INDEX

This project expands the development of interstate organized crime index (IOCI) system based on the results of the prototype demonstration project completed under the auspices of Project SEARCH. The project includes maintaining the present demonstration and testing mode while the system undergoes an extensive independent evaluation, to include system design, hardware selection, software needs, organization, etc., and the feasibility of interfacing with a national law enforcement telecommunications system, while maintaining the IOCI requirements of security and privacy.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	$383,145	$748,445
Personnel man-years	–	6	8

CALIFORNIA CRIME TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION—Continued

I. CONDUCT, SPONSOR AND COORDINATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD—Continued

LEAA SPONSORED SYMPOSIUMS AND CONFERENCES

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) sponsors various conferences and studies in order to collect and disseminate information relating to the scientific and technological research. The law enforcement science and technology division of LEAA has a conference annually and an award for a symposium is anticipated.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	–	$200,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	2

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

LEAA has earmarked funds to reduce crime in private residences, in schools, transportation systems and commercial areas through new approaches of architectural design and organization. The objectives of this program are to (1) disseminate existing information, create safer environments and make information available as it is developed, (2) determine how to use information in the four areas under study and (3) develop a security program for use by governmental entities and citizens.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	–	$2,000,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	27

STATE OF THE ARTS HANDBOOK

Criminal justice entities have a need for prescriptive program package handbooks. These handbooks will guide programs.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	$37,920	$120,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	–

II. DEVELOP WAYS AND MEANS OF REDUCING CRIME AND PREVENTING CRIMINAL ACTS

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	5	10	10	$131,965	$450,000	$450,000
Workload adjustments	–	–	8	–	–	1,100,000
Totals, Develop Ways and Means of Reducing Crime and Preventing Criminal Acts *(Reimbursements)*	5	10	18	$131,965	$450,000	$1,550,000
Program Element:						
CCTRF laboratory	5	10	18	131,965	450,000	1,550,000

The California Crime Technological Research Foundation has established a research and development laboratory to develop ways and means of reducing crime and preventing criminal acts through design, development, installation and tests of equipment, techniques and strategies.

Need

To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of criminal justice operations, greatly expanded research and development efforts are necessary. The application of science and technology is a particularly difficult task due to the highly technical contents of the subject and the vast difference in levels and types of knowledges between scientists, technicians and criminal justice practitioners.

Objectives

To promote the transfer of technology and to use test and evaluation equipment, techniques and strategies to reduce crime.

Output

Reports, scenarios, demonstration, test and evaluation of new and novel ideas for the prevention, control and detection of crime. Provide assistance to criminal justice agencies in finding new technological processes and equipment to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Authority

Penal Code Sections 14000–14017.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$131,965	$450,000	$1,550,000
Personnel man-years (Consultants in 72–73)	5	10	18

General Description

To study the problems of crime prevention, and to utilize the foundation resources to design, develop and test equipment, techniques and strategies as part of an overall effort to improve the criminal justice system. A laboratory has been established with equipment contributed to the foundation at little or no cost to the state. This laboratory can provide the tools to conduct pilot experimental studies of promising ideas to demonstrate technical, operational and economic feasibility. Numerous firms in private industry have submitted equipment for test and evaluation. Many requests have been made to develop equipment for the criminal justice system.

CALIFORNIA CRIME TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION—Continued

II. DEVELOP WAYS AND MEANS OF REDUCING CRIME AND PREVENTING CRIMINAL ACTS—Continued

PROJECTS

Modeling the Criminal Justice System

This project is to analyze the distinct and overlapping responsibilities of the three major parts of the criminal justice system (law enforcement, courts, and corrections).

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	–	$65,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	1

Method for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Criminal Justice System Strategies

A study is proposed to analyze whether the certainty of punishment or the severity of the punishment is the strongest deterrent to criminal activity. The study will also assess the impact of the rehabilitative efforts of probation and parole techniques in deterring people from continued criminal activity.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	–	$250,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	3

Nondestructive Test (N.D.T.) System for Building Security Standard Components

Develop nondestructive test equipment to measure the resistance of door and window frames. This test will insure that the strength of the frame is capable of withstanding human threats primarily in parameters of energy, torque and force.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	–	$75,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	1.5

Public Safety Sensor System

Individual sensing devices are invaluable to detect intrusion, fire and the structural integrity of man-made structures. This program will combine the devices into a single unit. This unit could be used in correctional facility design, other institutional situations as well as residential and commercial structures.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	–	$100,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	2

Security System to Reduce Explosive Theft

The foundation will formulate standards to promote the security of explosives magazines and alarm systems within those magazines to facilitate the apprehension of criminals.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	–	$100,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	1.5

Social Change and Criminal Law

This project is to review law with regard to changing attitudes of the general populace. The primary review will be in the area of victimless crimes.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program costs	–	–	$60,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	1

Technology and Research Information Base

The foundation will assume the responsibility designing, implementing, and maintaining a syste to inform criminal justice agencies of technologic oriented projects and organizations that might he solve some of their problems.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Program costs	–	–	$200,0
Personnel man-years	–	–	

Coordinate Research and Transfer of Technology in the Criminal Justice Field

The foundation will coordinate state efforts in cri inal justice research with input from the Californ Council on Criminal Justice, Department of Corre tions, and the Department of Justice.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Program costs	–	–	$100,0
Personnel man-years	–	–	

Research Planning

Research and development programs are present developed in a piecemeal manner.

Individual agencies discover a problem and ins tute research to solve the problem. The foundati will develop its data base as a repository for all scie tific and technological research in criminal justice.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Program costs	–	–	$100,0
Personnel man-years	–	–	

Development Laboratory

Procure equipment so that the foundation will ha the capability to develop, test, and evaluate techn ogy in the area of criminal justice.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Program costs	–	–	$200,0
Personnel man-years	–	–	

Develop and Install Detection Devices

The foundation will use its knowledge of las beams, motion detection, strain gages, and sensors develop detection or anti-intrusion units which w be installed at locations of the military departme ($50,000), Department of Corrections ($150,000) a the Department of Water Resources ($100,000).

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Program costs	$54,163	–	$300,0
Personnel man-years	2	–	

A Technological Approach to Building Security

This project will provide technological support the Attorney General's building security commissi by developing recommended building security equ ment performance standards for door and wind systems and their components. Standards will be veloped from a vigorous testing program undertak in the foundation's laboratory and will eventually implemented in a statewide code.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Program cost	$77,802	$170,000	
Personnel man-years	3	6.4	

CALIFORNIA CRIME TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION—Continued

III. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CALIFORNIA CRIME TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	2	4	4	$80,969	$111,989	$114,844
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	19,428	–
Totals, General Administration of CCTRF and Special Appropriations *(General Fund)*	2	4	4	$80,969	$131,417	$114,844
Program Element:						
CCTRF administration	2	4	4	80,969	111,989	114,844
Special appropriation	–	–	–	–	19,428	–

Need

The nature of criminal justice activity requires constant analysis, assessment and determination of policy direction for the foundation to direct its efforts to achieve criminal justice improvement. It is necessary for the foundation and its staff to maintain and project a public image that is respected by criminal justice practitioners and the public it serves.

Objectives

To represent the foundation in meetings with national, state and local governing bodies, and various organizations concerned with the problems of crime, delinquency and improving the criminal justice system. To work with the foundation board to identify areas in the criminal justice system where research and development are required. To initiate work in the areas of foundation interests and catalyze other organizations in conducting programs in areas of mutual interest.

Output

Extensive private and public contact enables the foundation to maximize research and development with a minimum expenditure of state funds.

Authority

Penal Code Sections 14000–14017.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$80,969	$131,417	$114,844
Personnel man-years	2	4	4

General Description

The general administrative function is primarily concerned with policy development and the communication of this direction to the foundation members and staff. It functions as the intermediary between the foundation board, contractors and other state agencies. It is their function to participate in and evaluate the desires and instructions of the foundation board and accomplish assigned tasks. Additionally, it functions as liaison between the foundation board, the Council on Criminal Justice, the regions, federal and state agencies and planning agencies from other states.

Technological Crime Prevention and Detection Research

This project will provide for theoretical research in areas of technology which appear to be applicable to crime prevention and detection. The research effort will be of an experimental nature, and the outgrowth of this project could result in revolutionary methods in crime detection and prevention.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program cost	–	$50,000	–
Personnel man-years	–	2.4	–

CALIFORNIA CRIME TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	17.4	25.2	25.2	$205,286	$338,786	$352,459
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(4,319)	(4,534)
Proposed new positions	–	9	52	–	$108,696	$753,058
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	17.4	34.2	77.2	$205,286	$447,482	$1,105,517
Staff benefits	–	–	–	23,894	52,087	128,683
Totals, Personal Services	17.4	34.2	77.2	$229,180	$499,569	$1,234,200
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$30,872	$44,852	$82,210
Printing				35,589	50,800	101,600
Communications				11,832	8,980	18,000
Travel—in-state				7,953	6,000	17,000
Travel—out-of-state				31,583	51,350	102,700
Travel—other states				160,870	388,260	605,000
Consultant and professional services				829,411	1,761,380	3,264,561
Interagency services				1,309	4,000	4,000
Facilities—operation				4,395	14,304	45,030
Reimbursable laboratory projects				131,965	316,433	1,316,433
Equipment				9,289	82,158	115,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$1,255,068	$2,728,517	$5,671,534
Totals, Expenditures				$1,484,248	$3,228,086	$6,905,734
Reimbursements—other				*–131,965*	*–450,000*	*–1,550,000*
Net Expenditures				$1,352,283	$2,778,086	$5,355,734
General Fund				*80,969*	*131,417*	*114,844*
Federal funds				*1,271,314*	*2,646,669*	*5,240,890*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$78,750	$107,670	$114,844
Allocation for salary increase	1,601	4,319	–
Allocation for health benefit	44	–	–
Chapter 1400, Statutes of 1972	20,000	19,125	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 1119, Statutes of 1971	4	303	–
Totals Available	$100,399	$131,417	$114,844
Balance available in subsequent year	–19,428	–	–
Unexpended balance—estimated savings	–2	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$80,969	$131,417	$114,844

Federal Funds

APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal grants (expenditures)	$1,271,314	$2,646,669	$5,240,890
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$1,352,283	$2,778,086	$5,355,734

CALIFORNIA CRIME TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	17.4	25.2	25.2	$205,286	$338,786	$352,459
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
Laboratory engr to CJS I	–	(1)	(1)	–	–	–
Accountant I to accountant trainee	–	(1)	(1)	–	–	–
Criminal justice specialist I to asst criminal justice specialist	–	(1)	(1)	–	–	–
Sr steno to secty I	–	(1)	(1)	–	–	–
Accountant trainee to accounting off II	–	(1)	(1)	–	–	–
Accountant techn to account clk	–	(1)	(1)	–	–	–
Special consultant to develmt engr	–	(1)	(1)	–	–	–
Special consultant to research engr	–	(1)	(1)	–	–	–
Special consultant to laboratory engr	–	(4)	(4)	–	–	–
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Special consultants	–	–	6	$0–2,700	–	$158,400
Criminal justice specialist III	–	–	2	1,460–1,776	–	38,664
Criminal justice specialist II	–	–	1	1,324–1,611	–	15,888
Laboratory engr	–	–	5	1,260–1,533	–	75,600
Criminal justice specialist I	–	2	8	1,202–1,460	$31,800	127,200
Assoc DP systems analyst	–	2	5	1,202–1,460	31,800	95,400
Assoc govt program analyst	–	–	4	1,202–1,460	–	57,696
Inf off	–	–	3	1,144–1,390	–	41,184
Jr staff analyst	–	2	2	814–988	21,552	22,630
Auditor I	–	–	1	814–942	–	9,768
Accountant I	–	–	2	738–897	–	17,712
Editorial aid	–	–	2	635–772	–	15,240
Steno II	–	–	7	551–669	–	46,284
Clk-typist II	–	3	4	538–654	23,544	31,392
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	9	52	–	$108,696	$753,058
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	17.4	34.2	77.2	$205,286	$447,482	$1,105,517

ASSISTANCE TO COUNTIES FOR PUBLIC DEFENDERS

Program Objectives

Section 987.6 of the Penal Code provides that the state shall pay to the counties an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the amount actually expended by counties in providing legal assistance to indigents charged with violation of state criminal law or involuntarily detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The subvention in the amount of $775,000 represents the traditional level of state assistance to counties for public defenders.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Assistance to counties for public defenders *(General Fund)*	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Assistance to counties for public defenders *(General Fund)*	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000

PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES FOR COSTS OF HOMICIDE TRIALS

Program Objectives

Section 4700.2 of the Penal Code provides that the state shall reimburse counties for the costs of trials relating to escape or conspiracy in a case where one or more objectives of the conspiracy is an escape from the custody of the Department of Corrections. The section applies only to trials based upon indictments filed between November 1, 1970 and June 30, 1971.

Sections 15201 through 15203 of the Government Code provides that the state shall reimburse the costs incurred by counties for homicide trials where the cost is in excess of the amount of money derived by the county from a tax of five cents ($0.05) on each one hundred dollars ($100) on the property assessed for purposes of taxation within the county.

These payments are in addition to those payable for court costs and county charges under Sections 4700 and 4700.5 of the Penal Code, in connection with trials of inmates charged with commission of a crime while incarcerated in a state institution or prison under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Section 4700.2 Penal Code—county court costs	$800,000	$350,000	–
II. Sections 15201–15203 Government Code—county court costs	370,105	–	$500,000
TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	$1,170,105	$350,000	$500,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Payments to counties for court costs *(General Fund)*	$1,710,105	$350,000	$500,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$500,000	–	$500,000
Allocations from the Emergency Fund	871,195	$350,000	–
Totals Available	$1,371,195	$350,000	$500,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–201,090	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,170,105	$350,000	$500,000

ADMINISTRATION AND PAYMENT OF TORT LIABILITY CLAIMS

Program Objectives

Chapter 1681, Statutes of 1963, established legislation governing the liability and nonliability of the state for tort actions of its officers and employees. This act also established rules governing the extent of duty of the state to pay judgments and to indemnify its employees.

The state, in general, has assumed liability for all losses up to $2 million and has purchased insurance covering losses from $2 to $50 million.

This budget provides for the administration of the program and for payment of claims against all General Fund agencies except the University of California, and a small number of agencies with unique liability problems which are covered under insurance policies. General Fund expenditures are proposed for awards and settlements, insurance for tort and aircraft settlements for amounts from $2 to $50 million, and administrative costs in the Department of Justice and the Board of Control. The amount of settlement and awards varies, sometimes significantly, from year to year depending upon the cases in litigation and the amounts estimated to be awarded in each instance. The budget requested for the 1974–75 fiscal year is expected to cover those expenses which can reasonably be anticipated. This item also provides for insurance for aircraft liability losses up to $2 million.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Administration and payment of tort liability claims	$316,183 [a]	$405,414 [a]	$1,410,000
General Fund	*202,600*	*405,414*	*1,410,000*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	*61,920*	–	–
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	*25,000*	–	–
Unemployment Administration Fund	*3,063*	–	–
Water Resources Revolving Fund	*23,600*	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Attorney General services	– [a]	– [a]	$800,553
Claim payments	$113,583	$201,500 [b]	405,533
Insurance premium	202,600	203,914	203,914
Totals, Expenditures	$316,183	$405,414	$1,410,000
General Fund	*202,600*	*405,414*	*1,410,000*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	*61,920*	–	–
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	*25,000*	–	–
Unemployment Administration Fund	*3,063*	–	–
Water Resources Revolving Fund	*23,600*	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriations	$1,000,000	$1,311,500	$1,410,000
Allocation from Emergency Fund	50,000	–	–
Totals Available	$1,050,000	$1,311,500	$1,410,000
Transferred to the Department of Justice	–796,086	–906,086	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–51,314	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$202,600	$405,414	$1,410,000

Special Funds

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation *(Motor Vehicle Account in the State Transportation Fund)*	$61,920	–	–
Budget Act appropriation *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	25,000	–	–
Budget Act appropriation *(Unemployment Administration Fund)*	3,063	–	–
Budget Act appropriation *(Water Resources Revolving Fund)*	23,600	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$113,583	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$316,183	$405,414	$1,410,000

[a] In addition, General Fund expenditures of $796,086 and $906,086 in 1972–73 and 1973–74 respectively, are reflected in the Department of Justice budget for administration and for payment of tort liability claims.

[b] This amount was provided to pay the tort liability judgment to Paul Quensada Jr. which was not transferred to the Department of Justice for payments.

INDEMNIFICATION OF PRIVATE CITIZENS

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Aid to victims of crimes of violence	$716,763	$1,052,000	$1,057,000
Citizens benefiting the public	50,267	50,000	50,000
Office of the Attorney General services	75,000	150,000	150,000
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$842,030	$1,252,000	$1,257,000
General Fund	*842,030*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*
Indemnity Fund	–	*2,000*	*7,000*

Need

Victims of crimes of violence suffer both physical and financial hardships as a result of such crimes. In addition, in performing acts which benefit the public, private citizens may also suffer physical and financial hardships.

Objectives

To indemnify those citizens who are injured as a result of a crime of violence or who sustain damage or injury in performing acts which benefit the public.

General Description

The victim of a crime of violence, a citizen performing an act beneficial to the public, his family, or any persons dependent upon the victim or citizen for their support may file a claim with the State Board of Control. Eligibility for an award is determined by the Board of Control after an investigation of the claim by the Attorney General. However, awards may not exceed $23,000 for each dependent of the injured victim. Chapter 1269, Statutes of 1971, eliminates the specific legislative approval requirement of claims of citizens performing acts beneficial to the public. Claims approved subsequent to this statute will be paid under this program in the same manner as victims of crimes of violence rather than through the legislative claims process. Funds for this purpose are included in this program.

Chapter 1144, Statutes of 1973 increased the amount of awards which may be paid to victims of crime. The amounts payable have increased from a maximum of $5,000 to a maximum of $10,000 for loss of earnings, $10,000 for medical expenses and $3,000 for rehabilitation services.

Authority

Government Code, Sections 13960 through 13974.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Payment of claims	$767,030	$1,102,000	$1,107,000
Attorney General services	75,000	150,000	150,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$842,030	$1,252,000	$1,257,000
General Fund	*842,030*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*
Indemnity Fund	–	*2,000*	*7,000*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATION			
Budget Act appropriations	$900,000	$1,250,000	$1,250,000
Totals Available	$900,000	$1,250,000	$1,250,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–57,970	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$842,030	$1,250,000	$1,250,000

Indemnity Fund

APPROPRIATION			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	$2,000	$7,000
GRAND TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$842,030	$1,252,000	$1,257,000

FUND CONDITION

INDEMNITY FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$1,414	$1,474	–
Revenue:			
Payment of fines received from courts	60	526	$7,000
Totals, Resources	$1,474	$2,000	$7,000
Less expenditures	–	2,000	7,000
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$1,474	–	–

PAYMENT OF EXCESS LAW ENFORCEMENT COST

Section 22509 of the Education Code provides that the state may partially reimburse state universities and colleges for excessive law enforcement costs incurred as a result of civil disturbances. Costs must be incurred after the campus has been declared in a state of emergency and assistance from local police and sheriff's departments requested. Reimbursements are made at the rate of 50 percent of all local law enforcement costs after $100,000 expense have been incurred by a campus in any three-consecutive-month period. In addition, payment may be made only after a specific appropriation is made by the Legislature.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Payment of excess law enforcement cost *(General Fund)*	$9,957	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Payment of excess law enforcement cost *(General Fund)*	$9,957	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

APPROPRIATION	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Prior Years Balance Available:			
Chapter 1414, Statutes of 1971	$9,957	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$9,957	–	–

STATE CONTROLLER

Program Objectives

The State Controller is the elective state fiscal officer. As such the primary objectives of his office are: to provide sound fiscal control over receipt and disbursement of public funds; to report the financial operations and conditions of the state, and local government; to assure that money due the state is collected and to provide equitable, effective and economical tax administration; to provide fiscal assistance and guidance to local government; and to serve as a member on fiscally oriented state boards and commissions.

The powers, duties and functions of the State Controller embrace (1) those expressed in the Constitution (Article XIII, Sections 20, and 21), (2) those inherent in the nature of his office, though not so expressed, (3) those unquestionably essential to the efficient operation of his office, and (4) such additional powers, duties, or functions as the Legislature may confer or impose upon him.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Fiscal control	$5,792,858	$6,668,919	$6,809,573
II. Tax administration	3,042,737	3,283,792	3,263,548
III. Local government fiscal affairs	814,079	1,027,549	1,102,758
IV. Personnel information management systems (PIMS)	–	1,031,119	1,690,790
V. Legislative mandates	–	3,321,123	14,120,352
Less: Amounts shown in other budgets	–	–3,321,123	–14,120,352
VI. Special Statewide Election	–	–	6,710,000
Less: Amounts shown in other budgets	–	–	–6,710,000
VII. Administration:			
Distributed to other programs	(454,776)	(493,025)	(492,269)
Undistributed	214,600	246,512	246,134
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$9,864,274	$12,257,891	$13,112,803
Reimbursements—other	*–1,326,969*	*–1,323,501*	*–1,574,325*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$8,537,305	$10,934,390	$11,538,478
General Fund	*7,236,873*	*9,493,331*	*10,203,527*
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account	*99,354*	*92,990*	*36,456*
Motor Vehicle Fuel Account	*951,149*	*1,074,730*	*1,032,674*
State School Building Aid Fund	*174,863*	*207,291*	*199,822*
Aeronautics Account	*75,066*	*66,048*	*65,999*
Personnel man-years	609.2	665	713.8

I. FISCAL CONTROL

Need

With the steadily rising cost of government and the corresponding increase in the burden on the taxpayers, it is imperative that the state's fiscal affairs be conducted in a responsible manner, meriting public confidence in the state government, its officers and employees. This requires avoidance of unauthorized expenditures, erroneous accounting and reporting of receipts and disbursements, misapplication or misappropriation of public funds or property and full disclosure of all financial operations and condition of the state.

Objective

To maintain an effective system of internal control over the state's financial transactions through the application of modern accounting, auditing, and disbursing techniques, and to report promptly and accurately the state's financial condition and operations, in order to assure fiscal integrity in the administration of the state government and to provide timely information to the public concerning its financial affairs.

Authority

Constitution, Article XIII, Sections 20 and 21.
Government Code Sections 12400 et seq.

General Description

The major activities of three organizational units within the office, the Division of Accounting, the Division of Audits and the Division of Disbursements, are integrated into a system of internal control over the receipt and use of state, federal and other public moneys in the State Treasury. Agency documents are reviewed to determine the purpose for which the money may be used and to verify the program fund or account prior to authorizing the deposit or transfer of funds. Agency claims against the Treasury are reviewed for legality prior to disbursement by an office audit of supporting documentation, supplemented by field audit of retained documents and records where necessary. All deposits, transfers and withdrawals are recorded in control accounts by EDP processes, and as a part of the process, a determination is made from the accounts that there is an available appropriation and sufficient cash in the appropriate fund to pay each claim. The preparation and direct mailing of warrants to payees is the final link in the integrated claim and warrant process. Reports stating the state's financial operations and condition are issued periodically.

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

I. FISCAL CONTROL—Continued

This program reflects an increase of 14 positions in the budget year because of increased workload. Two of these positions will process the contents of safe deposit boxes and inventory and process for sale the stock and bond certificates received under the unclaimed property laws. A third position was added to accommodate increased workload in the field audit activity, and two additional positions were added to audit state payments made to the Social Security Administration for the Supplemental Security Income Program provided through HR 1. The remaining nine positions were added because of additional workload resulting from processing claims and auditing activities associated with state-mandated local programs and the preparation and submittal of quarterly reports on the General Fund to the Legislature as required by recently enacted legislation.

The increase of four positions during the current year is the result of additional workload associated with the one-time personal income tax forgiveness provisions of Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 (SB 90).

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	342.1	344.7	344.6	$5,792,858	$6,646,356	$6,639,845
Workload adjustments	–	4	14	–	22,563	169,728
Totals, Fiscal Control	342.1	348.7	358.6	$5,792,858	$6,668,919	$6,809,573
General Fund				*4,425,341*	*5,264,110*	*5,377,737*
State School Building Aid Fund				*174,863*	*207,291*	*199,822*
Aeronautics Account				*42,639*	*33,161*	*30,205*
Reimbursements				*1,150,015*	*1,164,357*	*1,201,809*
Program Elements:						
Control accounting	39.8	41.5	42.5	686,317	753,542	787,643
Financial analysis	11	9.3	14	211,536	263,895	310,686
Unclaimed property	11.8	13.5	15.6	237,347	268,250	303,118
Claim audit	39	39.2	41.1	470,195	502,425	526,923
Field audit	61.4	67.2	70.4	1,156,798	1,409,964	1,484,448
General disbursement	41.2	47.7	44	1,427,957	1,829,367	1,678,115
Payroll	125.6	116.3	117	1,602,708	1,641,476	1,718,640
Data processing service	12.3	14	14	(225,605)	(256,721)	(281,847)

Control Accounting

General Description

Control accounts are maintained for all funds in the State Treasury (approximately 175). This involves processing some 48,000 transfers and journals each year, processing remittance advices resulting in the issuance of some 34,000 receipts, and coding and recording approximately 200,000 claim schedules. Claim schedules for which the accounts indicate there is insufficient or no appropriation available are rejected. Approximately 205,000 bank deposits are processed annually in maintaining the accounts of the centralized state treasury trust system covering moneys collected by state agencies and deposited in trust with the State Treasury pending the issuance of agency remittance advices requesting their deposit and funding in the State Treasury. Cash management is performed for approximately 68 funds investing through the Surplus Money Investment Fund Program by determining daily the amounts which may be invested. This unit also initiates the transfers of money for loans to and from the General Fund on the basis of cash needs and in accordance with loan authorizations. The state's share of fines and forfeitures levied by courts under various laws is collected. Both control and detailed investment accounts covering investments made from various state funds and from treasury-pooled money, as well as accounts covering various interest-bearing bank deposits, are maintained. The provisions of the Education Code relating to repayments by school districts for state school building aid loans made to them from the proceeds of various issues of state school building aid bonds are administered. All audit reports issued by the State Controller, Division of Audits (approximately 800 per year) are processed through this unit for collection of any amounts that may be due the state.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Receipts issued	32,892	34,000	35,000
Transfers, journals and canceled warrant reports	46,905	48,700	49,200
Claims processed	195,480	201,000	206,000
Treasury trust deposits	203,074	210,000	215,000
Treasury trust account transactions	4,596,141	4,480,750	4,495,750
Input			
Expenditures	$686,317	$753,542	$787,643
Personnel man-years	39.8	41.5	42.5

Workload Adjustment

A new position was added for the 1974–75 fiscal year to meet the anticipated workload under S.B. 90 (Chapter 1406/72). The additional workload under the "Same Day" deposit procedure for transmitting state payments under S.B. 90 to the participating 35 counties and 210 cities through nine banks, and the additional transactions that will be required to record the appropriations and related transactions and to accumulate statistics for apportionment of funds required under S.B. 90, cannot be absorbed by the present staff.

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

I. FISCAL CONTROL—Continued

Financial Analysis

General Description

Comprehensive fiscal reports, the principal one of which is the Controller's Annual Report of the state's financial affairs, are issued regularly. Others are the preliminary annual report, the August governmental cost funds report, the month-end statement setting forth the revenues derived from all major taxes, and the receipts and expenditures of the General Fund together with several periodic reports on special topics. Necessary data is compiled and computations made for apportionments to local agencies, such as highway users' taxes, cigarette taxes, motor vehicle license fees (in-lieu tax), property tax relief, and moneys received from the federal government. Estimates of future cash receipts and expenditures are compiled for use by the Pooled Money Investment Board under the Pooled Money Investment Program.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Financial reports	23	26	26
Apportionments	73	94	94
Apportionment estimated	4	4	4
Input			
Expenditures	$211,536	$263,895	$310,686
Personnel man-years	11	9.3	14

Workload Adjustment

Four additional accounting officer II positions were added the 1974–75 fiscal year. Three of the positions are for the additional workload required under A.B. 13 (Chapter 788/72) to gather and classify financial data and prepare quarterly reports to the Legislature for General Fund receipts and expenditures and a comparison with the budget estimate and special appropriations for the same period. One position will gather and classify data, and prepare statements; verify amounts claimed and make computations for apportionments to local agencies; prepare claim schedules for the distribution of the apportionments required by S.B. 90 (Chapter 1406/72).

One additional clerk-typist II position is needed to type claims, statistical tabulations, correspondence and miscellaneous items. The normal workload increase plus the additional typing required under A.B. 13 and S.B. 90 (Chapters 788 and 1406, respectively, Statutes of 1972) cannot be absorbed by the present staffing in this bureau.

Unclaimed Property

General Description

The unclaimed property functions cover two broad categories: the administration of laws relating to (1) estates of deceased persons, and (2) unclaimed and abandoned property.

Under the estates of deceased persons laws, assets for which there are no known heirs escheat and are distributed to the state. Distributive shares of known but unlocated heirs are delivered to the state in custody for the distributees, and if unclaimed after the waiting period and notice, are escheated to the state in proceedings for that purpose. The proceeds of such estates come from county treasurers, executors and administrators, public or private, and other persons having custody thereof. Liquidation of noncash assets during probate is encouraged; real or personal property not so liquidated is sold at public auction after notice. For 1972–73, $860,091, permanently escheated to the state under this program was transferred to the General Fund.

Under the Unclaimed Property Law, holders of unclaimed or abandoned property (bank deposits, life insurance proceeds, dividends or other distributions of business associations, stock, tangible and intangible personal property, and contents of safe deposit boxes) must report and, after notice is mailed to the owners' last known addresses and published, deliver to the state the items remaining unclaimed. This is a custodial law; and any owners who appear are entitled to refund, after administrative service charge. For 1972–73, net proceeds of $3,334, 341 were transferred to the General Fund under this program.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Estates of Deceased Persons:			
Receipts	$1,873,687	$1,800,000	$1,800,000
Claims paid	$684,627	$650,000	$650,000
General Fund revenue	$860,091	$1,398,000	$1,234,000
New accounts established	1,375	1,300	1,300
Abandoned Property:			
Receipts	$3,753,649	$3,050,000	$3,000,000
Claims paid	$427,483	$450,000	$450,000
General Fund revenue	$3,334,341	$3,500,000	$3,500,000
New accounts established	15,181	15,000	15,000
Names published	13,426	13,300	13,300
Input			
Expenditures	$237,347	$268,250	$303,118
Personnel man-years	11.8	13.5	15.6

Workload Adjustment

One additional general auditor II position and one additional clerk-typist II position are shown for the 1974/75 fiscal year. The position of general auditor II is for inventorying, determining salability by investigation of validity of certificates, etc., processing, and preparing stocks and bonds for sale, which will accelerate the deposit of additional revenue into the General Fund. When the backlog of stocks and bonds is cleared, this additional position will be used for work in the field audit under the compliance program, and will generate additional revenue for the General Fund.

The clerk-typist II position is to assist in the screening of safe-deposit boxes and to assist in normal workload increase in all of the clerical functions in the bureau.

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

1. FISCAL CONTROL—Continued

Claim Audit

General Description

All state expenditures, including contract services, personal services, equipment, materials, travel claims, investments and for other purposes, are audited prior to payment to establish that the charge is legal and for an authorized purpose and that an appropriation exists from which the claim can be paid. This will involve auditing 215,800 claim schedules covering 2,518,000 invocies, and 39,000 contracts and contract changes in the budget year, and answering in excess of 28,000 telephone calls from agency personnel requesting advice and assistance on matters relating to the expenditure of state funds.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Output			
Claim schedules audited	207,451	211,600	215,830
Amount of claims approved (millions)	$60,966	$63,404	$65,940
Amounts questioned (thousands)	$87,559	$91,061	$94,703
Amounts disallowed	$1,003,625	$1,043,770	$1,085,520
Cost benefit ratio (disallowances per $ of cost)	$2.13	$2.08	$2.10
Input			
Expenditures	$470,195	$502,425	$526,923
Personnel man-years	39	39.2	41.1

Workload Adjustment

One additional clerk-typist II position is shown in the 1974–75 fiscal year to type claim audit exception and disallowance notices, contract and lease data cards due to a constantly increasing workload that could not be met by use of temporary help. Also, an additional claim audit position was added to meet the 15 percent increase in claim schedules processed since 1967–67.

Field Audit

General Description

The staff operating out of offices in Sacramento and Los Angeles, will make over 1,500 field examinations of the records of various local agencies. Municipal and justice courts accounting systems are reviewed to insure that they are following a uniform system established by the State of Controller and that an adequate audit of the court accounts has been accomplished. In 1972–73, 1,254 field examinations were completed involving subvention funds in the amount of $740 million and resulting in the recovery of $6,646,740 in illegal expenditures. Net recoveries per hour of audit time during 1972–73 in the various programs were: state school building aid, $28.03; emergency flood relief, $40.91; airport assistance, $55.00; local flood control projects, $99.46; local water projects, $608.88; federal disaster assistance, $313.74; community mental health services, $107.68; aid for probation services, $198.10; and homeowner's property tax relief, $47.18.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Output			
Audits performed	1,254	1,502	1,562
Amounts audited (thousands)	$740,405	$896,598	$1,094,159
Recoveries	$6,646,740	$8,043,380	$8,411,890
Cost benefit ratio (recoveries per $ of cost)	$5.75	$5.70	$5.85
Input			
Expenditures	$1,156,798	$1,409,964	$1,484,448
Personnel man-years	61.4	67.2	70.4

Workload Adjustment

Twenty-seven positions were added effective July 1, 1972 to perform fiscal audits of county welfare departments. Due to unfilled positions during recruitment, fewer man-years were utilized during 1972–73 than authorized. One additional audit position is included for 1974–75 to perform field audits of state payments to local governmental jurisdictions for state-mandated programs as provided by Chapter 1406/72 (Senate Bill 90).

Two positions were added to the budget year to audit state payments to the Social Security Administration for the Supplemental Security Income Program under which the Federal Government will administer Adult Aid Programs, including the State Supplemental Program provided by HR 1.

General Disbursement

General Description

Approximately 9.5 million warrants will be issued annually in payment of the state's obligations, other than salaries and wages. Master controls over all disbursements as well as separate daily controls of agency trust accounts and fund accounting transactions are maintained. The recording of accounting data is integrated with warrant writing through electronic processes.

Payee index files maintained on magnetic tape, are periodically printed out in alphabetical order for use in answering the numerous daily inquiries regarding claims which may have been paid or which are in process.

The bank reconciliation function, which is performed on a daily basis provided up-to-date protection against payment of raised warrants, canceled warrants or warrants previously reported as lost, as well as the normal accounting control.

Files of canceled warrants are maintained on a current basis to facilitate answering the 75 or so inquiries concerning paid warrants which are received daily.

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

I. FISCAL CONTROL—Continued

General Disbursement—Continued

Warrants returned in the mail as undeliverable are held pending a determination as to disposition. This frequently involves research and correspondence and in some cases results in the preparation of accounting documents to redeposit the warrant in the State Treasury.

Reportable payments, as identified by state agencies on claim schedules, are accumulated by payee name and information returns are reported annually to the Internal Revenue Service and the Franchise Tax Board.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Warrants issued	8,394,344	10,665,515	9,519,495
Claim schedules processed	195,535	200,379	203,304
Information returns prepared	246,762	246,762	246,762

Input			
Expenditures	$1,427,957	$1,829,367	$1,678,11
Personnel man-years	41.2	47.7	4

Workload Adjustment

One data-processing analyst position is being adde in the budget year to provide additional staff service required by growing complexities of payrolls an general disbursement workload increase. This positio will be utilized 0.3 in general disbursements and 0.7 i payroll. This activity shows a net personnel decreas of nearly four positions due to the elimination of fiv man-years associated with the one-time 1973–74 cos of SB 90 of 1972.

Payroll

General Description

The uniform state payroll system was adopted by the Legislature to provide an effective, efficient, uniform and controllable payroll system which would meet the needs of management and employees including a specified payday. Most state employees are paid only once a month whereas persons in private employment are paid weekly or semimonthly. With this long interval between paydays it is essential that state employees can depend on being paid on a certain date each month. For this reason salary payments are made under the uniform system promptly at the close of each monthly pay period without any time lag.

Salaries and wages payments for approximately 170,000 state employees will require the issuance of over 2.6 million warrants annually. The payroll process includes a preaudit of personnel transactions to provide a roster record of state employees which staisfies all the legal requirements of civil service and exempt employment. Access to payroll roster records maintained in Sacramento is achieved in the field offices by utilization of transceivers in conjunction with private wire telephone circuits. This method of communication permits a daily update of roster records as transactions are received in the field offices.

The maintenance of 37,000 U.S. savings bond accounts and the resulting issuance of approximately 24,000 bonds monthly is an operation which is also handled by the payroll unit.

In the disbursement of an annual payroll totaling in excess of 1.5 billion dollars the accounting and distribution of various deductions withheld from wage constitutes a massive function. Approximately 37 different organizations are involved in the distributio of these withheld moneys. Amounts to be accounted listed, and distributed vary from an annual amoun of $39 to a charitable organization to $225 million t the federal government for income tax withheld. De duction services are performed on a reimbursed basi for external agencies. These include employee asso ciation dues, group insurance, credit union payment and charitable contributions.

As a byproduct of the operation of the uniform payroll system, preliminary budget schedules are pre pared each year for all state agencies.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Withholding tax statements	221,856	226,515	231,27
U.S. Savings Bonds issued	273,215	278,953	284,81
Payroll warrants issued	2,609,981	2,665,000	2,665,00
Payroll deductions	16,112,709	16,310,454	16,512,31

Input			
Expenditures	$1,602,708	$1,641,476	$1,718,64
Personnel man-years	125.6	116.3	11

Workload Adjustment

One data-processing analyst position is being adde in the budget year to provide additional staff service required by growing complexities of payrolls and gen eral disbursement workload increase. This positio will be utlized 0.3 in general disbursements and 0. in payroll.

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

1. FISCAL CONTROL—Continued

Data Processing Service

General Description

In addition to servicing the general disbursement and payroll program elements, data-processing provides programming, key entry and computer services to other elements of the controller's office. These include fund and appropriation accounting, financial analysis reporting, treasury trust accounting, investment accounting, apportionments accounting, unclaimed property reporting, inheritance and gift tax accounting, inheritance tax statistical reporting, local government fiscal affairs reporting and gas tax refund reporting.

Consolidation Data Center No. 1 is planned to be open in 1973–74. When this occurs, computer services will be provided by the center rather than by the computers of the controller.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Fund and appropriation ledger entries	847,881	847,881	847,881
Treasury trust statements	2,755	2,755	2,755
Treasury trust transactions	4,431,167	4,475,479	4,520,234
Investment accounting transactions	7,585	7,585	7,585
Apportionments transactions	19,267	19,267	19,267
Unclaimed property transactions	51,412	51,412	51,412
Inheritance tax transactions	140,995	148,045	155,447
Gift tax transactions	40,617	42,648	44,781
Local government fiscal affairs transactions	61,751	66,751	66,751
Gas tax refund transactions	112,089	112,500	112,500
Input			
Expenditures	($225,605)	($256,721)	($281,847)
Personnel man-years	12.3	14	14

II. TAX ADMINISTRATION

Need

To assure that essential revenue needs of the state are met through collection and retention of taxes legally owing to the state.

Objective

To provide equitable, effective and economical administration of inheritance and gift taxes; gasoline tax refunds; the delinquent collection provisions of the motor vehicle fuel license tax, the motor vehicle transportation tax, and the insurance premium tax; and the collection provisions of the petroleum and gas assessment and subsidence abatement acts.

Authority

Revenue and Taxation Code, Division 2, Parts 1.5, 2, 4, 7, 8, and 9.

Public Resources Code, Division 3, Chapter 1, Articles 5.5 to 7.

General Description

The activities of two organizational units within the office are directed toward the administration of various state tax laws. The Division of Inheritance and Gift Tax administers the inheritance tax, representing the state in the court determinations of the tax and supervising the activities of inheritance tax referees and county treasurers in the determination and collection of inheritance taxes, and also determines and collects gift taxes. The Division of Tax Collection and Refund utilizes a small office and field staff in the collection of delinquent taxes, primarily motor vehicle transportation tax. Claims for refund of the motor vehicle fuel license tax (gasoline tax) are filed with the division by persons who have purchased the fuel, tax paid, and used it for certain nonhighway purposes. After office or field audit the claims are processed for payment, less the state and local sales taxes on the net cost of the tax-refunded fuel.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	189	191.2	189.2	$3,042,737	$3,286,360	$3,295,084
Workload adjustments	–	–	–3	–	–2,568	–31,536
Totals, Tax Administration	189	191.2	186.2	$3,042,737	$3,283,792	$3,263,548
General Fund				*2,290,570*	*2,484,840*	*2,533,313*
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account				*99,354*	*92,990*	*36,456*
Motor Vehicle Fuel Account				*617,011*	*669,075*	*654,485*
Aeronautics Account				*32,427*	*32,887*	*35,794*
Reimbursements				*3,375*	*4,000*	*3,500*
Program Elements:						
Inheritance tax	122.2	124	124	1,966,878	2,161,630	2,201,335
Gift tax	18	17	17	302,322	305,776	311,448
Tax collection	6.4	6.2	3.2	112,293	112,469	57,145
Gas tax refund	42.4	44	42	661,244	703,917	693,620

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

II. TAX ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Inheritance Tax

General Description

An inheritance tax is levied upon the right to succeed to property at the benefactor's death. It is also levied on property transferred in lieu thereof or in contemplation of death. The rates of taxation vary according to the size of the transfer. The relationship of the beneficiaries to the decedent also varies the rates of taxation as well as the amount of a base exemption.

For the purpose of carrying out this program, the Controller appoints from a list of prequalified applicants at least one person to a panel of inheritance tax referees in each county. The court appoints one of the referees to act in each robate proceeding, proceedings to determine a joint tenancy or life estate, or in any other proceedings to determine inheritance tax. The referee appraises the property passing from a decedent for both probate and inheritance tax purposes, after which he prepares the report of inheritance tax due.

While the reports are being prepared, the referees may request legal rulings from the controller. When the reports are completed, they are submitted to the controller for an office review. The purpose of the review is to examine the correctness of the report with respect to tax treatment, including distribution and computation of the tax, to assure that the proper tax is being assessed.

The report is then filed with the court and parties in interest may have any objections heard and determined by the court in the pending proceedings. Objections may also be made before the report is filed with the court and negotiated settlements made. These settlements are then incorporated in the report filed with the court. Based upon the referee's report, and any hearing, the court makes its order fixing tax. The tax is paid to the county treasurer who periodically remits to the state.

Objective

To assure that all inheritance tax revenues due the State are collected in an equitable and effective manner through:

(1) Effecting taxpayer compliance with the inheritance tax law,

(2) Effecting legal and proper tax treatment of decedents' estates,

(3) Detecting and effecting correction of errors in tax computations,

(4) Promptly collecting amounts ordered to be due and economically collectible.

Measure of Effectivness

		1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Percent of Payments Made:				
a. Timely	Estimated	86%	77%	80%
	Actual	74%	–	–
b. Late	Estimated	14%	23%	20%
	Actual	26%	–	–
2. Percent of decedent's estates raising legal questions in tax treatment	Estimated	30%	37%	37%
	Actual	37%	–	–
3. a. Percent of examined reports with errors detected in tax computations	Estimated	9%	9%	9%
	Actual	10%	–	–
b. Percent of detected tax computation errors actually corrected and incorporated in the order fixing tax	Estimated	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	100%	–	–
4. Delinquent Accounts Activity as a Percent of the Delinquent Accounts Available for Collection During the Year:				
a. Number of accounts making payment	Estimated	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Actual	n/a	–	–
b. Amounts paid	Estimated	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Actual	n/a	–	–
c. Percent of payments made after followup activities	Estimated	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Actual	n/a	–	–

Program Size Indicators

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Net Inheritance Tax Revenue:			
a. Timely payments	$177,929,517	$203,836,864	$224,517,120
b. Late payments	62,515,776	60,886,336	56,129,280
c. After compliance program action	n/a	n/a	n/a
2. Number of reports subject to examination	41,444	45,200	46,000
3. Number of decedents' estates raising legal questions in tax treatment	16,890	18,600	19,000
4. Reports submitted after compliance program action	n/a	n/a	n/a
5. Number of reports examined	46,047	50,000	51,200
6. Accounts Receivable at Fiscal Year-End:			
a. Number	9,410	8,500	8,000
b. Amount	$40,236,280	$37,000,000	$36,000,000
7. Uncollectible Accounts Written Off:			
a. Number	81	100	100
b. Amount	$39,750	$120,000	$100,000

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

II. TAX ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Inheritance Tax—Continued

Input			
Expenditures	$1,966,878	$2,161,630	$2,201,335
Personnel man-years	122.2	124	124

Workload Adjustment

Due to difficulty in recruiting a replacement at the associate statistician level with no opportunity for promotion, we were unable to fill the position during the past year and it was abolished pursuant to the provisions of Section 20 of the Budget Act. The position is vital to the tax administration program for reviewing and analyzing proposed legislation, workload and revenue projections and the gathering of statistical material in assisting administration. Accordingly, the position has been reestablished at the assistant level in the current year and is included in the changes in authorized positions schedule.

Gift Tax

General Description

The Gift Tax was enacted in 1939 to prevent the circumvention of the State's Inheritance Tax Laws. It is levied on transfers of property made with donative intent. Like the inheritance tax, the rates of taxation vary according to the size of the transfer. The relationship of the donee to the donor also varies the rates of taxation as well as the amount of a base exemption. The transfer of gifts with value up to $3,000 to each donee in any calendar year is excluded from the tax.

Legislation in 1971 changed this tax to a quarterly self-assessed tax requiring payment of the tax by the donor with the return. Previously, gift tax returns were filed yearly and the tax was not due until after the controller determined the amount due.

Objective

To insure that all gift tax revenues due the state are collected in an equitable and effective manner through:

(1) Effecting taxpayer compliance with the gift tax law,

(2) Detecting and correcting errors in taxpayer self-assessments,

(3) Promptly collecting amounts determined to be due and economically collectible.

Measures of Effectiveness

		1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Percent of returns filed:				
a. Timely	Estimated	90%	90%	90%
	Actual	90%	–	–
b. Late	Estimated	10%	10%	10%
	Actual	10%	–	–
c. After compliance program action	Estimated	3%	4%	4%
	Actual	6%	–	–
2. a. Percent of examined returns found to have tax errors	Estimated	25%	25%	25%
	Actual	29%	–	–
b. Dollar corrections in self-assessment:				
(1) Additional assessments	Estimated	15%	15%	15%
	Actual	13%	–	–
(2) Refunds	Estimated	3%	3%	3%
	Actual	2%	–	–
3. Delinquent Account Activity as a Percent of the Delinquent Accounts Available for Collection during the Year:				
a. Number of accounts making payment	Estimated	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Actual	n/a	–	–
b. Amounts paid	Estimated	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Actual	n/a	–	–

Program Size Indicators

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Net Gift Tax Revenue:			
a. Timely payments	$19,309,102	$20,166,000	$21,214,000
b. Late payments	$2,145,456	$2,241,000	$2,357,000
c. After compliance program action	$245,160	$290,000	$300,000
2. Number of returns subject to examination	16,515	17,300	18,200
3. Number of returns examined	14,755	15,500	17,500
4. Returns submitted after compliance program action	1,132	700	750
5. Delinquent Accounts Receivable at Fiscal Yearend:			
a. Number	594	550	500
b. Amount	$2,165,883	$2,100,000	$2,000,000
6. Uncollectible Accounts Written Off:			
a. Number	–	5	5
b. Amount	–	$5,000	$5,000
Input			
Expenditures	$302,322	$305,776	$311,448
Personnel man-years	18	17	17

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

II. TAX ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Tax Collection

General Description

Accounts are maintained and delinquencies are collected for five taxes assessed by other agencies—motor vehicle fuel license tax and motor vehicle transportation license tax assessed by the Board of Equalization, the insurance premium tax, including the retaliatory tax, assessed by the Board of Equalization, based on returns filed with the insurance commissioner, and petroleum and gas charges and subsidence abatement charges assessed by the Department of Conservation.

Measures of Effectiveness

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Delinquent Accounts Collection Activity:			
Collections as a Percent of the Accounts Available for Collection During the Year:			
(1) Amount ---------- Estimated	79.3%	82%	85%
Actual	79.8%	–	–
(2) Number of accounts ---------- Estimated	75%	77%	80%
Actual	73.2%	–	–
Percent of the Accounts over Six Months Old at Fiscal Yearend:			
(1) Amount ---------- Estimated	75%	20%	18%
Actual	23%	–	–
(2) Number of accounts ---------- Estimated	44%	40%	35%
Actual	38%	–	–
Uncollectible Accounts Written Off as a Percent of the Accounts Available For Collection During the Year:			
(1) Amount ---------- Estimated	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%
Actual	1%	–	–
(2) Number of accounts ---------- Estimated	2.3%	4%	4%
Actual	5.7%	–	–

Program Size Indicators

Delinquent Taxes Available for Collection During the Year:			
a. Amount	$3,158,697	$2,959,525	$2,798,000
b. Number of accounts	3,360	2,000	1,600
Delinquent Taxes Collected During the Year:			
a. Amount	$2,521,635	$2,433,175	$2,366,200
b. Number of accounts	2,460	1,200	800
Uncollectible accounts written off during the year:			
a. Amount	$33,120	$31,350	$36,900
b. Number of accounts	193	175	200

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$112,293	$112,469	$57,145
Personnel man-years	6.4	6.2	3.2

Workload Adjustment

In 1973–74 two positions vacated through attrition will not be filled and those positions will be abolished in 1974–75 to continue the phaseout of the motor vehicle transportation license tax which was repealed July 1, 1973 except for the continuance of any action applicable to the collection of the tax on operations conducted prior to such date. One additional position will be converted to an intermittent part-time basis providing additional salary savings of 0.25 man-year in 1973–74 and 0.5 in 1974–75.

The office workload involves account maintenance, cashiering and fund accounting. The field tax collection workload consists almost entirely of delinquent transportation tax. In 1972–73 for each dollar of cost incurred, delinquent taxes of $22.53 were collected.

Objective

To collect in a timely and economical manner the delinquent amounts of the various tax funds assigned by the administering agencies.

Gas Tax Refund

General Description

The motor vehicle fuel license tax (gas tax) is levied on the distribution of gasoline to support the construction and maintenance of the state highway system. To facilitate collection and administration of the tax it is paid at the time of distribution regardless of the purpose for which the fuel is being acquired. The tax is then passed on to the ultimate buyer and user. To provide relief from the tax for those taxpayers who used the fuel for certain nonhighway purposes, the law provides that such users may file a claim with the State Controller and obtain a refund of the tax based upon such nonhighway use. Valid claims for refund for use in vehicles or machines other than airplanes receive a full refund for the taxes paid. Airplane usage claims are refunded in part with the balance of the refund being transferred to the Aeronautics Fund. The law excludes refunds to users of gasoline in boats on public waters. However, a calculated amount representing such usage is transferred to the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund. Transfers are also made to the Agricultural Fund for the difference between the refunds claimed for agricultural usage and the

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

II. TAX ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Gas Tax Refund—Continued

estimated amount of the refunds that should have been claimed for such usage.

Claims must be filed within 13 months of the purchase of the fuel supported by invoices and a statement as to the manner and equipment in which the fuel was used. All claims are reviewed in the office for the above requirements and selected claims are routed for field auditing before payment to determine the validity of the claims. The field audit of a claimant's records may also include a review of all refunds paid to him during the previous three years.

Measures of Effectiveness

		1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Percent of proper claims paid within 30 days of receipt of claim	Estimated	85%	85%	85%
	Actual	80%	–	–
Number of Improper and Invalid Claims Found and Rejected Before Payment as a Percent of Total Claims Available for Processing By:				
(1) Office Review:				
(a) Number	Estimated	18%	16.5%	16.5%
	Actual	15.4%	–	–
(b) Amount	Estimated	3.1%	2.5%	2.5%
	Actual	2%	–	–
(2) Field Audit:				
(a) Number	Estimated	38%	40%	40%
	Actual	34.2%	–	–
(b) Amount	Estimated	0.9%	1%	1%
	Actual	0.8%	–	–
Dollars recovered from field audits as a percent of the value of the refunds field audited after payment	Estimated	8%	9%	9%
	Actual	10.1%	–	–

Program Size Indicators

Amounts refunded to claimants	$15,131,855	$15,250,000	$15,250,000
Number of claims for refunds	40,093	40,000	40,000
Number of claims rejected	7,290	8,300	8,500
Dollar amount of claims rejected	$599,110	$727,000	$765,000
Dollar amount of refunds recovered	$421,920	$523,000	$585,000

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$661,244	$703,917	$693,620
Personnel man-years	42.4	44	42

Workload Adjustment

In 1973–74 one general office position vacated through attrition will not be filled and this position will be abolished in 1974–75 reflecting improvements in the claim audit procedures. In 1974–75 one additional position in general office will be vacated through attrition and not filled because of continuing improvements in procedures.

Objective

To assure the timely payment of the refund of the tax on gasoline to those taxpayers who have properly claimed the valid use of such fuel for specified nonhighway purposes by:

(1) Prompt payment of proper claims,

(2) Preventing payment of improper and invalid claims through the office review and field audit procedures,

(3) Recovery of previously paid refunds on claims determined by field audit procedures to be invalid.

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL AFFAIRS

Need

There are approximately 6,000 local governmental entities in the state, each of which levies and collects taxes and/or other revenue. Many of these entities receive state subventions and all incur expenditures for a wide variety of purposes in the course of providing authorized services to the public. Information relative to these activities is used by legislators, local officials and other interested groups. Without some degree of uniformity in local fiscal procedures it would be difficult to obtain meaningful data which would permit comparative analysis or be capable of consolidation into statewide reports. Further, without accounting standards to adhere to there would be no assurance of adequate internal control.

Objectives

To secure uniform and effective procedures in local agencies relative to budgeting and accounting and to the collection of taxes on real and personal property, and to report meaningful financial information concerning local government.

Authority

Government Code Sections 12410, 12416, 12422–12423, 12463–12463.1, 26909, 29020, 29065, 29108–29109, 30100 et seq., 30200–30201, 30300–30302, 40804–40805, 53890 et seq.

Streets and Highways Code Sections 186.3, 2104–2155.

Water Code Sections 20600 et seq.

Revenue and Taxation Code Parts 5, 6, 7, and 9 of Division 1.

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL AFFAIRS—Continued

General Description

This program comprises activities of the controller's office related to local government. These include the prescribing of uniform budgeting procedures for counties, and uniform accounting systems for counties and special districts; collection, compilation and dissemination of comprehensive fiscal data for all local agencies; reviewing and reporting on the use of state gas tax funds apportioned to local government; reviews and approves county cost allocatio plans; and preservation of the local tax base by pre scribing uniform tax collection procedures, assurin marketable tax titles and restoration of tax delin quent properties to the local tax rolls as soon as pos sible.

To the fullest extent possible, the controller in volves local governmental officials in these activitie through membership on various committees organize to provide advisory and coordinative functions.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	42.6	48.6	48.5	$814,079	$1,027,549	$1,062,617
Workload adjustments	–	–	3	–	–	40,141
Totals, Local Government Fiscal Affairs	42.6	48.6	51.5	$814,079	$1,027,549	$1,102,758
General Fund				*306,362*	*466,750*	*571,928*
Motor Vehicle Fuel Account				*334,138*	*405,655*	*378,189*
Reimbursements				*173,579*	*155,144*	*152,641*
Program Elements:						
Financial reporting, budgeting and accounting	15.5	16.4	19.4	331,802	374,913	478,003
Streets and roads	18.8	17	16.9	342,482	414,639	382,301
County cost plans	–	5.4	5.4	–	92,496	94,377
Tax-deeded land	8.3	9.8	9.8	139,795	145,501	148,077

Financial Reporting, Budgeting and Accounting

General Description

Financial data is collected, compiled and made available in a number of publications. Internal procedures are continuously reviewed to accommodate such changes as are required by the periodic amendments to Section 53891 of the Government Code relating to data requirements and the public entities involved. A more meaningful presentation of water data has now been made possible by the grouping of all district water operations within a single publication; as a correlation to this grouping one publication has been eliminated and the contents of another materially reduced. Another significant change in data presentation is also underway. Heretofore, multipurpose special districts customarily reported all transactions on a consolidated basis. Hereafter, special district reports will be segregated to show the transactions applicable to each individual activity in which the district is engaged.

County budgets are reviewed; forms, rules and regulations for the use of county officials in the preparation of their budget document are prescribed. The format for cities of a summary of financial data to be published in newspapers or posted in public places is prescribed. The bonds of eligible local agencies are certified in accordance with statutory requirements. Semiannual settlement of financial accounts between the state and counties are made. Two statutory committees composed of local government officials who serve without remuneration for this activity assist the controller in these matters.

Under Section 30200 of the Government Code the controller must devise and supervise the installation of uniform accounting procedures for all counties Assisting is a 10-man "Controller's Committee o County Accounting Procedures". The members o this committee are all representatives of local govern ment and serve without pay.

Under Section 53891 of the Government Code, th controller must prescribe uniform accounting an reporting procedures for all local agencies that ar classified by law as special districts. Those specia districts which substantially follow a system of ac counting prescribed by the Public Utilities Commis sion of California or the Federal Power Commissio are excluded.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Annual Report of Financial Transactions Concerning:			
Counties of California	1	1	
Cities of California	1	1	
School districts of California	1	1	
Water utility operations of special districts of California	1	1	
Special districts of California (other than water utility operations)	1	1	
Annual report of assessed valuations and tax rates of counties of California	1	1	
Annual report of budget requirements and means of financing adopted by California counties	1	1	
County budget reviews	57	57	5
County settlements	58	58	5
Bond certifications	4	6	
Input			
Expenditures	$331,802	$374,913	$478,00
Personnel man-years	15.5	16.4	19.

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL AFFAIRS—Continued

Financial Reporting, Budgeting and Accounting—Continued

Workload Adjustment

Chapter 358, Statutes of 1972, provides for an audit of local government property tax rates levied for federal or court-mandated costs. Three positions have been added for 1974–75 to meet this workload increase.

Streets and Roads

General Description

Data is collected, compiled and published in a consolidated report concerning financial transactions of streets and roads.

Under the Collier-Unruh Local Transportation Development Act, Chapter 1852, Statutes of 1963, as amended by Chapter 1621, Statutes of 1967, and Chapter 1060, Statutes of 1968, the State Controller is responsible for reviewing and reporting on the use of state gas tax funds apportioned to local government to insure an adequate accounting from the cities and counties. Prior to the enactment of Chapter 1060, Statutes of 1968, the Division of Highways was responsible for determining whether or not an expenditure by a local agency was for a street or road purpose, on the select system and whether it was construction or right-of-way. This function is now performed by the State Controller as a part of the audit activity.

Questions of an engineering nature which cannot be resolved by the auditors are referred to the Division of Highways.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Annual report of financial transactions concerning streets and roads of cities and counties of California	1	1	1
Gas Tax Reviews:			
Gas tax claimed (thousands)	$300,460	$330,000	$350,000
Projects reviewed	4,890	5,000	4,500
Disallowances	$2,018,160	$2,000,000	$1,000,000
Other Projects	58	94	104
Input			
Expenditures	$342,482	$414,639	$382,301
Personnel man-years	18.8	17	16.9

County Cost Plans

General Description

Under regulations set forth in Federal Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87 each county government must prepare a countywide cost allocation plan each fiscal year as a condition precedent to receiving federal reimbursements for indirect costs relative to federal supported programs. The federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been designated as the federal agency to administer this activity while the controller has been designated as the state office to develop and issue procedures and supplemental instructions to counties on the preparation and use of such plans. Prior to 1973–74 the Department of Social Welfare was the responsible state office.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$92,496	$94,377
Personnel mans-years	–	5.4	5.4

Tax-Deeded Land

General Description

Technical advice and assistance is provided to counties in attaining uniform and effective interpretation and application of laws relating to property taxation and the collection of property taxes. This assistance also is directed toward helping counties to assure sound and marketable tax titles through proper application of the law regarding tax sales and tax deeds. Tax sales are authorized and approved. Tax collection procedures and forms are prescribed after consultation with the Committee on County Tax Collection Procedures. This committee consists of 10 representatives of local government appointed by the State Controller. The cost to the state of providing these services is more than repaid by the fees collected by the counties and remitted to the state. Formerly, this fee was $1.50 on each parcel sold or redeemed; all payable to the state. Chapter 974, Statutes of of 1968, raised the fee to $2 and provided for the redemption fee to be divided evenly between the state and county.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Sales to state	186,146	185,000	185,000
Deeds to state	6,644	6,500	6,500
Parcels approved for sale	9,087	10,000	10,000
Redemption and sales fees	$164,641	$165,000	$165,000
Input			
Expenditures	$139,795	$145,501	$148,077
Personnel man-years	8.3	9.8	9.8

IV. PERSONNEL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PROJECT (PIMS)

Need

The current state personnel, payroll and retirement systems are functionally interrelated but are operationally independent. The desirability of achieving some degree of integration in the various personnel processes had long been evident but organizational and administrative constraints nullified previous movements in this direction. In the 1972–73 fiscal year severe backlogs in personnel and payroll documents developed in turn within a number of state departments, the State Personnel Board and the controller's office which resulted in delays in com-

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

IV. PERSONNEL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PROJECT (PIMS)—Continued

pleting payment of salaries and salary deductions in the case of several thousand state employees. This situation gave added impetus to the continuing attempts of the agencies involved to develop a modern personnel/payroll system that would meet the needs of management and employees.

In January 1973 the State Controller, State Personnel Board, Public Employees' Retirement System and the California State University and Colleges System jointly proposed to the Legislature a plan for the design and implementation of a personnel information management system which would utilize modern computer technology. The plan was approved and funds were provided in the controller's budget for 1973–74 to commence the project which is estimated to require three years to complete.

Objectives

The emphasis during the initial phases of PIMS implementation will be directed toward the design and implementation of short range solutions to the immediate problems confronted in the payroll and personnel areas. These short range objectives are:

1. By October 1973, implement procedural and administrative changes to restore and maintain current document processing to assure that employees receive a controller's issued pay check starting with the first pay period after the effective date of the action and regularly thereafter.

a. Eliminate backlog and delay in processing at department level.

b. Eliminate backlog of documents at State Personnel Board.

c. Reduce number of suspended documents at State Controller's Office.

2. Automate the State Personnel Board, Public Employees' Retirement System and California State University and Colleges personnel rosters by July 1974.

3. Develop uniform coordinated roster (limited data base file) for use by the State Controller's office, State Personnel Board, Public Employees' Retirement System and California State University and Colleges by July 1974.

The design processes inherent in the short range implementation effort will provide concurrent information for the development of a detailed system design to meet the state's long-range personnel, payroll and retirement needs. These long-range objectives are:

1. Elimination of separate roster systems and consolidation of all information into a centralized data base.

2. On-line inquiry capability for authorized departments (subject to all confidentiality requirements).

3. Centralized vacation and sick leave time recording.

4. Labor distribution report capability.

5. Providing each level of operations and management with organized data to suit their individual needs.

6. Capability of retaining history information for all employees and positions covered by the system.

7. Establishment of a personnel and payroll system flexible enough to meet current and future needs.

Authority

The PIMS project is being conducted jointly by the State Controller, State Personnel Board, Public Employees' Retirement System and the California State University and Colleges system. For administrative and budgetary convenience, project resources have been placed under the control of the State Controller's office. All of the project activities are within the scope of authority of the participating departments.

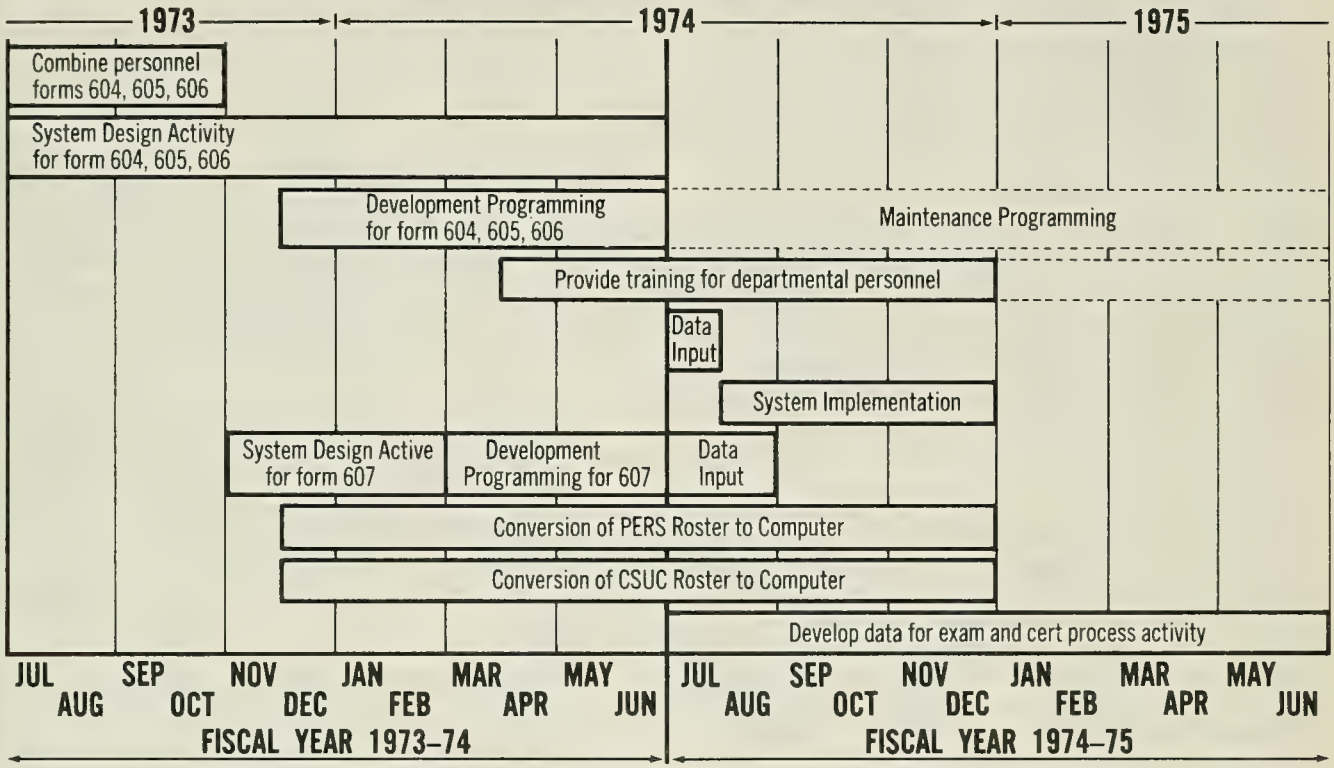
General Description

Thirty-nine man-years of effort are being expended in 1973–74 on the initial phase of developing the proposed system. The project manager receives general direction and policy guidance from the PIMS Steering Committee which is composed of the chief executive officer, or his designee, of each of the four participating departments. Liaison with state operating departments is provided through an advisory group composed of 11 members selected from representative state entities. This group will also provide technical advice and assistance to the project. For 1974–75, funds are included to provide 41 additional man-years in the PIMS project. These are for the staffing of the Personnel Services Division, which will provide the processing capability for personnel and position control documents. The chart below shows the activity schedule for the PIMS project for fiscal years 1973–74 and 1974–75. This is a design schedule and does not display the processing function which will be provided by the PSO.

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

IV. PERSONNEL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PROJECT (PIMS)—Continued

PERSONNEL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
SHORT-RANGE GOAL ACTIVITY SCHEDULE



PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	–	45	41	–	$1,031,119	$1,270,259
Workload adjustments	–	–6	39	–	–	420,531
Totals, PIMS Project	–	39	80	–	$1,031,119	$1,690,790
General Fund				–	*1,031,119*	*1,474,415*
Reimbursements				–	–	*216,375*

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

V. LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

General Description

This is a new program and one which reflects the costs of reimbursing local governments for (1) property tax revenue loss, (2) new programs and (3) increased level of service of existing programs as a result of legislative mandates. The amounts shown here are for information purposes only. For budgeting purposes, the appropriate program budgets reflect the amounts of state reimbursements of local-mandated programs in their particular area.

The requirement that the state pay the costs of legislative programs mandated on local government was established by Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 (SB 90) as amended by Chapter 358, Statutes of 1973. These two pieces of legislation apply to mandates effective after January 1, 1973 and this budget is the first to reflect the attendant costs. As added by this legislation Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code provides for reimbursement of lost personal property tax revenues while Section 2231 provides for reimbursement of costs of legislative-mandated programs.

The development of unit costs has been strived for in order to minimize the time and effort of auditing and processing claims as well as to provide equity in funding.

For the 1973 legislative session there were 10 bills chaptered which contain appropriations made pursuant to Sections 2229 and 2231 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. Only one of these 10 (Chapter 16 [SB 117]) was reimbursement of lost property tax revenue under Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. Two bills (Chapters 1165 and 1169, Statutes of 1973) require estimates of appropriation which are included in this budget.

The following table reflects the program budget location of the legislative mandates. Full descriptions of the legislative mandates will be found under the appropriate program budget.

Chapter	Bill	Program Budget	1973–74 Expenditure	1974–75 Budget Act Appropriation
16	SB 117	General government	$2,000	$2,000
521	AB 24	Department Transportation	–	43,200
954	SB 1365	Department of Health	9,900	20,000
1012	AB 580	Human Resources Development	78,000	156,000
1021	AB 750	Department of Industrial Relations	106,000	424,000
1022	AB 751	Department of Industrial Relations	1,096,000	2,192,000
1023	AB 752	Department of Industrial Relations	1,582,223	6,328,892
1061	AB 1762	Department of Health	383,000	766,260
1147	SB 246	Department of Industrial Relations	14,000	28,000
1165	SB 702	Special Resources Services and Studies	–	160,000
1169	SB 911	General Government	–	4,000,000
1175	SB 1221	Department of Transportation	50,000	–
Totals			$3,321,123	$14,120,352

Authority

Revenue and Taxation Code Sections 2229 and 2231 (a).

Legislative mandates	–	–	–	–	$3,321,123	$14,120,352
Less amounts shown in other budgets	–	–	–	–	–3,321,123	–14,120,352
Totals, Legislative Mandates	–	–	–	–	–	–

VI. SPECIAL STATEWIDE ELECTION

General Description

No executive regulations coming within the purview of Section 2231 (d) of the Revenue and Taxation Code were issued in 1973–74. Since no such regulations are anticipated during 1974–75 no expenditures for reimbursement of costs are reflected in this budget. In future years, expenditures for executive regulations will be displayed here as they become necessary.

On June 26, 1973 the Governor issued a Special Election Proclamation which, although it is not an executive regulation, was deemed to involve certain election costs which were reimbursable to local government entities.

As a consequence, $6,710,000 has been included in this budget for fiscal year 1974–75 to reimburse local government entities (1) which, on November 6, 1973, were governed by Charter provisions requiring recognition of designated state holidays and therefore are required to provide premium pay for employees who worked on any designated state holiday, or (2) which had in existence on November 6, 1973, a binding employer-employee agreement requiring premium pay on any designated state holiday. Payment is to be made for actual costs related to the November 6 election on the proportionate basis that the Tax and Expenditure Limitations Initiative bears to the entire ballot configuration.

The money proposed in this budget item (shown below) is the estimated amount needed to pay local agencies for the reimbursable election costs.

Special Statewide Election	–	–	–	–	–	$6,710,000
Less amounts shown in other budgets	–	–	–	–	–	–6,710,000
Totals, Executive Regulation Mandates	–	–	–	–	–	–

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

VII. ADMINISTRATION

Need

The successful fulfillment of office objectives is dependent upon effective leadership and prudent policy direction. In addition various administrative service activities are required to support the operations of all the offices' programs.

Objective

To provide executive direction, general policy determination and management for all office programs and to coordinate and provide major administrative and business management services to the operating units of the office. In addition the Controller serves on various fiscal boards and commissions including the Board of Equalization, Franchise Tax Board, State Lands Commission, Pooled Money Investment Board, Board of Control, and various bond finance committees.

Authority

Membership by State Controller on boards and commissions, principally:

State Board of Equalization, Const. Art. 13, 7, & 9
State Board of Control. Gov. 13901
Franchise Tax Board, Gov. 15700
Pooled Money Investment Board, Gov. 16480.1
State Teachers' Retirement Board, Ed. 13851
Various bond and finance committees, Ed. 19510; M.&V. 991; Ch. 765/27, Ch. 23/63, 1st Ex; Water 12933; H.&N. 3902–3; Gov. 17220
California Exposition and Fair Executive Committee, Agr. 72.1
State Lands Commission, Pub. Res. 6101
Reapportionment Commission, Const., Art. 4, 6
Reciprocity Commission, Veh. 2600
Interagency Council for Ocean Resources, Gov. 8810–11
California Commission on Interstate Cooperation, Gov. 8003–4
Intergovernmental Council on Urban Growth, Gov. 34200

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	35.5	36.5	36.5	$669,376	$733,795	$730,468
Workload adjustments	–	1	1	–	5,742	7,935
Totals, Administration	35.5	37.5	37.5	$669,376	$739,537	$738,403
Less: Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Fiscal control				–253,827	–273,012	–276,951
II. Tax administration				–161,479	–172,791	–165,515
III. Local government fiscal affairs				–39,470	–47,222	–49,803
IV. Personnel information management system (PIMS)				–	–	–
Totals, Amounts Charged to Other Programs				–$454,776	–$493,025	–$492,269
Net Totals, Administration *(General Fund)*				$214,600	$246,512	$246,134
Program Elements:						
Executive office	15.8	15	15	$374,587	$392,820	$394,460
Administrative services	19.7	22.5	22.5	294,789	346,717	343,943

Executive Office

The controller, with the assistance of his executive staff, establishes policy and provides general supervision and direction over the operating divisions, serves as a member of the various fiscal boards and commissions, and participates in the establishment of statewide fiscal programs and policies.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$374,587	$392,820	$394,460
Personnel man-years	15.8	15	15

Administrative Services

Provides auxiliary services for the entire office including departmental accounting, personnel and training, mail service, supplies, filing and reproduction.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$294,789	$346,717	$343,943
Personnel man-years	19.7	22.5	22.5

Workload Adjustment

A stenographer II position has been administratively established for the 1973–74 fiscal year. This position will be utilized to relieve at the reception desk; perform secretarial work and report typing for the internal audits unit; and to assist with additional workload increase in administration. The position is shown as a new position in 1974–75.

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	609.2	686.6	686.6	$6,462,998	$7,874,259	$8,152,564
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–7	–10	–	–47,936	–128,014
Proposed new positions	–	6	69	–	40,161	650,767
Totals, Adjustments	–	–1	59	–	–$7,775	$522,753
Totals, Salaries and Wages	609.2	685.6	745.6	$6,462,998	$7,866,484	$8,675,317
Estimated salary savings	–	*–20.6*	*–31.8*	–	*–259,565*	*–434,466*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	609.2	665	713.8	$6,462,998	$7,606,919	$8,240,851
Staff benefits	–	–	–	749,032	914,231	996,620
Totals, Personal Services	609.2	665	713.8	$7,212,030	$8,521,150	$9,237,471
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$360,181	$535,357	$663,118
Printing				310,699	331,160	355,338
Communications				809,562	1,102,622	1,133,036
Travel—in-state				364,975	423,587	442,318
Travel—out-of-state				1,495	5,675	7,150
Consultant and professional services				66,804	291,999	252,560
Facilities operations				530,581	635,258	642,066
Equipment				58,438	46,736	72,408
Pro rata charges				40,225	42,292	42,292
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$2,542,960	$3,414,686	$3,610,286
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				109,284	322,055	265,046
Totals, Expenditures				$9,864,274	$12,257,891	$13,112,803
Reimbursements—other	*(–50.5)*	*(–54.8)*	*(–53.3)*	*–1,326,969*	*–1,323,501*	*–1,574,325*
Totals, Expenditures				$8,537,305	$10,934,390	$11,538,478
General Fund				*7,236,873*	*9,493,331*	*10,203,527*
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account				*99,354*	*92,990*	*36,456*
Motor Vehicle Fuel Account				*951,149*	*1,074,730*	*1,032,674*
State School Building Aid Fund				*174,863*	*207,291*	*199,822*
Aeronautics Account				*75,066*	*66,048*	*65,999*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$7,006,382	$8,771,281	$10,203,527
Allocation for salary increase	365,994	461,050	–
Allocation for health benefits	9,240	–	–
Administration of tax relief, Item 110	–	90,000	–
Chapter 952, Statutes of 1973	–	171,000	–
Totals Available	$7,381,616	$9,493,331	$10,203,527
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–144,743	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$7,236,873	$9,493,331	$10,203,527

Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$106,358	$89,272	$36,456
Authorization for salary increase	5,664	3,718	–
Authorization for health benefits	143	–	–
Totals Available	$112,165	$92,990	$36,456
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–12,811	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$99,354	$92,990	$36,456

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

Motor Vehicle Fuel Account

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$990,255	$1,021,614	$1,032,674
Authorization for salary increase	51,413	53,116	–
Authorization for health benefits	1,298	–	–
Totals Available	$1,042,966	$1,074,730	$1,032,674
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–91,817	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$951,149	$1,074,730	$1,032,674

State School Building Aid Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$159,801	$197,198	$199,822
Authorization for salary increase	8,278	10,093	–
Authorization for health benefits	209	–	–
Deficiency authorization	7,874	–	–
Totals Available	$176,162	$207,291	$199,822
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–1,299	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$174,863	$207,291	$199,822

Aeronautics Account

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$81,103	$77,549	$65,999
Authorization for salary increase	4,357	3,187	–
Authorization for health benefits	110	–	–
Totals Available	$85,570	$80,736	$65,999
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–10,504	–14,688	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$75,066	$66,048	$65,999
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$8,537,305	$10,934,390	$11,538,478

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Legislative mandates	–	$3,321,123	$10,120,092
Less: Amounts shown in other budgets	–	–3,321,123	–10,120,092
Special Statewide Election	–	–	6,710,000
Less: Amounts shown in other budgets	–	–	–6,710,000

REVENUES

Proceeds Under Unclaimed Property Act:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Abandoned property	$3,334,341	$3,500,000	$3,500,000
Estates of deceased persons	860,091	1,398,000	1,234,000
Income from other investments	19,039	20,000	20,000
Income from Condemnation Deposit Fund—investments	28,183	45,000	45,000
Interest on loans to local agencies	996,010	130,000	130,000
Miscellaneous	6,207	1,000	1,000
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$5,243,871	$5,094,000	$4,930,000

STATE CONTROLLER—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	609.2	686.6	686.6	$6,462,998	$7,874,259	$8,152,564
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Inheritance and Gift Tax Division:				SALARY RANGE		
Associate statistician	–	–1	–1	1,138–1,383	–14,424	–15,120
Tax Collection and Refund Division:						
Calculating machine operator	–	–	–1	509–619	–	–6,780
Senior tax representative	–	–	–1	870–1,058	–	–11,580
Tax representative	–	–	–1	791–959	–	–10,488
Personnel Information Management System:						
Sr personnel analyst	–	–1	–1	1,460–1,776	–7,295	–17,878
Sr DP system analyst	–	–1	–1	1,460–1,776	–8,754	–17,952
Assoc DP system analyst	–	–1	–1	1,202–1,460	–4,802	–14,652
Assoc management analyst	–	–1	–1	1,202–1,460	–3,602	–14,591
Programmer II, EDP	–	–1	–1	988–1,202	–6,920	–12,445
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	538–564	–2,139	–6,528
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–7	–10	–	–$47,936	–$128,014
Proposed New Positions:						
Accounting Division:						
Accounting officer II	–	–	5	988–1,202	–	65,340
General auditor II	–	–	1	988–1,202	–	13,068
Clk-typist II	–	–	2	538–654	–	14,208
Audits Division:						
Supervising governmental auditor	–	–	1	1,324–1,611	–	17,520
Governmental auditor III	–	–	2	1,202–1,460	–	28,848
Claim auditor	–	–	1	686–834	–	9,540
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,780
Disbursement Division:						
Associate data processing systems analyst	–	–	1	1,202–1,460	–	14,424
Temporary help	–	4	–	–	22,563	–
Inheritance and Gift Tax Division:						
Asst statistician	–	1	1	988–1,202	11,856	12,432
Local Government Fiscal Affairs Division:						
Governmental auditor III	–	–	1	1,202–1,460	–	15,120
Governmental auditor II	–	–	2	988–1,202	–	23,712
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	–	1,309
Administration Division:						
Stenographer II	–	1	1	551–669	5,742	7,935
PIMS Project:						
Personnel Services Division:						
Operations manager	–	–	1	1,611–1,957	–	19,332
Personnel asst IV	–	–	1	920–1,117	–	12,156
Personnel asst III	–	–	3	834–1,013	–	33,120
Personnel asst II	–	–	7	721–874	–	59,625
Personnel asst I	–	–	8	622–757	–	72,030
Sr clk	–	–	4	622–757	–	28,812
Clk II	–	–	8	538–654	–	56,832
Terminal supervisor I	–	–	1	638–776	–	8,448
Terminal operator	–	–	15	579–704	–	114,840
Sr clk-typist	–	–	1	622–757	–	8,232
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–654	–	7,104
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	6	69	–	$40,161	$650,767
Totals, Adjustments	–	–1	59	–	–$7,775	$522,753
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	609.2	685.6	745.6	$6,462,998	$7,866,484	$8,675,317

SPECIAL STATEWIDE ELECTION

November 6, 1973

General Description

On June 26, 1973 the Governor issued a Special Election Proclamation. Although the Special Election Proclamation is not an executive regulation, the Governor has deemed that certain costs of the election are reimbursable to local government entities.

As a consequence, $6,710,000 has been included in this budget for fiscal year 1974–75 to reimburse local government entities (1) which, on November 6, 1973, were governed by Charter provisions requiring recognition of designated state holidays and therefore are required to provide premium pay for employees who worked on any designated state holiday, or (2) which had in existence on November 6, 1973, a binding employer-employee agreement requiring premium pay on any designated state holiday. Payment is to be made for actual costs related to the November 6 election on the proportionate basis that the Tax and Expenditure Limitations Initiative bears to the entire ballot configuration.

The money proposed in this budget item (shown below) is the estimated amount needed to pay local agencies for the reimbursable election costs.

Fiscal Data

(a) Election costs ---------- $3,531,000

To estimate the direct election cost subject to reimbursement the following assumptions were made:

If no candidate *or* measures other than the Tax and Expenditure Limitations Initiative were submitted to the electors in a precinct or county, then the entire cost of the actual election effort for the measure is subject to reimbursement.

If measures other than statewide ones *or* any offices were on the ballot, then reimbursement for actual election costs shall be on the proportionate basis that the Tax and Expenditure Limitations Initiative bears to the entire ballot configuration.

Based on these assumptions a survey was made of 23 counties representing all population groups. The estimated cost is based on responses from those counties.

(b) Premium pay ---------- $3,179,000

The method for computing the cost estimate is shown in the table below:

Qualified local agencies	Employees working for premium pay on election day	Average premium pay earned	Total premium holiday pay
Counties ----------	64,350	$20	$1,287,000
Cities ----------	57,750	$20	1,155,000
Special districts ----	36,850	$20	737,000
Total ----------			$3,179,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Special Statewide Election *(General Fund)*----------	–	–	$6,710,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Payments to local agencies for special election costs *(General Fund)* ----------	–	–	$6,710,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATION

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation ----------	–	–	$6,710,000

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Program Objectives

The Board of Equalization is the major revenue department for support of state programs. It is anticipated that in 1974–75 over $4.6 billion will be collected for the General Fund and $825 million for the special funds. The board is also responsible for improving and standardizing local property tax assessment practices in the 58 counties, and assessing taxes on insurance companies and private railroad cars.

To meet its responsibilities, the board has adopted the following primary objectives:

1. Collect all business and private car (railroad cars) taxes due and economically recoverable.
2. Improve and standardize local property tax assessment practices and equalize assessment levels throughout the state.
3. Provide local taxing jurisdictions with the central assessment necessary in assessing public utilities.
4. Render prompt and equitable decisions on appeals of business tax deficiencies and property tax appraisals, and appeals of Franchise Tax Board decisions.

Execution of policies established by the board is the responsibility of the executive secretary who plans, organizes, and directs the activities of the staff, which is organized into three primary units: administration; business taxes; and property taxes.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Local property tax equalization	$3,092,770	$3,425,277	$3,530,589
II. State-assessed property tax	1,442,801	1,590,111	1,679,163
III. Sales and use tax	28,002,630	31,482,114	33,046,325
IV. Alcoholic beverage tax	375,911	413,410	427,729
V. Cigarette tax	943,037	928,821	958,936
VI. Motor vehicle fuel license tax	227,562	260,956	265,905
VII. Use fuel tax	1,209,219	1,464,618	1,492,392
VIII. Motor vehicle transportation license tax	1,202,576	874,434	348,819
IX. Insurance tax	43,490	48,437	50,115
X. Appeals from other governmental programs	217,524	240,058	248,372
XI. Administration and support—distributed to other programs	(2,670,696)	(2,929,894)	(2,970,208)
Undistributed administration and support	1,033,648	1,147,574	963,310
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$37,791,168	$41,875,810	$43,011,655
Reimbursements—other	*–7,223,767*	*–8,156,574*	*–8,274,310*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$30,567,401	$33,719,236	$34,737,345
General Fund	*27,928,044*	*31,119,228*	*32,630,229*
State Transportation Fund—Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account	*1,202,576*	*876,434*	*348,819*
State Transportation Fund—Motor Vehicle Fuel Account	*1,436,781*	*1,725,574*	*1,758,297*
Personnel man-years	2,377	2,385.8	2,419.7

I. LOCAL PROPERTY TAX EQUALIZATION PROGRAM

Need

California taxpayers will pay over $6½ billion in property taxes to local governments in 1974–75. Over 90 percent of these taxes will be based on ad valorem property tax assessments made by 58 county assessors. To insure equitable treatment of all property taxpayers, it is necessary that a central agency provide direction, supervision, and review of local assessment practices.

Objectives

To bring about and maintain an acceptable degree of both intracounty and intercounty equalization at a reasonable cost.

Authority

Constitution—Article 13, Sections 1.61, 9, 12¾, and 14.

Education Code—Section 17261.

Welfare and Institutions Code—Section 14150.

Government Code—Sections 15606–15645, 54900–54903.1.

Revenue and Taxation Code—Division 1, Parts 2, 3, 3.5, 10, 11, and 12.

California Administrative Code—Chapter 1.

General Description

The board assists local assessors in several ways to improve the quality of the original assessments placed on the assessment rolls. A triennial appraisal survey is made to determine the assessment level in each of the 58 counties; a sexennial survey of each assessor's work is made to determine the adequacy and quality of his assessment and appraisal practices; and assistance is provided in other forms described below.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

I. LOCAL PROPERTY TAX EQUALIZATION PROGRAM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	158.8	155.3	155.4	$3,092,770	$3,425,277	$3,530,589
General Fund	*154.5*	*150.5*	*151.1*	*3,008,819*	*3,329,277*	*3,444,589*
Reimbursements	*4.3*	*4.8*	*4.3*	*83,951*	*96,000*	*86,000*
Program Elements:						
Supervision of local assessment administration	64.1	64.1	63.8	1,227,678	1,375,893	1,410,258
Intercounty equalization	84	80.3	80.6	1,652,886	1,800,055	1,862,366
County appeals of intercounty equalization appraisals	10.7	10.9	11	212,206	249,329	257,965

A. Supervision of Local Assessment Administration

To promote uniform appraisal and assessment practices, training, technical consultation, assessment practices survey reports, uniform tax-reporting forms, rules, and manuals are provided assessors and their staffs by the board. Assistance, advice, and information on property tax matters are also furnished to the Legislature, other governmental departments, and the public.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing element costs	64.1	64.1	63.8	$1,227,678	$1,375,893	$1,410,258
Element Components:						
Assessment practices surveys	19.2	18.9	19	385,183	340,690	352,490
Property tax forms and rules	3.7	3.8	3.8	73,040	85,506	88,468
Technical services and assessors' handbook	22.7	22.2	22.3	415,856	514,903	532,737
Certification and training	8.6	8.6	8.6	170,468	201,754	208,742
Exemptions	5.6	5.8	5.8	100,146	138,040	142,821
Contract auditing services	4.3	4.8	4.3	82,985	95,000	85,000

1. Assessment Practices Surveys

At least once each six years a survey is made of all aspects of the county assessor's appraising, mapping, recordkeeping, clerical, and personnel practices. A written report is then prepared containing recommendations for improvement, to which the assessor must respond within a year.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of surveys completed	12	9	10
Input			
Expenditures	$385,183	$340,690	$352,490
Personnel man-years	19.2	18.9	19

2. Property Tax Forms and Rules

Property reporting and exemption claim forms must be filed annually with county assessors by thouands of taxpayers. The board designs and prepares these forms for county use with a concern for their adequacy and compliance with the law.

The board is also responsible for the preparation of rules governing assessors and county boards of equalization.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Forms			
Number of property statement and exemption claim forms prescribed	45	43	45
Number of property statement forms approved	891	864	905
Number of property statement forms disapproved	–	1	–
Number of exemption claim forms approved	538	653	660
Number of exemption claim forms disapproved	2	4	–
Rules			
Property tax rules processed	9	10	10
Input			
Expenditures	$73,040	$85,506	$88,468
Personnel man-years	3.7	3.8	3.8

3. Technical Services and Assessor's Handbook

The board's staff replies to inquiries regarding property tax problems from assessors, their staffs, taxpayers, the Legislature, and other state and private agencies. Also, the staff researches and writes a continuing series of "letters to assessors" on statutory changes, court decisions, board rules and instructions, and salary studies. Field training and assistance are

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

I. LOCAL PROPERTY TAX EQUALIZATION PROGRAM—Continued

A. Supervision of Local Assessment Administration—Continued

given to assessors on the appraisal of specialized properties such as timber and mines, in the use of electronic data systems for preparation of assessment rolls and processing of appraisal data, and in the installation and maintenance of a standard map system. In addition, the board issues and updates handbooks on assessment and general and special appraisal practices for assessors' use.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of directive and advisory "letters to assessors" transmitted	168	180	180
Number of pages in new handbook sections written	154	150	150
Number of pages in handbook sections revised	395	400	400
Input			
Expenditures	$415,856	$514,903	$532,737
Personnel man-years	22.7	22.2	22.3

4. Certification and Training

Property tax appraisers must pass examinations either compiled or approved by the board prior to being permanently certified. A file is maintained on each of the approximately 3,000 appraisers regarding civil service status, appraisal experience, and annual training. A series of appraisal courses is designed and presented by the board's staff in large counties and at regional and central schools to assist in meeting mandatory training requirements. In-service training courses developed by county assessors and courses conducted by schools and colleges are reviewed and approved for meeting statutory requirements.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of appraisers permanently certified	2,842	2,875	2,900
Percentage of appraisers on assessor's staffs who are certified	96.5	96	96
Number of appraisers attending board courses	1,052	1,300	1,350
Percentage of appraisers passing course examinations	95.6	95	95
Input			
Expenditures	$170,468	$201,754	$208,742
Personnel man-years	8.6	8.6	8.6

5. Exemption

The board has statutory administrative duties with respect to three categories of exemptions. First, each claim for a welfare or veterans organization exemption is reviewed, and a finding which cannot be overruled if it is negative is transmitted to the county assessor. Second, an intercounty match of social security numbers reported on homeowner's exemption claims is made, and lists of duplicated numbers are sent to the county assessors involved for a determination of which claims are valid and which county is entitled to reimbursement by the controller for the tax loss. Third, board representatives inspect exempt timber stands more than 40 years of age and serve on timber maturity boards which rule whether or not the stand should be returned to the tax rolls.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of veterans organization claims reviewed and denied	248	250	25
Number of welfare exemption claims reviewed	5,750	6,030	6,35
Number of welfare properties in claims	9,816	10,225	10,75
Number of timber maturity board hearings	–	5	
Number of acres of timber involved in hearings	–	20,000	40,00
Number of acres of timber returned to assessment rolls	–	10,000	30,00
Input			
Expenditures	$100,146	$138,040	$142,82
Personnel man-years	5.6	5.8	5.

6. Contract Auditing Services

The counties contract with the board to audit th accounting records of the taxpayers of their choic and reimburse the board for the costs of these audits This service is designed to assist the assessors in meeting the legislative mandate that large accounts b audited quadrennially. Under legislation enacted i 1972, the Controller has contracted with the board t do some pilot auditing of taxpayers' records to tes the accuracy of the reports on which inventory exemp tions and state reimbursements of local governments tax losses on such exemptions are based.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of county audits performed	316	350	37
Number of audits performed for controller	87	120	15
Input			
Expenditures	$82,985	$95,000	$85,00
Personnel man-years	4.3	4.8	4.

B. Intercounty Equalization

Samples of locally assessable properties are selected and appraised in one-third of the counties each year. The sample results are then expanded to obtain an estimate of the full value of all locally assessable property in each county. The full value in a survey year is projected to the current lien date, and a ratio o assessed value to full value of property subject t local assessment is computed annually for eac county. These ratios are used for inter- and intra county equalization and to compute factors that ar

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

I. LOCAL PROPERTY TAX EQUALIZATION PROGRAM—Continued

B. Intercounty Equalization—Continued

used in the control of payments totaling over $1¾ billion dollars a year, including school equalization aid, repayment of state loans for school construction, county contributions to the Medi-Cal program, and other state, county, and district payments. Data on the consistency of assessment ratios by property types and classes, in the form of average ratios and coefficients of dispersion, are provided to other divisions of the board's property tax department and to the county assessors so they can evaluate the degree of intracounty equalization.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of average ratios computed	3,178	3,022	3,022
Number of coefficients of dispersion computed	960	912	912

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing element costs	84	80.3	80.6	$1,652,886	$1,800,055	$1,862,366
Element Components:						
Sample selection and full cash value estimates	3.8	4.2	4.2	61,491	73,259	75,796
Property appraisal	80.2	76.1	76.4	1,591,395	1,726,796	1,786,570

1. Sample Selection and Full Cash Value Estimates

Statisticians classify the assessments on each of the 19 or 20 local rolls that are to be sampled during the year into 18 strata according to the amount of assessed value and make a random selection from each stratum. After the properties covered by the selected assessments have been appraised, the mean appraised and assessed values are computed for each stratum and inputed to the total number of assessments in the stratum to derive an estimate of the total full cash value of all locally assessable property as of the survey year. The totals for all of the currently surveyed counties and those for all of the counties surveyed in the two preceding years are then projected to the current lien date by the use of trending techniques.

The quality of this activity may be measured in two ways. The adequacy of each sample can be measured by means of a confidence interval—the range, expressed as a percentage of the actual full value estimate, within which one can conclude with a given degree of certainty that a full value estimate would fall had every property on the local roll, rather than only a sample of such properties, been appraised with the same quality of appraisal accorded the sample. (Expressed as percentage points at the 25-percent assessment level, the confidence intervals are one-fourth as great as when expressed as percentages of full values.) The adequacy of the trending can be measured by comparing each three-year projection of the full value total with the full value total for the same lien date based on a new appraisal survey and recording the "gaps" between the two figures, expressed in percentage points.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
95-Percent Confidence Interval:			
Under ±1 percent	–		
±1–1.9 percent	4	16	16
±2–2.9 percent	11		
±3–3.9 percent	3		
±4–4.9 percent	2	3	3
±5 and over	–		
Total Number of Counties	20	19	19
Gaps:			
Under 1 percent point	7	14	14
1–1.9 percent points	7		
2–2.9 percent points	4	3	3
3–3.9 percent points	1		
4 percent points and over	1	2	2
Median	1.3	1.2	1.2
Input			
Expenditures	$61,491	$73,259	$75,796
Personnel man-years	3.8	4.2	4.2

2. Property Appraisal

Appraisers estimate the market values of between five and six thousand individual properties in one-third of California's counties each year. Using professional appraisal procedures, these employees inspect, analyze, and value the properties in the sample. The types of property appraised include residences, vacant lots, farms and ranches, commercial and industrial enterprises, oilfields, and timber holdings as well as unsecured personal property. All appraisals are reviewed with the county assessor. After review, a value may be appealed by the assessor to the office of appraisal appeals and to the board. Property of significant quantity that appears to have escaped assessment is brought to the assessor's personal attention.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of appraisals completed	5,456	5,128	5,150
Market value of properties appraised (000)	$3,556,909	$3,100,000	$3,700,000
Number of apparent escapes of over $50,000 full value brought to assessor's attention	97	100	100
Input			
Expenditures	$1,591,395	$1,726,796	$1,786,570
Personnel man-years	80.2	76.1	76.4

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

I. LOCAL PROPERTY TAX EQUALIZATION PROGRAM—Continued

C. County Appeals of Intercounty Equalization Appraisals

Under the provision of constitutional and statutory law, the board's property tax department values a random selection of sample properties in 19 or 20 counties annually to estimate the average ratio of assessed value to full value. This estimated average ratio provides a basis for the state funding of a portion of local government operations. It is important, therefore, to provide assessors with a prompt means of appealing board appraisals they feel do not reflect the value of locally assessed property. The office of appraisal appeals meets this need. Through it, the assessors can secure an impartial review of the board's sample appraisals.

Assessors file their requests for review with the office of appraisal appeals shortly after the board's property tax department completes its appraisals of the sample properties. Members of the office of appraisal appeals staff review these appraisals, inspect the properties, interview county and state property tax appraisers, and determine the position each party takes in support of its estimate of value. The office of appraisal appeals prepares a written proposed finding on each appealed appraisal. If the county assessor or property tax department is dissatisfied with the findings, either party requests a conference conducted by the office of appraisal appeals. Each party may bring further evidence to substantiate its contentions. The office of appraisal appeals writes a final finding which includes any new substantiating information the parties contributed at the conference. If the two contending parties are still dissatisfied with the final findings, either may request a hearing before the Board of Equalization.

The objective of this office is to make findings and recommendations sufficiently supported that time-consuming hearings before the board are minimized. The degree to which this objective is achieved is measured by the number of findings that do not go to board hearings.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of appraisals initially appealed by assessors	216	350	380
Number of O.A.A. final findings requested by either party	58	140	150
Number of O.A.A. final findings appealed to the board	16	40	42

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing element costs	10.7	10.9	11	$212,206	$249,329	$257,965

II. STATE-ASSESSED PROPERTY TAX PROGRAM

Need

All tangible property in the state is taxed, unless specifically exempted, for the support of governmental services. The nature of some property is such that it cannot be valued in accordance with the standard appraisal practices applicable to all property unless it is valued as a unit by an agency whose jurisdiction is statewide.

Objectives

To estimate the market value and assess annually intercounty pipelines and all of the taxable tangible properties owned or used by railroads, other public utilities, and private car lines.

Authority

Section 14 of Article XIII of the Constitution, Division 1, Part 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code and Division 2, Part 6 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

General Description

The properties subject to state assessment are valued by the board, using standard appraisal techniques. In the case of public utilities, railroads, and the intercounty pipelines, the values thus determined are allocated among the taxing districts in which the property is located for inclusion on county and city assessment rolls so that taxes may be levied and collected. For private car lines (except fixed property) the values are placed on an assessment roll, and taxes are levied and collected by the state.

Workload and administrative adjustments reflect the addition of two positions necessary to properly assess properties of public utilities in today's complex environment.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	82.9	82.9	83.3	$1,442,801	$1,590,111	$1,645,186
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	2	–	–	33,977
Totals, General Fund	82.9	82.9	85.3	$1,442,801	$1,590,111	$1,679,163
Program Elements:						
Assessment of public utilities	76.3	76.3	78.7	1,346,685	1,478,524	1,563,711
Private car tax	6.6	6.6	6.6	96,116	111,587	115,452

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

II. STATE-ASSESSED PROPERTY TAX PROGRAM—Continued

A. Assessment of Public Utilities

State assessees annually file property statements with the board which list all of their properties by situs with the associated costs and provide complete accounting and financial information on their properties and operations. From this and other information available to the board (such as field inspections and appraisals by board personnel), the board determines the value of each assessee's "unitary" property as a whole and the value of each nonunitary property. The values are allocated among taxing districts, using the situs information provided in the property statements. These allocated values are further processed to produce a "board roll" for each county and for each city that requires one, showing each assessee's assessments in each tax-rate area.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of assessees	176	179	180
Market value of property assessed (000)	$18,440,996	$19,300,000	$20,300,000
Number of state board rolls	62	62	62

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing element costs	76.3	76.3	78.7	$1,346,685	$1,478,524	$1,563,711
Element Components:						
Derivation of unit value indicators	3.1	3	5	58,211	63,614	99,794
Field appraisals	20.3	20.2	20.3	438,106	479,625	496,237
Allocation of assessed values to taxing districts	31.2	31.6	31.8	515,931	567,674	587,336
Preparation and maintenance of tax-rate area maps	21.7	21.5	21.6	334,437	367,611	380,344

1. Derivation of Unit Value Indicators

Various indicators are used to determine the value of the unitary property. Four of the most important indicators are:

1. Historical cost less depreciation (obtained from the accounting records of the assessee).

2. Reproduction cost new less depreciation (obtained from the accounting records of the assessee and further processed by the use of cost-level factors and probable lives estimated by the board).

3. Capitalized earnings (determined by application of an appropriate capitalization rate to income reported in the financial statements of the assessees).

4. Market value of stock and debt (determined by applying current market prices to the inventories of outstanding securities and other liabilities of the assessee).

Two positions were added to the element in the budget year because of increased workload generated by the increasing complexity of evaluating corporate assets held by public utilities.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of unit value indicators computed	720	740	740
Input			
Expenditures	$58,211	$63,614	$99,794
Personnel man-years	3.1	3	5

2. Field Appraisals

Field appraisals are made of all land and all nonoperative and other nonunitary improvements and personal property. Nonoperative properties consist of properties owned but not used in the primary function of the company such as lands owned by a railroad but leased out for agricultural purposes. Properties held in a lessee capacity by state assessees and possessory interests are also considered nonunitary and are separately appraised.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of parcels appraised	11,795	13,396	13,000
Input			
Expenditures	$438,106	$479,625	$496,237
Personnel man-years	20.3	20.2	20.3

3. Allocation of Assessed Values to Taxing Districts

The total assessed value of the unitary property of each assessee is divided among the tax-rate areas in which the property is located, substantially in proportion to the reproduction cost new less depreciation of the properties in the several areas. The assessed value of each nonunitary property is assigned to the tax-rate area in which the property is located. Board rolls are prepared for each county and each city that collects its own taxes, showing assessments by tax-rate area, by assessee, and by class of property. These rolls are used by the counties and cities in computing the taxes due the counties, cities, and other revenue districts.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of items assessed	298,226	300,000	305,000
Number of tax-rate areas	24,062	24,566	25,146
Input			
Expenditures	$515,931	$567,674	$587,336
Personnel man-years	31.2	31.6	31.8

4. Preparation and Maintenance of Tax-Rate Area Maps

Maps identifying the boundaries of all tax-rate areas in the state are prepared and updated to reflect boundary changes, formations of new districts, and dissolutions of districts. A tax-rate area, commonly known as a "code area", is a geographical area in which a unique combination of tax rates applies.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of filings for changes in maps processed	2,732	2,780	2,830
Change in number of tax-rate areas	655	504	580
Input			
Expenditures	$334,437	$367,611	$380,344
Personnel man-years	21.7	21.5	21.6

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

II. STATE-ASSESSED PROPERTY TAX PROGRAM—Continued

B. Private Car Tax

In general, the number of cars to be assessed to each private car owner is based on a car-day count for the calendar year preceding the applicable lien date. The value of the cars is determined from information furnished by the assessee in his property statement and other information available to the board, such as manufacturers' current charges for similar cars. After the value and number of cars for each assessee are established, assessment rolls are prepared and tax bills issued to the assessee.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of assessees	149	150	150
Market value of property assessed (000)	$251,933	$265,000	$280,000

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing element costs	6.6	6.6	6.6	$96,116	$111,587	$115,452
Element Components:						
Inventory of cars	5.5	5.5	5.5	76,731	87,211	90,232
Assessment and collection of tax	1.1	1.1	1.1	19,385	24,376	25,220

1. Inventory of Cars

Information is obtained from the records of the railroad companies on the movements of each car in and out of the state. This information is accumulated in the board's electronic data processing system by assessee and class of car. From this record, the total car-days accumulated for the year by each assessee by class of car are ascertained, and this total is divided by the number of days in the year to determine the number of cars to be assessed.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of movements of cars in and out of the state	945,734	900,000	900,000
Input			
Expenditures	$76,731	$87,211	$90,232
Personnel man-years	5.5	5.5	5.5

2. Valuing, Assessing, and Collecting the Tax

The market value of each assessee's cars is determined, and assessments are enrolled at 25 percent of market value. Taxes are extended on the roll at the statewide average general property tax rate in the preceding fiscal year. Billings are then prepared and mailed to the assessees. Tax payments are made directly to the board.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of cars	17,111	17,500	18,000
Number of tax bills issued	149	159	169
Number of tax bills collected	149	159	169
Input			
Expenditures	$19,385	$24,376	$25,220
Personnel man-years	1.1	1.1	1.1

III. SALES AND USE TAX PROGRAM

Need

This program is needed to provided revenue for the state General Fund, and for cities, counties, and rapid transit districts. During the 1974–75 fiscal year, it will produce in excess of $3,200,000,000 in state sales and use tax; $820,000,000 in local tax allocated to cities and counties pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law; $36,500,000 for the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District in transactions (sales) and use taxes imposed by state- authorized district ordinances. The state is reimbursed approximately $7,225,000 for administering these taxes.

Objectives

To ensure that all sales and use tax revenues are collected in an equitable and effective manner by:

1. Effecting taxpayers timely reporting of tax liability.
2. Detecting and correcting errors in taxpayer self assessments.
3. Promptly collecting amounts determined to be due and economically recoverable.

Measures of Effectiveness	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
	Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels			
1. Tax Returns Timely Filed:				
a. Number	1,640,028	1,696,698	1,754,738	1,807,285
b. Percentage	92	90.4	90.5	90.5
2. Detecting and Correcting Errors in Taxpayer Self-Assessments:				
a. Headquarters Examination:				
(1) Percentage of returns without taxpayer error	95.6	95.7	94	94
(2) Additional assessments	$3,224,480	$3,970,634	$4,792,600	$5,520,564
(3) Refunds	166,897	133,896	183,587	201,946
(4) Net revenue recovered	2,241,336	2,608,803	3,195,067	3,680,376
(5) Net revenue per dollar of cost	4.38	4.46	4.74	5.26

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

III. SALES AND USE TAX PROGRAM—Continued

Measures of Effectiveness—Continued	Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
b. Field Audits:				
(1) Highly Productive Accounts:				
(a) Percentage of total reported taxable sales audited	*	*	*	*
(b) Percentage of audits without taxpayer error	22.1	21.2	21.2	21.2
(c) Additional assessments	$16,498,000	$27,352,000	$32,789,000	$36,601,000
(d) Refunds	1,532,000	2,182,000	2,546,000	2,842,000
(e) Tax change	18,030,000	29,534,000	35,335,000	39,443,000
(f) Tax change per dollar of cost	4.33	5.21	5.29	5.58
(g) Net revenue recovered	14,967,000	25,169,000	30,244,000	33,760,000
(h) Net revenue per dollar of cost	3.59	4.44	4.53	4.77
(2) Moderately Productive Accounts:				
(a) Percentage of total reported taxable sales audited	*	*	*	*
(b) Percentage of audits without taxpayer error	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.8
(c) Additional assessments	$12,047,000	$13,941,000	$15,230,000	$16,334,000
(d) Refunds	759,000	806,000	865,000	928,000
(e) Tax change	12,806,000	14,747,000	16,095,000	17,262,000
(f) Tax change per dollar of cost	2.20	2.14	2.21	2.34
(g) Net revenue recovered	11,288,000	13,135,000	14,365,000	15,406,000
(h) Net revenue per dollar of cost	1.93	1.91	1.97	2.09
(3) Closeouts and Investigations:				
(a) Percentage of total reported taxable sales audited	*	*	*	*
(b) Additional assessments	$7,796,000	$9,026,000	$9,633,000	$10,355,000
(c) Refunds	1,397,000	1,332,000	1,413,000	1,519,000
(d) Tax change	9,193,000	10,359,000	11,046,000	11,874,000
(e) Tax change per dollar of cost	7.74	8.36	9.09	9.45
(f) Net revenue recovered	6,399,000	7,694,000	8,219,000	8,836,000
(g) Net revenue per dollar of cost	5.39	6.21	6.77	7.03
3. Collecting Amounts Due:				
a. Returns Timely Paid:				
(1) Number of returns	1,595,493	1,658,023	1,745,043	1,797,300
(2) Percentage of returns filed	91.9	88.3	90	90
(3) Amount	$2,501,780,834	$2,638,912,883	$3,320,807,972	$3,641,265,941
b. Delinquent Amounts Collected Within 90 Days:				
(1) Amount	$15,528,684†	$17,152,677	$20,524,673	$22,166,647
(2) Percentage of total billings	30.2†	23.6	26.6	25.3
(3) Revenue per dollar of cost	$8.51†	$8.88	$9.51	$9.85
c. Delinquent Amounts Collected Older Than 90 Days:				
(1) Amount	$5,176,228†	$5,717,559	$6,841,558	$7,388,882
(2) Percentage of total billings	10.1†	7.9	8.9	8.4
(3) Revenue per dollar of cost	$6.63†	$6.91	$7.40	$7.66
d. Delinquent Amounts Determined Uncollectible:				
(1) Amount	$1,635,918†	$2,114,619	$1,649,933	$1,836,947
(2) Percentage of total billings	3.2†	2.9	2.1	2.1

Authority

Revenue and Taxation Code, Division 2, Parts 1, 1.5 and 1.6.

General Description

The State Board of Equalization administers the state's 4¾-percent Sales and Use Tax Law, the 1¼-percent Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Ordinances of cities and counties, and 0.5-percent transactions (sales) and use tax ordinances for the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District. The sales and transactions taxes are imposed on retailers for the privilege of selling tangible personal property at retail, and the use taxes are imposed upon the purchasers for the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from retailers who are not subject to the sales and transactions taxes. Self-assessed tax is reported by retailers and users, and unpaid tax is determined and collected by the board. The local tax is allocated to the 58 counties and approximately 400 cities.

Workload Information

Workload and administrative adjustments reflect resources for implementation of tax legislation and workload growth: (1) Chapter 1777, Statutes of 1971 (AB 1763, taxation of mobile transportation equipment) 4 positions; (2) Chapter 296, Statutes of 1973 (SB 90, tax rate changes) 9 position; (3) processing an additional 265,000 tax returns (maintains current level of support services) 17 positions; (4) Chapter 1186, Statutes of 1973 (AB 703 investigation and audits of campaign statements) 36 positions.

* Counts not available.
† Revised figure.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

III. SALES AND USE TAX PROGRAM—Continued

Program Size Indicators	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
1. Number of permits in force	462,423	481,343	500,000	519,000
2. Number of returns processed	1,731,517	1,877,913	1,938,937	1,997,000
3. Number of Registration Actions:				
a. New accounts	122,604	123,834	125,000	127,000
b. Changes to accounts	135,544	185,226 *	138,000	139,000
c. Closeouts of accounts	93,035	97,934	102,000	107,000
4. Number of delinquent notices for failure to file returns	142,520	155,543	169,500	184,700
5. Number of permit revocations	26,314	28,579	30,900	33,400
6. Amount of taxpayer assessed taxes	$2,512,374,729	$2,874,505,912	$3,617,278,240	$3,966,221,886
7. Field Audits:				
a. Number of field audits made	24,747	24,488	24,655	23,496
b. Percentage of highly productive eligible accounts audited	25.7	26.8	26.8	26.8
c. Percentage of moderately productive eligible accounts audited	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.9
8. Amount of Board-Assessed Taxes:				
a. Headquarters examination	$3,268,845	$3,970,634	$4,792,600	$5,520,564
b. Field audit	39,354,705	54,432,008	62,354,000	68,452,000
9. Amount of Board-Determined Refunds:				
a. Headquarters examination	$166,897	$133,896	$183,587	$201,946
b. Field audit	3,687,960	4,321,000	4,824,000	5,289,000
10. Number of billings issued to taxpayers	111,065	124,234	136,534	142,000
11. Amount of taxes receivable established	$58,219,518	$78,839,972	$81,906,847	$85,093,023
12. Number of delinquent items for which billings are issued to taxpayers	80,656	94,431	109,137	123,873
13. Amount of taxes receivable collected	$52,253,599	$56,954,603	$61,510,971	$66,431,848
14. Five-year average of the amount of delinquent taxes determined to be uncollectible	$1,448,100	$1,649,933	$1,836,947	$1,756,853

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing Program Costs:						
Board of Equalization	1,822.6	1,861.1	1,860.8	$26,736,190	$30,172,864	$30,986,262
Charges by Department of Motor Vehicles	–	–	–	1,266,440	1,309,250	1,354,722
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	66	–	–	705,341
Totals, Sales and Use Tax Program	1,822.6	1,861.1	1,926.8	$28,002,630	$31,482,114	$33,046,325
General Fund				*21,896,462*	*24,569,114*	*25,821,325*
Reimbursements				*6,106,168*	*6,913,000*	*7,225,000*
Program Elements:						
Registration of taxpayers and maintenance of accounts	426	434.9	436.7	5,494,266	6,124,111	6,336,224
Processing tax returns	326.1	335.9	355.3	5,591,937	6,386,869	6,599,930
Auditing accounts	822.5	838.9	842.4	13,527,838	15,186,164	15,712,149
Collecting taxes receivable	248	251.4	256.4	3,388,589	3,784,970	3,948,022
Investigating and auditing campaign statements	–	–	36	–	–	450,000

A. Registration of Taxpayers and Maintenance of Accounts

Registration of sellers and users enables the board to furnish them with proper returns and instructions for the orderly reporting, processing, allocation, and administration of the state, local, and transit district taxes. Necessary security within the limits allowed by law is obtained to assure payment of the tax.

Changes are made in registration records to maintain on a current basis the proper identification of each taxpayer and the local taxing jurisdiction in which he is located. This assures that returns and billings are mailed to the proper legal entity at the correct address and that a correct allocation of the local tax and transit district tax is made.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$5,494,266	$6,124,111	$6,336,22
Personnel man-years	426	434.9	436.

B. Processing Tax Returns

Appropriate return forms and instructions are mailed to registered taxpayers to enable them to compute and report their tax liability in an orderly manner.

After the taxpayer files his return, it is processed through the mailroom, cashier, and the data center for proper deposit of revenue receipts and fiscal accounting purposes. This accounting includes the proper distribution of local and transit district tax.

A delinquency record is established for taxpayer failing to file returns, and notices are sent to them. A list of delinquent accounts is furnished to field offices. This record of delinquency is cleared as returns are filed. Taxpayers whose accounts remain uncleared after a reasonable period are cited to appear at the local board office to show cause why their permit should not be revoked for failure to file returns.

* Reapportionment SB 19 (1971) Chapter 1796.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

III. SALES AND USE TAX PROGRAM—Continued

B. Processing Tax Returns—Continued

Returns are verified for mathematical accuracy and reviewed for proper preparation and application of the law. Billings or refunds are prepared to notify the taxpayer of errors in self-declared tax and applicable penalty and interest. When questionable deductions are observed, the taxpayer is contacted and asked to explain the deduction. Appropriate billings are made when the deductions are found to be erroneous. Seventeen positions were added to this unit in the budget year to accommodate an anticipated increase of 265,000 in the number of returns filed.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$5,591,937	$6,386,869	$6,599,930
Personnel man-years	326.1	335.9	355.3

C. Auditing Accounts

Field auditing of taxpayers' records is essential to protect total state, local and transit district taxes of approximately $4 billion annually. This activity is statistically designed to cover the tax base in a manner which will result in audits of accounts most likely to make substantial errors in reporting and on a selective basis to police other accounts as a means of promoting accurate self-reporting.

A major objective of the audit selection system, which is based on the principle of marginal analysis, is to audit accounts which will produce "tax change" in excess of the cost of auditing. Tax change is the difference between self-assessed taxes and the final determination of taxes due after auditing, whether the difference is a deficiency or a refund to the taxpayer.

To assist the field staff in the selection of accounts to be audited, a tabulated list of eligible accounts is furnished to each district annually. Taxpayer accounts with similar audit characteristics are classified into one of 16 separate groups (cells) according to the probability of productive audits and average time expended. Periodic studies of statistical data compiled from reported amounts and past audits are used in moving accounts from one cell to another and in developing audit quotas.

District audit supervisors use the cell lists together with the information in the district files in making their selection of specific accounts to be audited within recommended quotas. The final step in the selection process occurs when a supervisor or field auditor determines, after field investigation, that an audit should be completed or that an audit is not warranted.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$13,527,838	$15,186,164	$15,712,149
Personnel man-years	822.5	838.9	842.4

D. Collecting Taxes Receivable

Collection items are paid either to the headquarters or field offices of the board. Field offices are primarily responsible for the collection of all delinquent amounts. Field office actions range from routine collection steps to the more complicated procedures, such as the use of collection warrants and the search for hidden or concealed assets. The effort expended on each account is consistent with the amount due. Although efforts are made to accomplish collection through use of the telephone or by correspondence, field calls are made to collect larger amounts when other efforts have not been productive.

Headquarters staff supports field collection efforts with actions such as the preparation of liens, issuance of warrants, demands on sureties and personal guarantors, and processes all claims and documents pertaining to bankruptcies, assignments, and probates. Periodically, listings are prepared identifying delinquent accounts by age groupings to assist in planning the collection program.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$3,388,589	$3,784,970	$3,948,022
Personnel man-years	248	251.4	256.4

E. Investigating and Auditing Campaign Statements

Candidates, committees and proponents and opponents of ballot measures are required to file campaign statements with the Secretary of State. The Board of Equalization is required to make investigations and audits with respect to these campaign statements and to file completed reports of such investigations and audits with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General.

The investigating and auditing will be a function of the field staff while the headquarters staff will resolve legal considerations, conduct training and compile and publish the required reports.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	–	$450,000
Personnel man-years	–	–	36

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

IV. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAX PROGRAM

Need

This program is needed to provide revenue for the State General Fund. It is estimated that alcoholic beverage taxes will produce $120,000,000 in General Fund revenue in fiscal year 1974–75.

Objectives

To ensure that all alcoholic beverage tax revenues are collected in an equitable and effective manner by:

1. Effecting taxpayer timely reporting of tax liability.
2. Detecting and correcting errors in taxpayer reporting.
3. Promptly collecting amounts determined to be due and economically recoverable.

Measures of Effectiveness

Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels

	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
1. Tax Returns Timely Filed:				
a. Number	12,862	13,578	14,000	14,500
b. Percentage	99.4	99.2	99	99
2. Detecting and Correcting Errors in Taxpayer Reporting:				
a. Percent of total reported revenue field audited	*	*	*	*
b. Percentage of taxpayer accounts field audited	7.5	11.1	9.1	9.1
c. Percentage of field audits without tax change	16.3	13.3	10.7	10.7
d. Net revenue recovered	$100,000	$76,000	–	–
e. Net revenue per dollar of cost	$0.72	$0.67	–	–
3. Collecting Amounts Due:				
a. Returns Timely Paid:				
(1) Number of returns	12,862	13,578	14,000	14,500
(2) Percentage of returns filed	99.4	99.2	99	99
(3) Amount	$112,300,000	$114,700,000	$117,000,000	$119,000,000
b. Delinquent Amounts Collected:				
(1) Amount	$826	$4,794	$1,000	$1,000
(2) Percent of total billings	100	100	100	100
(3) Revenue per dollar of cost	*	*	*	*

Authority

Revenue and Taxation Code, Part 14, Division 2.

General Description

State excise taxes imposed on the manufacture, importation, or sale of alcoholic beverages in this state are administered by the State Board of Equalization. These are self-assessed taxes. Unpaid tax is determined and collected by the board. Revenues from this tax program in the amount of $120,000,000 accrue to the General Fund.

Program Size Indicators

	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
1. Number of registered taxpayers	1,800	1,957	2,000	2,050
2. Number of returns processed	12,276	13,684	14,200	14,800
3. Number of registration actions	462	411	450	450
4. Number of delinquent notices	98	106	100	100
5. Number of registration revocations	–	–	–	–
6. Number of informational reports processed	5,083	5,150	5,200	5,300
7. Amount of taxpayer assessed taxes	$112,118,952	$114,684,766	$117,000,000	$119,000,000
8. Number of audits and investigations	135	218	168	168
9. Amount of board-assessed taxes	$108,164	$130,010	$130,000	$130,000
10. Amount of board-determined refunds	$86,000†	$69,000	$60,000	$60,000
11. Number of billings issued to taxpayers	103	68	100	100
12. Amount of tax receivable established	$107,905	$118,235	$100,000	$100,000
13. Amount of taxes receivable collected	$107,905	$118,235	$100,000	$100,000

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs (*General Fund*)	28.6	28.6	28.7	$375,911	$413,410	$427,729
Program Elements:						
Registration of taxpayers and maintenance of accounts	1.9	1.9	1.9	19,537	21,215	21,950
Processing tax returns and reports	18	18.1	18.2	217,762	238,917	247,192
Auditing accounts	8.4	8.3	8.3	134,259	148,401	153,541
Collecting taxes receivable	0.3	0.3	0.3	4,353	4,877	5,046

* Counts not available.
† Corrected figure.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

IV. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAX PROGRAM—Continued

A. Registration of Taxpayers and Maintenance of Accounts

Persons subject to the alcoholic beverage taxes are identified through licenses issued by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The board furnishes them tax returns for the reporting and processing of tax. Accounts are regularly reviewed to determine security requirements. Nontax paying common carriers, customs brokers, out-of-state vendors, and out-of-state purchasers are also registered and supply necessary information reports.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$19,537	$21,215	$21,950
Personnel man-years	1.9	1.9	1.9

B. Processing Tax Returns and Reports

Alcoholic beverage tax returns are filed directly with the board's headquarters office. The returns are processed through the cashier and the data center for proper deposit of funds and fiscal accounting purposes. The excise tax unit then verifies reported tax computations, notifies taxpayers of apparent discrepancies on returns, and reviews them for proper preparation and application of the law.

A delinquency is established for taxpayers failing to file returns and notices are sent to them. A list of delinquent accounts is furnished to field offices for followup. Billings or refunds are prepared for errors in self-declared tax and applicable penalty and interest.

After reports received from common carriers, customs brokers, and out-of-state vendors are coded and processed by the data center, they are used to verify amounts reported by taxpayers. These informational reports produce an accountability system which enables the board to effectively monitor taxable and nontaxable transactions in the state.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$217,762	$238,917	$247,192
Personnel man-years	18	18.1	18.2

C. Auditing Accounts

Field auditing is essential to uniform enforcement of the law and the protection of tax exceeding $120,000,000 during the 1974–75 fiscal year. Due to informational reports received from out-of-state vendors, common carriers, customs brokers, and reciprocating states, the excise tax unit is able to effectively select for field auditing those accounts which appear to have understatements of tax. In addition, audits are made of accounts selected at random to deter tax evasion and to promote accurate reportings.

During the audit process, taxpayers are assisted in understanding the law, rules, and regulations and in the proper manner of filing tax returns and reports.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$134,259	$148,401	$153,541
Personnel man-years	8.4	8.3	8.3

D. Collecting Taxes Receivable

The headquarters office is primarily responsible for collecting tax receivable. Investigations are made by field personnel when it is necessary to locate assets which may be levied upon or which are subject to lien. Headquarters staff supports the field collection efforts with various actions, such as preparation of liens, issuance of sheriffs' warrants and maintenance of the taxes receivable ledger.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$4,353	$4,877	$5,046
Personnel man-years	0.3	0.3	0.3

V. CIGARETTE TAX PROGRAM

Need

This program is needed to provide revenue for the State General Fund and for cities and counties. It is estimated that the 10-cent cigarette tax will produce $258,000,000 in 1974–75. The State General Fund share will be $180,600,000 and $77,400,000 will be for local governments.

Objectives

To insure that all cigarette tax revenues are collected in an equitable and effective manner by:

1. Effecting taxpayer timely reporting of tax liability.
2. Detecting and correcting errors in taxpayer reporting.
3. Inspecting vending machines, stamping machines, and cigarette stocks to prevent illegal distribution.
4. Promptly collecting amounts determined to be due and economically recoverable.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

V. CIGARETTE TAX PROGRAM—Continued

Measures of Effectiveness	Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
1. Tax Reports Timely Filed:				
a. Number	4,116	4,555	4,700	4,850
b. Percentage	97.7	93.6	98.9	98.9
2. Detecting and Correcting Errors in Taxpayer Reporting:				
a. Percentage of total reported revenue field audited	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
b. Percentage of taxpayer accounts field audited	22	14	17.5	17.5
c. Percentage of field audits without tax change	24.7	32.1	27	27
d. Net revenue recovered	$260,000	$117,000	–	–
e. Net revenue per dollar of cost	$2.28	$1.22	–	–
3. Inspecting Vending Machines, Stamping Machines, and Cigarette Stocks to Prevent Illegal Distribution (Percentage of Inspections Without Violations):				
a. Vending machines	99.7	99.6	99	99
b. Stamping machines	95.9	99.6	99	99
c. Cigarette stocks	94.7	92.5	95	95
4. Collecting Amounts Due:				
a. Taxes timely paid:				
(1) Number of payments	6,727	6,539	6,800	6,800
(2) Percentage of payments due	99.9	100	100	100
(3) Amount	$246,800,000	$253,069,573	$256,000,000	$258,000,000
b. Delinquent Amounts Collected:				
(1) Amount	$113,110	$1,221,070	–	–
(2) Percentage of total billings	5.7 [b]	1,027.5	100	100
(3) Revenue per dollar of cost	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]

Authority

Revenue and Taxation Code, Part 13, Division 2.

General Description

The cigarette tax is imposed upon distributors of cigarettes at the rate of one-half cent per cigarette (10 cents per standard package of 20) and upon co sumers who acquire untaxed cigarettes which are n otherwise exempt from tax. The tax is paid by distri utors through the purchase of stamps or meter re ister units from commercial banks which contra with the state for the issuance of stamps and indici

Program Size Indicators	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
1. Number of distributor locations licensed	220	252	260	270
2. Number of reports processed	4,116	4,603	4,750	4,900
3. Number of licensing actions	102	67	100	100
4. Number of delinquent notices for failure to file reports	96	48	50	50
5. Number of license revocations	1	–	–	–
6. Number of informational reports processed	26,866	27,996	28,200	28,500
7. Amount of taxpayer reported taxes	$246,807,871	$252,779,489	$254,500,000	$256,000,000
8. Indicia Cancellation Refunds:				
a. Amount	$676,507	$625,879	$700,000	$700,000
b. Number	1,607	1,599	1,700	1,700
9. Enforcement Activities:				
a. Vending Machines:				
(1) Number of machines	95,000	94,000	94,000	94,000
(2) Number of inspections	1,110	1,027	1,100	1,100
b. Stamping Machines:				
(1) Number of machines	161	169	170	170
(2) Number of inspections	777	731	770	770
c. Cigarette Stocks: [c]				
(1) Number of inspections	2,892	2,866	2,900	2,900
10. Number of audits and investigations	93	56	70	70
11. Amount of board-assessed taxes	$259,701	$121,094	$150,000	$150,000
12. Number of billings issued to taxpayers	76	39	70	70
13. Amount of taxes receivable established	$2,183,604	$114,420	$200,000	$200,000
14. Amount of taxes receivable collected	280,145	1,335,490 [d]	200,000	200,000

[a] Counts not available.

[b] Included in accounts receivable unpaid are two billings of $1,876,351 and $2,251. Bonds and cash on deposit to support these bi ings are in the amount of $1,217,872 and $1,000.

[c] The number of cigarette stocks is unknown as they include every retail outlet that sells cigarettes as well as warehoused stock shipments in transit.

[d] Includes $1,221,070 collected on accounts receivable in 1971–72 year.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

V. CIGARETTE TAX PROGRAM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	16.2	16.4	16.5	$943,037	$928,821	$958,936
Program Elements:						
Registration of taxpayers and maintenance of accounts	0.8	0.8	0.8	5,753	6,167	6,381
Processing tax returns	6.2	6.3	6.4	783,969	752,306	776,306
Auditing accounts	5.3	5.3	5.3	88,959	97,934	101,326
Enforcement activities	3.8	3.9	3.9	61,968	69,724	72,139
Collecting taxes receivable	0.1	0.1	0.1	2,388	2,690	2,784

A. Registration of Taxpayers and Maintenance of Accounts

Every person desiring to engage in the sale of cigarettes as a distributor or a wholesaler must obtain a license for each location at which he engages in such business and notify the board of any change in ownership or location. This enables the board to furnish him with proper forms for the orderly reporting processing, allocation, and administration of the tax. Necessary security to assure payment of tax is obtained from licensed distributors. Taxpayers are advised about reporting requirements, the records that are required, and the application of tax to specific transactions.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$5,753	$6,167	$6,381
Personnel man-years	0.8	0.8	0.8

B. Processing Tax Returns

Appropriate forms and instructions are mailed to licensed distributors and wholesalers to enable them to file monthly reports to account for their purchases and distributions of cigarettes, stamps, and meter units and to enable licensed distributors to report tax. Other reports are received from banks relating to the acquisition and sale of stamp and meter units and information reports are received from manufacturers and common carriers. After tax reports, stamp and meter unit sales reports, payments from banks, and various informational reports are received in headquarters, they are processed to account for tax payments and verify mathematical accuracy and conformity with the requirements of the law. This information is also used for audit selection. If a timely report is not filed, the taxpayer is notified; and if the delinquency is not cleared, revocation proceedings are instituted.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$783,969	$752,306	$776,306
Personnel man-years	6.2	6.3	6.4

C. Auditing Accounts

Field auditing is essential to assure uniform application of the law, deter evasion and carelessness in self-reporting, and identify and correct errors in self-reporting. The primary benefit is the protection of a total revenue of $258,000,000 during the 1974–75 fiscal year. Several states have experienced large revenue losses because of illegal distribution of cigarettes. The cigarette audit activity is an important facet of the enforcement program to deter such illegal distributions. Reconciliations are made in headquarters using data reported by manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, banks, and others on information reports. Immediate corrective action is taken when underreported tax is indicated. This headquarters function protects the revenue from under-reported tax on cigarettes received from legitimate sources. It does not, however, provide an adequate control of cigarettes obtained from illegal sources. The field audit function does help to prevent illegal activities, by auditing one-third of the cigarette distributors each year. Although it is not anticipated that audit results will produce significant tax change or net revenue, this audit coverage is a necessary part of sound enforcement practices.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$88,959	$97,934	$101,326
Personnel man-years	5.3	5.3	5.3

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

V. CIGARETTE TAX PROGRAM—Continued

D. Enforcement Activities

Enforcement activities are designed to prevent loss of revenue through tax indicia counterfeiting, bootlegging, smuggling and illegal sales of cigarettes.

Field inspections are made of distributors' stamping machines to see that indicia is properly affixed, clear and legible. In addition, inspections are made of cigarette stocks in retail stores and in transit and vending machines to assure that all packages are properly stamped.

Liaison is maintained with all federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$61,968	$69,724	$72,13
Personnel man-years	3.8	3.9	3.

E. Collecting Taxes Receivable

The headquarters office is primarily responsible for collecting taxes receivable. Investigations are made by field personnel when it is necessary to locate assets which may be levied upon or which are subject to lien. Headquarters staff supports the field collection efforts with various actions, such as preparation of liens, issuance of sheriffs' warrants and maintenance of the taxes receivable ledger.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$2,388	$2,690	$2,78
Personnel man-years	0.1	0.1	0.

VI. MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL LICENSE TAX PROGRAM

Need

This program is needed to provide revenue for the following funds:

1. Highway Users Tax Fund.
2. Aeronautics Fund.
3. Harbor and Watercraft Revolving Fund.
4. Agriculture Fund.

It is estimated that the tax which is imposed at the rate of 7 cents per gallon on motor vehicle fuel and at the rate of 2 cents per gallon on aircraft jet fuel will produce $771,650,000 for the 1974–75 fiscal year.

Objectives

To ensure that the Motor Vehicle Fuel License Tax is administered in an equitable and effective manner by:

1. Effecting taxpayer timely reporting of tax liability.
2. Detecting and correcting errors in taxpayers' self-assessments.

Measures of Effectiveness

Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels

	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
1. Tax Returns Timely Filed:				
a. Number	2,855	2,909	3,000	3,000
b. Percentage	92	93.5	93	93
2. Detecting and Correcting Errors in Taxpayer Reporting:				
a. Percentage of total reported revenue field audited	*	*	*	*
b. Percentage of taxpayers' accounts field audited	10.1	11.4	11.6	11.6
c. Percentage of field audits without tax change	40.8	37.9	42.1	42.1
d. Net revenue recovered	$335,000	$151,000	–	–
e. Net revenue per dollar of cost	$3.81	$0.93	–	–

Authority

Revenue and Taxation Code, Part 2, Division 2.

General Description

The gasoline tax is imposed upon refiners, importers, and wholesale distributors on their distributions to retailers. The tax is also imposed on sales of aircraft jet fuel by dealers to certain users. The State Controller shares responsibility with the State Board of Equalization for the administration of this tax by collecting delinquent taxes and making refunds to consumers making exempt use of the gasoline.

Program Size Indicators

	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
1. Number of taxpayers registered	486	508	520	520
2. Number of returns processed	3,105	3,112	3,200	3,200
3. Number of registration actions	66	39	50	50
4. Number of delinquent notices for failure to file returns	250	203	200	200
5. Number of registration revocations	–	–	–	–
6. Amount of taxpayer assessed taxes	$682,305,106	$716,002,882	$750,000,000	$772,000,000
7. Number of audits and investigations	49	58	57	57
8. Amount of board-assessed taxes	$348,364	$292,037	$300,000	$300,000
9. Amount of board-determined refunds	$4,979	$131,767	$5,000	$5,000
10. Number of billings issued to taxpayers	62	25	35	35

* Counts not available.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

VI. MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL LICENSE TAX PROGRAM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Fuel Account)*	15	15.4	15.4	$227,562	$260,956	$265,905
Program Elements:						
Registration of taxpayers and maintenance of accounts	0.8	0.8	0.8	9,544	9,373	9,550
Processing tax returns	6.8	7.1	7.1	94,547	110,369	112,463
Auditing accounts	7.4	7.5	7.5	123,471	141,214	143,892

A. Registration of Taxpayers and Maintenance of Accounts

Persons subject to the motor vehicle fuel license tax are registered to enable the board to furnish proper returns for the orderly reporting, processing, and administration of the tax. Required security is obtained. Necessary changes are made to maintain the account on a current basis. Taxpayers are advised concerning the application of tax to specific transactions, the records required, and the preparation of reports.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$9,544	$9,373	$9,550
Personnel man-years	0.8	0.8	0.8

B. Processing Tax Returns

Appropriate returns and instructions are mailed to registered taxpayers to enable them to compute and report tax in an orderly manner. This enables the board to verify the computations, account for the tax paid, identify taxpayers who are delinquent in reporting, assess self-declared but unpaid tax liability, and notify taxpayers of apparent discrepancies detected on their returns. After a return is filed by the taxpayer in the headquarters office, it is processed through the cashier and the excise tax unit for proper deposit of funds and fiscal accounting purposes. Taxpayers failing to file returns are identified and notices are sent to them. A list of delinquent accounts is furnished to field offices for followup.

Returns are verified for mathematical accuracy and reviewed for proper preparation and application of the law. When questionable deductions are observed, the taxpayer is contacted and asked for an explanation. If the taxpayer's explanation is not acceptable, a request is made of the district office to investigate the item and prepare a report. The field report becomes the basis for an assessment, refund, or no action, whichever is applicable. This review of returns and subsequent investigations encourages orderly and accurate reporting.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$94,547	$110,369	$112,463
Personnel man-years	6.8	7.1	7.1

C. Auditing Accounts

Field auditing of books and records of distributors, purchasers, brokers of motor vehicle fuel, and aircraft jet fuel dealers is essential to assure uniform application of the law, deter evasion and carelessness in self-reporting, identify errors in reporting, and protect state revenue of $772 million during the 1974–75 fiscal year. Accounts eligible for audit are selected through a process which assures that field audit time is used as productively as possible to promote accurate tax reporting and deter evasion. The primary benefit of these audits is to protect the tax base and assist taxpayers in understanding the law and reporting properly. These activities result in a sustained high level of self-declared tax.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$123,471	$141,214	$143,892
Personnel man-years	7.4	7.5	7.5

VII. USE FUEL TAX PROGRAM

Need

This program is needed to provide revenue for the Highway Users Tax Fund. It is estimated that the tax will produce $54,000,000 of revenue for the 1974–75 fiscal year.

Objectives

To ensure that all use fuel tax revenues are collected in an equitable and effective manner by:

1. Effecting taxpayer timely reporting of tax liability.
2. Detecting and correcting errors in taxpayer self-assessments.
3. Promptly collecting amounts determined to be due and economically recoverable.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

VII. USE FUEL TAX PROGRAM—Continued

Measures of Effectiveness	Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
1. Tax Returns Timely Filed:				
a. Number	114,443	120,070	126,000	132,300
b. Percentage	90.7	89.9	90	90
2. Detecting and Correcting Errors in Taxpayer Self-Assessments:				
a. Headquarters Examinations:				
(1) Percentage of returns filed without taxpayer error	93.2	95.5	96	96
(2) Additional assessments	$67,011	$83,428	$93,440	$104,260
(3) Refunds	7,670	8,275	8,928	9,632
(4) Net revenue recovered	56,454	65,292	73,127	78,977
(5) Net revenue per dollar of cost	1.48	1.57	1.53	1.62
b. Field Audits:				
(1) Percent of total reported taxable fuel audited	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
(2) Percentage of audits without tax change	26.9	33.2	30.6	30.6
(3) Additional assessments	$875,000 [b]	$633,000	$686,000	$686,000
(4) Refunds	152,000	198,000	182,000	182,000
(5) Tax change	1,027,000 [b]	831,000	868,000	868,000
(6) Tax change per dollar of cost	3.32 [b]	2.38	2.13	2.13
(7) Net revenue recovered	722,000 [b]	434,000	504,000	504,000
(8) Net revenue per dollar of cost	2.34 [b]	1.24	1.23	1.23
3. Collecting Amounts Due:				
a. Returns Timely Paid:				
(1) Number of returns	113,225	119,129	126,000	132,300
(2) Percentage of returns filed	89.7	89.2	90	90
(3) Amount	$39,771,913	$41,204,167	$43,186,000	$45,350,000
b. Delinquent Amounts Collected:				
(1) Amount	$452,016 [b]	$506,105	$530,822	$541,439
(2) Percent of total billings	29.8 [b]	32.7	29.6	26.8
(3) Revenue per dollar of cost	6.51 [b]	6.71	6.11	6.12
c. Delinquent Amounts Determined Uncollectible:				
(1) Amount	$12,131 [b]	$19,371	$29,338	$34,965
(2) Percent of total billings	0.8 [b]	1.3	1.6	1.7

Authority

Revenue and Taxation Code, Part 3, Division 2.

General Description

The use of fuel tax is imposed on users of diesel fuel at 7 cents per gallon, liquefied petroleum gas and liquid natural gas at 6 cents per gallon, and compressed natural gas at 7 cents per 100 cubic feet, measured at standard pressure and temperature. The tax applies on use of these fuels in motor vehicles on the highways. All users must be licensed, file returns, and pay applicable tax. A portion of the tax is collected by vendors who place such fuel in the fuel tanks of motor vehicles. These vendors are likewise licensed and file returns and report the tax to the State Board of Equalization.

Program Size Indicators	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
1. Number of permits in force	31,275	35,871	40,000	45,000
2. Number of returns processed	126,193	133,564	140,000	147,000
3. Number of Registration Actions:				
a. New accounts and reinstatements	7,378	9,427	11,000	13,000
b. Changes to accounts	6,742	20,867 [c]	8,000	9,142
c. Closeouts of accounts	4,486	4,536	4,500	4,600
d. Identification of vehicles for "clean air" exemption	6,978	17,635	25,000	33,000
4. Number of delinquent notices for failure to file returns	11,750	12,885	14,000	15,300
5. Number of permit revocations	2,333	2,523	2,700	2,900
6. Amount of taxpayer assessed taxes	$44,513,262	$47,952,689	$50,260,000	$52,780,000
7. Number of field audits	1,023	1,173	1,068	1,068
8. Amount of Board-Assessed Taxes:				
a. Headquarters examination	$67,011 [d]	$83,428	$93,440	$104,260
b. Field audit	918,191	677,000	732,000	732,000
9. Amount of Board-Determined Refunds:				
a. Headquarters examination	$7,669	$8,275	$8,928	$9,632
b. Field audit	152,271	198,000	182,000	182,000
10. Number of billings issued to taxpayers	2,911	3,034	3,162	3,296
11. Amount of taxes receivable established	$1,382,979	$1,210,671	$1,355,004	$1,410,000
12. Amount of taxes receivable collected	1,179,264	1,194,706	1,218,600	1,242,972
13. Five-year average of the amount of delinquent taxes determined to be uncollectible	28,803	29,338	34,965	37,189

[a] Counts not available.
[b] Revised figure.
[c] Reapportionment.
[d] Corrected figure.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

VII. USE FUEL TAX PROGRAM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(State Transportation Fund—Motor Vehicle Fuel Account)*	90.1	97.9	97.9	$1,209,219	$1,464,618	$1,492,392
Program Elements:						
Registration of taxpayers and maintenance of accounts	34.4	41.5	41.5	430,857	562,494	573,161
Processing tax returns	24.2	24.5	24.5	304,216	350,815	357,467
Auditing accounts	22.3	22.7	22.7	348,344	406,461	414,169
Collecting taxes receivable	9.2	9.2	9.2	125,802	144,848	147,595

A. Registration of Taxpayers and Maintenance of Accounts

Every vendor and user subject to the tax must secure a permit and notify the board of any change in ownership of the business. The board is then able to furnish proper returns for the orderly reporting and processing of tax and the administration of the law. Necessary security to assure payment of the tax is obtained. Highway spot checks are made to determine whether truckers are properly licensed.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$430,857	$562,494	$573,161
Personnel man-years	34.4	41.5	41.5

B. Processing Tax Returns

Appropriate returns and instructions are mailed to registered taxpayers to enable them to compute and report tax in an orderly manner. This enables the board to verify the computations, account for the tax paid, identify taxpayers who are delinquent, assess self-declared but unpaid tax liability, and notify taxpayers of apparent discrepancies detected on the returns.

After returns are filed by taxpayers in the headquarters office, they are processed through the cashier section and the data center for proper deposit of funds and fiscal accounting purposes. Delinquencies are established for taxpayers failing to file returns and notices are sent to them. A list of delinquent accounts is furnished to field offices for followup.

All returns are verified for mathematical accuracy and reviewed for proper preparation and application of the law. When questionable deductions are observed, the taxpayer is contacted and asked for an explanation. Appropriate billings are made when deductions are found to be erroneous and billings or refunds are prepared to correct errors in tax and applicable penalty and interest. A control system is maintained to assure the accuracy of credits claimed by users for tax paid to vendors.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$304,216	$350,815	$357,467
Personnel man-years	24.2	24.5	24.5

C. Auditing Accounts

Field auditing of records of users or persons dealing in, transporting or storing any combustible gas or liquid fuel except fuel taxable under the Motor Vehicle Fuel License Tax Law is essential to protect a total state revenue of more than $54 million during the 1974–75 fiscal year. This activity is planned to assure uniform application of the tax by detecting and correcting errors in reporting and is statistically designed to cover the tax base in a manner which will audit accounts most likely to make substantial errors in reporting and on a selective basis to police other accounts as a means of promoting accurate reporting. A major objective of the selection system is to audit accounts which will produce tax change in excess of the cost of auditing. To assist the field staff in selection of accounts to be audited, a list of eligible accounts is furnished to each district yearly. Eligible accounts are grouped into eight tax intervals in descending order according to annual tax reported.

In addition to the correction of substantial tax underpayments or overpayments, the audit program produces educational benefits which are responsible for sustaining a high level of self-declared tax.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$348,344	$406,461	$414,169
Personnel man-years	22.3	22.7	22.7

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

VII. USE FUEL TAX PROGRAM—Continued

D. Collecting Taxes Receivable

Unpaid tax, penalty, and interest may be paid either to the headquarters or the field offices of the board. After the finality date of billings, field offices are primarily responsible for collection action including the use of mail, telephone, and personal contacts. Necessary investigations are made by the field staff to locate assets subject to lien or execution proceedings. Vehicles may be seized and thereafter sold when necessary to effect collection of the tax. The object is to bring about payment with the least delay.

In addition to field collection activities, liens a automatically recorded by headquarters seven wee after the finality date where the amount owed is $1 or more. If the delinquent amount is owed on a active account, a "notice of hearing" preparatory revocation action is issued simultaneously with t recording of the lien.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Expenditures	$125,802	$144,848	$147,5
Personnel man-years	9.2	9.2	

VIII. MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION LICENSE TAX PROGRAM

Need

This program is needed to provide revenue for the Highway Users Fund. It is estimated that this 1½-percent excise tax on the gross receipts of for-hire transportation will produce $872,000 for the 1974–75 fiscal year.

Objectives

To ensure that the Motor Vehicle Transportation License Tax is administered in an equitable and effective manner by:

1. Effecting taxpayer timely reporting of tax liability.
2. Detecting and correcting errors in taxpayer self-assessments.

Measures of Effectiveness

Measures of effectiveness were not included for th program since the Motor Vehicle Transportation L cense Tax was repealed by Chapter 563, Statutes 1972 (AB 705) effective July 1, 1973.

Authority

Revenue and Taxation Code, Part 4, Division 2.

General Description

The transportation tax is imposed upon the gro receipts from vehicles transporting persons or pro erty for hire on the highways of the state. The Sta Controller shares responsibility with the State Boa of Equalization for the administration of this tax collecting delinquent taxes.

Program Size Indicators	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
1. Number of licenses in force	29,559	29,719	–	–
2. Number of returns processed	109,638	113,433	29,700	–
3. Number of Registration Actions:				
a. New accounts and reinstatements	5,640	6,033	–	–
b. Changes to accounts	6,808	9,515	–	–
c. Closeouts of accounts	5,229	34,548	–	–
4. Number of delinquent notices for failure to file returns	12,158	13,178	4,200	–
5. Number of license revocations	2,496	2,244	–	–
6. Amount of taxpayer assessed taxes	$28,195,070	$28,855,721	$750,000	–
7. Number of field audits	987	1,077	680	576
8. Amount of Board-Assessed Taxes:				
a. Headquarters examination	$47,339	$42,372	$12,000	–
b. Field audit	1,400,055	876,000	1,489,000	872,000
9. Amount of Board-Determined Refunds:				
a. Headquarters examination	$3,240	$4,161	$1,000	–
b. Field audit	165,194	238,000	273,000	160,000
10. Number of billings issued to taxpayers	2,455	2,605	1,161	–

Workload Information

Workload and administrative adjustments reflect a reduction of resources from the current level of service to phase out over a two-year period the Motor Vehicle Transportation License Tax Program as r quired by Chapter 563, Statutes of 1972 (AB 70 which repealed the law effective July 1, 1973.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

VIII. MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION LICENSE TAX PROGRAM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	82.5	50	50	$1,202,576	$874,434	$874,434
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–32.5	–	–	–525,615
Totals *(State Transportation Fund—Motor Vehicle Transportation License Tax Account)*	82.5	50	17.5	$1,202,576	$874,434	$348,819
Program Elements:						
Registration of taxpayers and maintenance of accounts	33.2	19.9	4.7	447,997	355,101	89,528
Processing tax returns	17.7	2.2	–	256,654	31,279	–
Auditing accounts	30	27.9	12.8	477,701	488,054	259,291
Collecting taxes receivable for the controller	1.6	–	–	20,224	–	–

A. Registration of Taxpayers and Maintenance of Accounts

Persons engaged in the transportation of persons or property for hire or compensation upon the public highways must first secure a license and notify the board of any change in ownership to enable the board to furnish proper returns for the orderly reporting and processing of returns and administration of the law. Necessary security to assure payment of the tax is obtained.

Persons subject to this tax are furnished with instructions concerning compliance with the law and the proper reporting of tax.

Periodic highway spot checks are conducted by the board to identify truckers who are not properly licensed.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$447,997	$355,101	$89,528
Personnel man-years	33.2	19.9	4.7

B. Processing Tax Returns

Appropriate returns and instructions are mailed to registered taxpayers to enable them to compute and report tax liability in an orderly manner and to enable the board to verify the computations, account for the tax paid, identify taxpayers who are delinquent in reporting, assess self-declared but unpaid tax liability, and notify taxpayers of apparent discrepancies detected on their returns.

After returns are filed by taxpayers in the headquarters office, they are processed through the cashier section and the data center for proper deposit of funds and fiscal accounting purposes. Delinquencies are established for taxpayers failing to file returns and notices are sent to them. A list of delinquent accounts is sent to field offices for followup.

All returns are verified for mathematical accuracy and reviewed for proper preparation and application of the law. When questionable deductions are observed, the taxpayer is contacted and asked for an explanation. Appropriate billings are made when deductions are found to be erroneous. Billings or refunds are prepared for errors in self-declared tax and applicable penalty and interest.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$256,654	$31,279	–
Personnel man-years	17.7	2.2	–

C. Auditing Accounts

Field auditing of the books and records of any person who is an "operator" transporting persons or property for hire on the public highways is essential to protect a total state tax revenue of more than $872,000 during the 1974–75 fiscal year. This auditing activity produces further benefits by deterring evasion and carelessness in self-reporting which results in additional self-declared tax which would not otherwise have been reported and paid. To assist the field staff in selection of accounts to be audited, a list of eligible accounts is furnished to each district yearly. Eligible accounts are grouped into eight tax intervals in descending order according to the annual taxable measure.

The board recognizes the necessity of an effective audit program to obtain the highest degree of accuracy in self-assessed tax. This is particularly important because of the complex exemptions such as the intracity exemption and the express company exemption. The audit program produces educational benefits which are responsible for sustaining a high level of self-declared tax.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$477,701	$488,054	$259,291
Personnel man-years	30	27.9	12.8

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

VIII. MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION LICENSE TAX PROGRAM—Continued

D. Collecting Taxes Receivable for the Controller

Copies of billings for motor vehicle transportation license taxes receivable are sent to the Controller, who has primary responsibility for collecting these receivables. The board assists the Controller when collections can be coordinated with a contact at a taxpayer's place of business concerning another business tax. Also, if the taxpayer contacts one of our offices regarding a bill, the staff will review the bill, adjust it if necessary, and accept payment.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$20,224	–	–
Personnel man-years	1.6	–	–

IX. INSURANCE TAX PROGRAM

Need

This program is needed to provide revenue for the State General Fund. It is estimated that this tax will produce $210 million in General Fund revenue in 1974–75.

Objectives

The objective is to assess taxes on premiums and on ocean marine profits of underwriters and levy retaliatory assessments against "foreign" insurers.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of companies	1,004	1,010	1,020
Items for preparation of insurance roll	1,875	1,900	1,910

Authority

The State Constitution, Article XIII, Section 14⅘(h) and Part 7 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

General Description

The program is administered jointly by the board, the controller and the insurance commissioner. The board's responsibility in administering this program is the assessing of the tax on the California business of insurance companies.

The board's staff prepares an annual assessment against each insurance company based on (1) the net premiums on California business other than ocean marine insurance, and (2) the average annual underwriting profit on ocean marine business. It also imposes a retaliatory tax on any out-of-state company doing business in California whenever that company's home state subjects a California company doing business in that state to a greater burden than California imposes on insurers domiciled in that state. The staff processes deficiency assessments, refunds, and requests for corrections of assessment. It recommends action to the board and advises taxpayers and the controller of amended assessments. The board also hears taxpayer appeals made in person or in writing and makes decisions based on the material presented at such hearings by the board's legal staff.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	2.3	2.3	2.3	$43,490	$48,437	$50,115

X. APPEALS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS

Need

A method of independent review is necessary when a taxpayer disagrees with actions taken by the Franchise Tax Board. The Board of Equalization provides this necessary appellate procedure. The procedure provides a speedier and less expensive remedy than the courts.

There is also a need for an impartial tribunal that decides disputes between entities of local government relative to assessments and equalization on local rolls of taxable property of a county, city, city and county, or municipal corporation.

Objectives

The objective is to render sound and equitable administrative appellate decisions in an expeditious manner.

Authority

A. Franchise and Income Tax Appeals:

The Revenue and Taxation Code Sections: 18593 to 18596, 18621, 18646, 18648, 19057 to 19061.1, 19062.2 to 19062.5, 25666, 25667, 25701, 25701a, 25731a, 25761a, 26075 to 26078 and 26060.1. Procedural regulations respecting appeals from the Franchise Tax

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

X. APPEALS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS—Continued

Board are contained in Title 18, California Administrative Code, Chapter 2, Subchapter 10, Sections 5021 to 5027 and 5071 to 5080.

B. Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance:
Section 19540 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

C. Intracounty Equalization:
Section 1 of Article XIII, California Constitution, and Sections 1822.5 and 1826 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. The procedural regulations are contained in Sections 451–458, Chapter 1, Title 18, California Administrative Code.

General Description

In the case of franchise and income tax and senior citizens property tax appeals, a taxpayer files a written notice with the board to initiate the appeal action. The board's legal staff secures a framing of the issues of law and fact by means of written points and authorities, memoranda, and stipulation of the parties. An oral hearing is then held before the board. After this, the case is referred to the board's legal staff for review, analysis, and preparation of a written opinion and decision reflecting the views of the Board of Equalization.

In the case of intracounty equalization appeals, the review action is initiated when the local public entity which owns taxable property outside its jurisdiction files an application for review, equalization, and adjustment of the assessment with the board. The assessor who made the assessment may file an answer.

The series of events that usually follow are:

1. A prehearing conference is conducted by a member of the board's legal staff to define the issues and arrange for stipulations of fact and exchange of exhibits.
2. A summary is prepared of the issues.
3. A formal hearing is conducted before the board and a record is made in a manner similar to a trial in court.
4. The board takes the matter under submission and renders a written decision, with findings of fact and conclusions of law, and an order in some cases which directs the county auditor to adjust the assessment on the local assessment roll.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	10.5	10.5	10.5	$217,524	$240,058	$248,372
Program Elements:						
Franchise and income tax appeals	8.9	8.9	8.9	186,002	205,311	212,421
Senior citizens property tax assistance	1.5	1.5	1.5	30,175	33,263	34,415
Intracounty equalization	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,347	1,484	1,536

A. Franchise and Income Tax Appeals

Action is initiated after a taxpayer files a written notice with the Board of Equalization. The legal staff secures the framing of the issues of law and fact by means of memoranda and stipulations of the parties. After an oral hearing before the board, the case is referred to the board's legal staff for review, analysis, and preparation of a written opinion and decision reflecting the views of the Board of Equalization.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Percent of appeals decided within 90 days	32	50	66.6
Number of appeals decided within 90 days	20	40	60
Number of appeals disposed of by opinion	63	80	90
Number of appeals disposed of by dismissal	221	220	230
Input			
Expenditures	$186,002	$205,311	$212,421
Personnel man-years	8.9	8.9	8.9

B. Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance

A taxpayer files a written notice to initiate the action with the Board of Equalization. A framing is secured by the legal staff regarding the issues of law and fact. Upon submission, the board makes a determination and informs the claimant of its decision.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Percent of appeals decided within 60 days	80	90	90
Number of appeals decided within 60 days	206	360	360
Number of cases completed	258	400	400
Input			
Expenditures	$30,175	$33,263	$34,415
Personnel man-years	1.5	1.5	1.5

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

X. APPEALS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS—Continued

C. Intracounty Equalization

Action is initiated when the local public entity which owns the property files with the State Board of Equalization an application for review, equalization, and adjustment of the assessment imposed by the county or city in which the property is located. The assessor may file an answer. A prehearing conference is conducted by a member of the board's legal staff to define the issues and arrange for stipulations and exchange of exhibits. A formal hearing is conducted before the board which renders a written decision with findings of fact, conclusions, and an order.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Percent of all applications disposed of prior to August 23	50	–	10
Number of all applications disposed of prior to August 23	1	–	2
Input			
Expenditures	$1,347	$1,484	$1,536
Personnel man-years	0.1	0.1	0.1

XI. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT PROGRAM

Need

To provide policy and planning direction and support services.

Objectives

To provide progressive leadership and support to all programs in order to ensure that the various objectives are accomplished.

General Description

This program includes planning and coordination carried out by the board members, the executive secretary and the assistant executive secretaries. It also includes administration staff services reporting to the executive secretary and assistant executive secretary for administration.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing Costs:						
Department of Business Taxes administration	52	52	52	$912,268	$939,821	$947,441
Department of Property Taxes administration	5	5	5	98,910	103,380	103,892
Board administration	173.4	175.6	173.5	2,693,166	3,034,267	2,882,185
Totals, Administration and Support	230.4	232.6	230.5	$3,704,344	$4,077,468	$3,933,518
Continuing Costs Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Local property tax equalization	–11.1	–11.2	–11.5	–$221,373	–$247,966	–$252,664
II. State-assessed property tax	–4.8	–5	–5	–90,999	–99,582	–101,732
III. Sales and use tax	–127	–134.7	–135.7	–2,069,932	–2,329,673	–2,389,423
IV. Alcoholic beverage tax	–1.5	–1.5	–1.6	–24,469	–27,070	–27,680
V. Cigarette tax	–1.2	–1.2	–1.2	–20,463	–22,344	–22,797
VI. Motor vehicle fuel license tax	–1.4	–1.4	–1.4	–20,521	–22,480	–22,923
VII. Use fuel tax	–7.9	–8.9	–9	–101,923	–116,574	–120,079
VIII. Motor vehicle transportation license tax	–7.4	–2.7	–1.1	–108,501	–49,889	–18,223
IX. Insurance tax	–0.1	–0.1	–0.1	–2,085	–2,403	–2,465
X. Appeals from other governmental agencies	–0.5	–0.5	–0.5	–10,430	–11,913	–12,222
Totals Charged to Other Programs	–162.9	–167.2	–167.1	–$2,670,696	–$2,929,894	–$2,970,208
Balance, Board Administration	67.5	65.4	63.4	$1,033,648	$1,147,574	$963,310
Data processing contracts with other state and public agencies	(61.3)	(65.4)	(63.4)	($878,389)	($1,044,387)	($864,492)
Career opportunity development	(6.2)	–	–	(34,162)	–	–
Undistributed overhead	–	–	–	(121,097)	(103,187)	(98,818)
Reimbursements	*–67.5*	*–65.4*	*–63.4*	*–1,033,648*	*–1,147,574*	*–963,310*
Net, Administration and Support	–	–	–	–	–	–

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	2,377	2,425	2,425	$27,276,753	$30,441,526	$30,961,136
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(354,916)	(423,723)	(424,000)
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in authorized positions	–	–1	–24.5	–	–14,732	–266,147
Positions established	–	37	27	–	392,554	322,244
Proposed new positions	–	–	68	–	–	619,284
Totals, Adjustments	–	36	70.5	–	$377,822	$675,381
Totals, Salaries and Wages	2,377	2,461	2,495.5	$27,276,753	$30,819,348	$31,636,517
Estimated salary savings	–	*–75.2*	*–75.8*	–	*–921,974*	*–947,497*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	2,377	2,385.8	2,419.7	$27,276,753	$29,897,374	$30,689,020
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,109,399	3,688,923	3,846,374
Totals, Personal Services	2,377	2,385.8	2,419.7	$30,386,152	$33,586,297	$34,535,394
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$2,498,223	$2,652,552	$2,751,879
Printing				437,945	526,019	548,375
Communications				741,291	900,208	881,130
Travel—in-state				974,431	1,034,450	1,062,076
Travel—out-of-state				318,053	376,585	361,551
Data processing				586,584	597,345	605,523
Facilities—operation				1,675,824	1,938,552	1,997,537
Equipment				124,020	204,719	227,053
Prorated charges				48,645	59,083	41,137
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$7,405,016	$8,289,513	$8,476,261
Totals, Expenditures				$37,791,168	$41,875,810	$43,011,655
Reimbursements—other				*–7,223,767*	*–8,156,574*	*–8,274,310*
Net Expenditures				$30,567,401	$33,719,236	$34,737,345
General Fund				*27,928,044*	*31,119,228*	*32,630,229*
State Transportation Fund—Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account				*1,202,576*	*874,434*	*348,819*
State Transportation Fund—Motor Vehicle Fuel Account				*1,436,781*	*1,725,574*	*1,758,297*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$26,088,116	$28,376,621	$32,630,229
Allocation for salary increases	2,062,566	2,527,607	–
Allocation for Chapter 129, Statutes of 1973, Item 110	–	50,000	–
Allocation for SB 1317, Chapter 952	–	165,000	–
Allocation for Ch. 1406, Statutes of 1972	50,000	–	–
Totals Available	$28,200,682	$31,119,228	$32,630,229
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–272,638	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$27,928,044	$31,119,228	$32,630,229

State Transportation Fund
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$1,202,576	$818,279	$348,819
Allocation for salary increases	–	56,155	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,202,576	$874,434	$348,819

State Transportation Fund
Motor Vehicle Fuel Account

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$1,436,781	$1,614,437	$1,758,297
Allocation for salary increases	–	111,137	–
Totals Available	$1,436,781	$1,725,574	$1,758,297
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,436,781	$1,725,574	$1,758,297
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$30,567,401	$33,719,236	$34,737,345

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Sales tax reinstatements after revocation	$192,548	$192,000	$192,000
Sale of documents	13,702	13,000	13,000
Sale of maps and filing fees	281,932	325,000	325,000
Miscellaneous	9,787	2,000	2,000
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$497,969	$532,000	$532,000

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	2,377	2,425	2,425	$27,276,753	$30,441,526	$30,961,136
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Administration						
Data Processing:						
Staff DP systems analyst [a]	–	1	1	$1,324–1,611	$18,775	$19,307
Computer operations supvr II [a]	–	2	2	1,202–1,460	35,018	35,018
Programmer II, EDP	–	2	–	988–1,202	21,748	–
Asst DP systems analyst [a]	–	1	1	988–1,202	11,862	12,445
Computer operations supvr I [a]	–	3	3	988–1,202	43,605	43,605
Sr computer opr [a]	–	7	7	814–988	81,442	82,480
Computer opr [a]	–	13	13	704–853	126,435	129,389
Cashiers:						
Clk I/II	–	2	–	463–565	12,214	–
Business Taxes						
Return Review:						
Sr account clk	–	2	–	622–757	14,190	–
Calculating mach opr	–	3	–	565–686	20,170	–
Local Tax:						
Sr account clk	–	1	–	622–757	7,095	–
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Business Taxes						
Audit:						
Sr clk	–	–	1	622–757	–	–8,576
Compliance:						
Clk II	–	–	–1.5	538–654	–	–11,062
Files:						
Clk II	–	–	–2	538–654	–	–11,062
Office:						
Clk-typist II	–	–	–1	538–654	–	–8,133
Districts:						
Tax compliance supvr I	–	–1	–1	1,064–1,291	–14,732	–15,461
Tax auditor II	–	–	–8	988–1,202	–	–108,803
Sr tax rep	–	–	–5	965–1,173	–	–66,174
Clk II	–	–	–5	538–654	–	–36,876
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	36	2.5	–	$377,822	$56,097

[a] 27 current board positions, previously identified for transfer to the Revenue Data Center, which now reflect continuance of board resource not new positions. (Per Section 4.1 of the Budget Act of 1973 and Management Memo 73-32.)

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

Proposed New Positions:

	MAN-YEARS					
	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Administration						
Campaign Audits:						
Administrator IV	–	–	1	1,864–2,266	–	22,368
Supvng tax auditor II	–	–	1	1,533–1,864	–	17,520
Sr steno	–	–	1	638–776	–	7,656
Legal:						
Staff counsel II	–	–	2	1,649–2,005	–	39,576
Cashiers:						
Clk I/II	–	–	7	463–565	–	38,892
Data Processing:						
Key data operator	–	–	2	579–704	–	13,896
Clk I/II	–	–	0.5	463–565	–	2,778
Business Taxes						
Return Review:						
Tax rep	–	–	2.5	874–1,064	–	26,220
Sr account clk	–	–	2	622–757	–	14,928
Calculating mach opr	–	–	5	565–686	–	33,900
Checking and Typing:						
Clk typist II	–	–	1.5	538–654	–	9,684
Clk I/II	–	–	2	463–565	–	11,112
Account Reference:						
Clk II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,456
Central Files:						
Clk I/II	–	–	2.5	463–565	–	13,890
Local Tax:						
Sr account clk	–	–	1	622–757	–	7,464
Occasional Sales:						
Clk II	–	–	2	538–654	–	12,912
Property Taxes Valuation:						
Assoc prop and/appr	–	–	2	1,114–1,390	–	27,456
Districts:						
Tax auditor I/II	–	–	32	814–942	–	312,576
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	68	–	–	$619,284
Totals, Adjustments	–	36	70.5	–	$377,822	$675,381
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	2,377	2,461	2,495.5	$27,276,753	$30,819,348	$31,636,517

SECRETARY OF STATE

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Corporate filing	$916,996	$1,047,682	$1,115,089
II. Elections	875,693	604,917	719,530
III. Uniform Commercial Code	624,940	633,957	666,509
IV. Notary public	96,213	116,375	118,693
V. Archives	223,793	269,771	302,015
VI. Administration—undistributed	302,752	333,894	345,185
Administration—distributed to other programs	(854,687)	(867,932)	(882,937)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$3,040,387	$3,006,596	$3,267,021
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–20,639*	*–7,770*	–
Other	*–77,901*	*–29,000*	*–29,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	$2,941,847	$2,969,826	$3,238,021
Personnel man-years	165.1	169.6	179.5

I. CORPORATE FILINGS

Need

To provide a control to assure that new corporations are properly formed pursuant to the laws of the State of California. To provide as a matter of public information the names and addresses of corporate officers as well as the addresses and location of a corporation's principal office.

Objectives

To guarantee propriety and protection of the public interest in corporation filings, to review powers and purposes stated in articles of incorporation submitted for filing with the state, with the objective of having such articles conform with the laws and be certain provisions in the articles of incorporation are not excessive.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of corporate documents—received	67,021	71,043	75,305
Number of corporate documents—filed	54,689	57,971	61,449
Statement of officers—filed	180,641	191,479	202,968
Revenue	$3,297,821	$3,495,964	$3,705,703

Authority

Sections 308, 3301, 3673, 4603 of the Corporations Code and Section 12201 of the Government Code.

General Description

The Secretary of State's legal staff examines all proposed articles of incorporation and handles a variety of legal work necessary in performing the primary function. Other integral elements of the office share in the total operation of filing and processing articles and other documents, such as service marks and trademarks.

Growing complexity of state laws and progressively more legislation in this field has contributed to a marked increase in the amount of correspondence and contact with the legal community and the general public in the handling of filings.

The corporation index in the Secretary of State's Office gives ready reference to names, legal standing, county of principal office and stock structure of California corporations. Filed documents are available for public inspection and copies of same are available upon request. Workload increases of 6 percent are estimated for both the 1973–74 and 1974–75 fiscal years.

Workload Information

To handle this increase, the Corporate Filing Division was augmented by 4 clerk-typist I positions for the 1974–75 budget year. Also, an additional $7,000 has been provided for the purpose of reprinting 45,000 additional copies of the corporate check list.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	76.5	82	82	$916,996	$1,047,682	$1,083,191
Workload adjustments	–	–	4	–	–	31,898
Totals, Corporate Filing	76.5	82	86	$916,996	$1,047,682	$1,115,089
General Fund				*857,208*	*1,032,682*	*1,100,089*
Reimbursements—other				*59,788*	*15,000*	*15,000*

II. ELECTIONS

Need

Greater complexity of the state's election system requires increased vigilance by the Secretary of State to insure that the state's election laws are uniformly and adequately observed.

Objectives

To assure the public and the Legislature that the state's election laws are complied within a uniform and adequate manner.

SECRETARY OF STATE—Continued

II. ELECTIONS—Continued

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Voter registration	10,466,215	9,023,721	11,000,000
Candidates certified	100	1,000	10
Revenue	$17,019	$175,000	$1,000

Authority

The Elections Code and various articles of the California Constitution.

General Description

The Secretary of State, as California's chief election officer, provides technical information and legal opinions for the public, Legislature, and local election officers regarding election laws and procedures. He supervises the state's election system and sees that election laws are properly administered. In addition, the Secretary of State's office is the central repository for official election results and registration files. The Secretary of State also certifies the nomination and election of candidates upon receipt of the proper notification and filings as specified by law.

The Secretary of State serves as the secretary of the State Commission on Voting Machines and Vote Tabulating Devices. Further, the Secretary of State purchases the ballot paper and ballot cards used in all elections in the state.

Workload Information

The Elections Division was augmented by 2.3 positions during 1973–74, and 4.2 positions during 1974–75. These additional positions are required to meet the workload caused by passage of Chapter 1186, Statutes of 1973 (AB 703, Waxman), the Campaign Disclosures Act.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	12.9	11.6	11.6	$875,693	$594,392	$656,364
Workload adjustments	–	2.3	4.2	–	10,525	63,166
Totals, Elections	12.9	13.9	15.8	$875,693	$604,917	$719,530
General Fund				*874,589*	*603,917*	*718,530*
Reimbursements—other				*1,104*	*1,000*	*1,000*

III. UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

Need

If a lender or seller (secured party) does not have a means to establish a priority as to his security interest in certain personal property covered by a security agreement, as against other creditors of a borrower or purchaser (debtor), the lender or seller could, in the instance of debtor bankruptcy, insolvency or default, suffer serious financial losses. If a lender or seller does not have means of determining if there is any previously perfected security interest involving certain personal property which is the subject of a proposed security agreement, the lender or seller could in the instance of debtor bankruptcy, insolvency or default, suffer serious financial losses.

Objectives

To perfect security interests in personal property covered by security agreements through the filing of financing statements. To file as a matter of public record notices of federal tax liens against personal property of partnerships and corporations. To file as a matter of public record notices of state tax liens against personal property. To file as a matter of public record attachment lien notices against equipment.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of documents received	310,728	335,825	360,875
Number of statements filed	204,519	218,119	231,719
Number of certificates and copy requests accepted	62,508	68,708	74,908
Revenue	$1,026,446	$1,144,049	$1,237,928

Authority

Uniform Commercial Code, Chapter 4, Divisions 9 and 10; Uniform Federal Tax Lien Registration Act, Chapter 14, Division 7 of Title I of the Government Code; and Chapter 14.5, Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code relating to registration of state tax liens. Section 542.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to attachment liens.

General Description

Financing statements, notices of federal and state tax liens, and attachment lien notices presented for filing are reviewed to determine that the documents contain all required information. Filed documents are indexed and the Secretary of State, upon request, provides official information in certificates of filing and certified copies of filed documents. Workload for the 1974–75 fiscal year is expected to increase by approximately 17 percent over the workload experienced in the 1972–73 fiscal year.

The Uniform Commercial Code Division was augmented by 3 positions for 1974–75 to meet workload increases.

SECRETARY OF STATE—Continued

III. UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	40.6	35.9	35.9	$624,940	$626,729	$647,211
Workload adjustments	–	1.5	3	–	7,228	19,298
Totals, Uniform Commercial Code	40.6	37.4	38.9	$624,940	$633,957	$666,509
General Fund				*596,061*	*621,187*	*661,509*
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*20,639*	*7,770*	–
Other				*8,240*	*5,000*	*5,000*

IV. NOTARIES PUBLIC

Need

Many documents, to be legally or officially acceptable, must be notarized. Notary public services are generally related to oaths, affirmation, affidavits, depositions, and acknowledgements. The notarial certificate generally states that a certain person or persons appeared before a notary public and, under oath, signed a statement or acknowledged execution of the subject document.

To give authenticity to certain notarized documents the Secretary of State, upon request, must certify that the notary public was duly qualified at the time the notarial service was rendered.

Objectives

To serve the business community and general public through the appointment of notaries public for the purpose of performing certain official acts, and to give official recognition and authenticity to acts and documents executed in the presence of a notary public.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of notaries public appointed	31,834	33,784	35,734
Revenue	$192,023	$202,704	$214,404

Authority

Chapter 3, Division 1, Title 2, Government Code.

General Description

Applications for notary public appointments are reviewed to determine that applicants meet requirements for appointment. Appointments are for a period of four years and under such appointment the notary may render notarial services throughout the state.

Documents which have been notarized are frequently sent to the Secretary of State for the purpose of authenticating the notary public's signature. If the document has been properly notarized, the Secretary of State attaches his certification to the effect that notary public's signature is proper and that the notary public was duly qualified to render the notarial service.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	4.8	6.2	6.2	$96,213	$116,375	$118,693
General Fund				*96,213*	*116,375*	*118,693*

V. ARCHIVES

Need

Without this state program for collecting historic documents, many valuable and needed records would be lost or otherwise destroyed, leaving the state with a reference vacuum that could not be filled. State agencies themselves, as well as members of the public institutions and the courts, must have this source of information, unavailable elsewhere.

Objectives

To collect, catalog, index and preserve historic and otherwise valuable papers and artifacts from a wide range of origins, including county and city records as well as state papers. To serve the public directly and to assist state agencies and private and semiprivate institutions by providing an organized record of California history.

SECRETARY OF STATE—Continued

V. ARCHIVES—Continued

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Record series screened	980	980	3,000
Record accessions	872 c.f.	850 c.f.	1,000 c.f.
Documents processed	1,444 c.f.	2,350 c.f.	1,900 c.f.
Documents laminated (restored)	6,439 pgs.	7,500 pgs.	8,000 pgs.

Authority

Government Code (1965) Sections 12220 – 12231, 14755; California Administrative Code, Title 5; Education Code, Article 2, Section 3019.

General Description

Professional archivists in the state archives identify records and artifacts of value and arrange for their acquisition by the archives from throughout the state. In a specialty that requires extraordinary care in handling, from the standpoint of historic value and also of physical decay, papers and artifacts are sorted, repaired and indexed. Certain ones are processed by lamination for permanent protection of their condition. Along with regular services of reference for agencies, a public reference room is open during business hours. Minor capital outlay funds are for three-year program designed to provide additional space for storage, processing and the display of archival records.

Workload Information

The State Archives staff was augmented by 2 positions for 1974–75 to meet workload increases. One-half position was added during the 1973–74 fiscal year to carry out the provisions of the Waxman Campaign Disclosures Act (AB 703/73), and 1 position is being added in 1974–75 for the same purpose. $25,000 is provided in 1974–75 for minor capital outlay to complete the three-year minor capital outlay program in the Archives.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	12.5	12.8	15.3	$223,793	$265,419	$247,175
Workload adjustments	–	0.5	3	–	4,352	54,840
Totals, Archives	12.5	13.3	18.3	$223,793	$269,771	$302,015
General Fund				*219,050*	*266,771*	*299,015*
Reimbursements—other				*4,743*	*3,000*	*3,000*

VI. ADMINISTRATION

Need

To provide overall direction, administrative and technical support to the programs administered by the Secretary of State.

Objectives

To maintain management control and to provide staff support to line functions, with emphasis on personnel, fiscal and general administrative services. To provide the department a means for a continuing evaluation of its program cost/effectiveness for greater responsiveness to program requirements.

General Description

Through analytical studies, development of personnel, fiscal and other administrative options, developed by administrative staff, the executive staff to the Secretary of State is able to establish policy plan and direct the various program administered by the department. Fiscal, personnel, electronic data processing systems analysis, computer programming and management analysis functions contribute significantly to the executive and administrative direction provided by top management.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Administration	17.8	17.3	17.3	$1,157,439	$1,201,826	$1,228,122
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
Program I				–284,501	–308,707	–312,449
Program II				–56,607	–59,363	–60,082
Program III				–426,666	–411,019	–419,986
Program IV				–58,713	–56,144	–57,568
Program V				–28,200	–32,699	–32,852
Net Totals, Administration—Undistributed				$302,752	$333,894	$345,185
General Fund				*298,726*	*328,894*	*340,185*
Reimbursements—other				*4,026*	*5,000*	*5,000*

SECRETARY OF STATE—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	165.1	165.3	165.3	$1,374,502	$1,558,545	$1,597,308
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(33,798)	(34,230)	(34,887)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	1.5	–	–	9,424	2,256
Proposed new positions	–	2.8	14.2	–	18,488	101,122
Totals, Adjustments	–	4.3	14.2	–	$27,912	$103,378
Totals, Salaries and Wages	165.1	169.6	179.5	$1,374,502	$1,586,457	$1,700,686
Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	*–25,280*	–
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	165.1	169.6	179.5	$1,374,502	$1,561,177	$1,700,686
Staff benefits				165,414	186,692	196,283
Totals, Personal Services				$1,539,916	$1,747,869	$1,896,969
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$167,687	$169,777	$154,181
Printing				63,129	61,035	90,756
Communications				125,174	134,482	160,345
Travel—in-state				30,218	31,480	34,727
Travel—out-of-state				463	5,920	2,248
Consultant and professional services				11,836	23,000	25,735
Data processing				237,198	47,670	46,806
Facilities operation				163,412	224,718	244,991
Equipment				5,525	15,319	15,863
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$804,642	$713,401	$775,652
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				96,825	237,826	246,900
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				25,000	25,000	25,000
Totals, Expenditures				$2,466,383	$2,724,096	$2,944,521
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–20,639*	*–7,770*	–
Other				*–77,901*	*–29,000*	*–29,000*
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE						
Printing ballot measures				$572,301	$282,500	$322,500
Presidential electors				1,703	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$2,941,847	$2,969,826	$3,238,021

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation support	$2,359,468	$2,526,817	$2,915,521
Corporate checklist	–	3,000	–
Allocation for salary increase	87,145	152,803	–
Allocation for moving expenses, Item 90.2, Budget Act of 1973	–	4,706	–
Budget Act appropriation ballot pamphlet	282,500	282,500	322,500
Allocation from emergency fund	301,505	–	–
Presidential electors	1,700	–	–
Totals Available	$3,032,318	$2,969,826	$3,238,021
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–90,471	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,941,847	$2,969,826	$3,238,021

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Domestic corporation fees	$1,807,227	$1,908,729	$2,023,253
Foreign	779,224	825,964	875,522
General fees	297,131	290,668	308,108
Statement of officers	437,506	470,283	498,500
Commercial code filings	604,576	674,209	716,463
Certificates and copies	421,880	469,840	521,465
Miscellaneous	44	320	320
Notary public fees	192,023	202,704	214,404
Candidate filing fees	17,019	175,000	1,000
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$4,556,630	$5,017,717	$5,159,035

SECRETARY OF STATE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	165.1	165.3	165.3	$1,374,502	$1,558,545	$1,597,308
Workload and Administrative Adjustment:						
Major Reclassifications of Vacant Positions:						
Executive:						
Editorial aid to jr staff analyst	–	(1)	(1)	814–988	1,740	1,788
Clk-typist I-II to steno I-II	–	(1)	(1)	551–669	156	168
Corporate Files:						
Clerk-typist I-II to key data operator	–	(2)	(2)	579–704	984	1,032
Elections:						
Sr steno to steno II	–	(1)	(1)	551–669	–684	–732
Positions Established:						
Uniform Commercial Code and Notary Public:						
WIN-COD Federal Program:						
Temporary help	–	1.5	–	–	7,228	–
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	1.5	–	–	$9,424	$2,256
Proposed New Positions:						
Archives:						
Archivist II	–	–	1	937–1,138	–	12,768
Clk-typist II	–	0.5	2	484–683	3,476	13,407
Overtime	–	–	–	–	–	295
Corporate Files:						
Clk-typist I	–	–	4	440–535	–	21,024
Elections:						
Legal asst	–	–	2	814–988	–	21,994
Clk-typist II	–	2.1	2	484–683	13,042	13,896
Overtime	–	0.2	0.2	–	1,970	1,970
Uniform Commercial Code:						
Clk-typist I	–	–	3	440–535	–	15,768
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	2.8	14.2	–	$18,488	$101,122
Totals, Adjustments	–	4.3	14.2	–	$27,912	$103,378
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	165.1	169.6	179.5	$1,374,502	$1,586,457	$1,700,686

HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Heritage Preservation Commission *(General Fund)*	$470	$800	$800

Objectives

The California Heritage Preservation Commission is charged with planning for the restoration, preservation and display in the State Capitol and elsewhere throughout the state of the historic documents of the State of California on deposit with the Secretary of State.

General Description

The commission, with the Secretary of State as its secretary, is composed of representatives of four state agencies and a private college or university, six persons appointed by the Governor and two members of each house of the Legislature who constitute a joint interim legislative committee on California heritage preservation.

The commission will furnish a report to the 197 session of the Legislature to account for its activities

Authority

The commission was created by Chapter 1938, Statutes of 1963, and continued by Chapter 1383, Statute of 1965.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT			
General expense	$10	$36	$40
Printing	301	390	380
Communications	24	24	30
Travel—in-state	135	350	350
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$470	$800	$800

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$800	$800	$800
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	−330	−	−
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$470	$800	$800

STATE TREASURER

Program Objectives

The State Treasurer is charged with the responsibility for the custody of all money and securities belonging to or held in trust by the state; investment of temporarily idle state moneys, and other designated idle funds of the state and public agencies deposited in court under condemnation proceedings; administration of the sale of state bonds, their redemption, and interest payments; and payment of warrants drawn by the State Controller and state agencies; this program is also responsible for administration of the Districts Securities Division which reviews the financial soundness of local water district construction financing proposals.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Office of the State Treasurer	$1,366,875	$1,584,518	$1,624,316
Reimbursements—other	*–377,654*	*–218,000*	*–225,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	$989,221	$1,366,518	$1,399,316
Personnel man-years	73.8	86.8	88.8

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	73.8	87.8	87.8	$1,366,875	$1,599,638	$1,625,988
Workload adjustments	–	–1	1	–	–15,120	–1,672
Totals, Office of State Treasurer	73.8	86.8	88.8	$1,366,875	$1,584,518	$1,624,316
General Fund				*989,221*	*1,366,518*	*1,399,316*
Reimbursements				*377,654*	*218,000*	*225,000*
Program Elements:						
Bond sales and services	10.2	11.4	11.4	302,959	332,126	341,288
Investment services	4.7	5.8	6.8	132,408	173,762	186,701
Paying and receiving	26	34.3	34.3	508,417	596,790	598,556
Trust services	14	15.2	16.2	254,735	295,056	310,968
Districts Securities Division	7	7.1	7.1	168,356	186,784	186,803
Administration (distributed to other elements)	11.9	13	13	(287,544)	(340,753)	(350,766)

Bond Sales and Services

This program element includes the selling, issuing, servicing and redeeming of all general obligation bonds, State of California revenue bonds, California notes, and state building certificates. Interest costs are minimized through a planned bond marketing program. This includes the offering of complete bond services to present bondholders including flexible bond registration and maintenance of paying agents in New York and Chicago.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Output			
Value of bonds sold (millions of dollars)	332.6	430	490
Input			
Expenditures	$302,959	$332,126	$341,288
Personnel man-years	10.2	11.4	11.4

Investment Services

The State Treasurer has the responsibility for investing state moneys from the day of receipt until the day warrants issued to expend these receipts are presented to the State Treasurer's office for redemption. During the 1972–73 fiscal year, this office handled 7,225 security investment transactions totaling over $88 billion. The Pooled Money Investment Board programs accounted for 5,430 of these transactions totaling $81 billion. The remaining $7 billion was distributed among other investment programs such as the State Highway Fund, Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, Central Valley Water Projects Construction Fund. Cash management for these programs includes a comprehensive cash forecasting system which permits the purchase of longer term securities, thus maximizing the return from these funds.

One new position was added to this function in 1974–75 due to increasing workload in this area.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Output			
Total revenue (in millions)	140.3	180	160
Input			
Expenditures	$132,408	$173,762	$186,701
Personnel man-years	4.7	5.8	6.8

Paying and Receiving

The State Treasurer provides banking services for all state agencies. Included in this element is the deposit of state moneys in the State Treasury and the centralized banking system and the redemption of all state warrants.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Output			
Dollars received (in billions)	64.7	66	68
Number of warrants paid (in millions)	15.2	18	17.8
Input			
Expenditures	$508,417	$596,790	$598,556
Personnel man-years	26	34.3	34.3

STATE TREASURER—Continued

Trust Services

The State Treasurer is responsible for the safekeeping of all securities and other personal property owned by or pledged to the state. These securities are held in the Treasurer's vault or in approved depositories such as the Federal Reserve Banks in San Francisco and Los Angeles. As of June 30, 1973, the Treasurer was responsible for over 11.2 billion dollars in securities. During the past year 15,810 vault and depository releases were prepared and processed involving an estimated 472,875 securities. In addition 1,897,024 coupons, representing the interest increment on bonds held, were clipped and processed for collection durin fiscal 1972–73.

One new position is being added to this function i 1974–75 because of the increased number of tran actions for state investment funds.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of securities received and released	472,875	480,000	490,0(
Input			
Expenditures	$254,735	$295,056	$310,9(
Personnel man-years	14	15.2	16

Districts Securities Division

The California Districts Securities Division is charged with the supervision of certain fiscal and physical affairs of irrigation districts, California water districts, water storage districts, and certain other types of districts and local entities of the State of California.

The Districts Securities Commission was established in 1931 as a result of a special investigation by the California Irrigation and Reclamation Financing and Refinancing Commission following the default of many irrigation and other districts in payment of principal and interest due on outstanding bonds. The Districts Securities Commission succeeded the Bond Certification Commission which had been created in 1911. Since the creation of this commission in 1931 there has been no default in payment of principal o interest due on bonds approved by the commission.

The Districts Securities Commission became a div sion in the State Treasurer's office effective Novembe 10, 1969 in accordance with the Governor's Reorgan zation Plan No. 1.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Examination and report on debt proposals of various special districts	36	50	5
Examination and approval of financing programs of water storage districts	8	11	1
Exemption approvals from D.S.I. Law	55	51	5
Input	**1972–73**	**1973–74**	**1974–75**
Expenditures	$168,356	$186,784	$186,8(
Personnel man-years	7	7.1	7

Administration

The administrative operation gives executive direction to program chiefs. Administration includes budgeting, personnel and accounting functions.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures—(distributed to other elements)	($287,544)	($340,753)	($350,76(
Personnel man-years	11.9	13	1

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	73.8	87.8	87.8	$796,947	$968,502	$984,329
Merit salary increase	–	–	–	(11,034)	(13,644)	(15,953)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–4	–8	–	–34,812	–60,915
Proposed new positions	–	3	9	–	19,692	59,243
Totals, Salaries and Wages	73.8	86.8	88.8	$796,947	$953,382	$982,657
Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	*–12,000*	*–16,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	73.8	86.8	88.8	$796,947	$941,382	$966,657
Staff benefits	–	–	–	100,871	117,559	115,999
Totals, Personal Services	73.8	86.8	88.8	$897,818	$1,058,941	$1,082,656
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$126,408	$137,000	$143,500
Printing				18,046	21,000	22,000
Communications				19,590	21,400	23,700
Travel—in-state				16,172	20,500	22,500
Travel—out-of-state				8,590	10,300	11,300
Data processing				197,709	211,600	111,000
Facilities operation				79,823	96,160	96,160
Equipment				2,719	7,617	10,700
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$469,057	$525,577	$440,860
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	–	100,800
Totals, Expenditures				$1,366,875	$1,584,518	$1,624,316
Reimbursements—other				*–377,654*	*–218,000*	*–225,000*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$989,221	$1,366,518	$1,399,316

STATE TREASURER—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations	$1,062,774	$1,322,432	$1,399,316
Salary increase allocation	51,677	84,086	–
Health benefits allocation	1,100	–	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 223, Statutes of 1971	20,788	–	–
Totals Available	$1,136,339	$1,406,518	$1,399,316
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–147,118	–40,000	–
TOTALS, EXENDITURES	$989,221	$1,366,518	$1,399,316

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Interest on loans to local agencies	$7,137	$7,200	$7,200
District Securities Commission fees	–	188,000	190,000
Miscellaneous	–	1,700	1,800
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$7,137	$196,900	$199,000

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	73.8	87.8	87.8	$796,947	$968,502	$984,329
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Assoc civil engr	–	–1	–1	(1,166–1,417)	–15,120	–15,876
Treasury guard-clk	–	–1	–1	(535–651)	–6,780	–7,119
Temporary help	–	–2	–6	–	–12,912	–37,920
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–4	–8	–	–$34,812	–$60,915
Proposed New Positions:						
Key data opr	–	–	2	(497–605)	–	13,896
Clk II	–	1	1	(484–589)	6,456	6,780
Clk-typist II	–	1	3	(484–683)	6,456	20,336
Treasury guard-clerk	–	1	1	(535–651)	6,780	7,119
Clk I	–	–	2	(419–509)	–	11,112
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	3	9	–	$19,692	$59,243
Totals, Adjustments	–	–1	1	–	–$15,120	–$1,672
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	73.8	86.8	88.8	$796,947	$953,382	$982,657

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Program Objectives

By statute the director serves as the Governor's chief fiscal policy advisor to ensure the financial integrity of the State of California and to maintain a fiscally sound and responsible administration.

The objectives of the Department of Finance are:

1. To assist the Governor in the development and enactment of a financial plan which will reflect an effective allocation of available resources to meet the needs of the people.

2. To assess and optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of resource utilization for state-administered and state-financed programs.

3. To provide economic, financial, and demographic information for general use.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Preparation and enactment of the annual financial plan	$1,281,197	$1,618,577	$1,721,394
II. Support and direction of the annual financial plan	319,112	453,304	402,303
III. Assessment and optimization of state-administered and state-financed programs	2,273,376	2,882,921	3,028,685
IV. Development of supportive data	994,714	938,274	925,325
V. Administration—distributed to other programs	(349,354)	(409,382)	(416,638)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$4,868,399	$5,893,076	$6,077,707
Reimbursements—other	*–146,867*	*–134,900*	*–86,996*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	$4,721,532	$5,758,176	$5,990,711
Personnel man-years	231.4	270.2	272.1

Table 1

Man-Years Assigned by Program Element

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Preparation and Enactment of the Annual Financial Plan:			
A. Allocation plan	2.6	2.6	2.6
B. Development of the annual financial plan	33	36.3	35.3
C. Legislative process	30.8	40.1	44
Totals, Program I	66.4	79	81.9
II. Support and Direction of the Annual Financial Plan:			
A. Program maintenance and fiscal affairs	15.4	19.7	18.7
B. Cash management	1.2	1.2	1.3
Totals, Program II	16.6	20.9	20
III. Assessment and Optimization of State-Administered and State-Financed Programs:			
A. Program, management, organizational, and operational evaluations and studies and follow-up activities	61.7	78.2	77.2
B. Financial audits	40.7	42.7	42.7
C. Development of statewide EDP centers	13.3	15.3	15.5
Totals, Program III	115.7	136.2	135.4
IV. Development of Supportive Data:			
A. Economic research	2.3	2.3	2.3
B. Revenue estimating and tax research	12.1	13.1	13.1
C. Demographic research	14.8	16.2	16.8
D. Computer support	3.5	2.5	2.6
Totals, Program IV	32.7	34.1	34.8
TOTALS	231.4	270.2	272.1

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued

I. PREPARATION AND ENACTMENT OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL PLAN

Need

The annual financial plan of the state as enacted (the Governor's Budget as amended by legislative action, the Budget Act, revenue and expenditure measures, and fiscal legislation with fiscal impact) must provide for effective allocation and accountability of available resources to meet the needs of the people.

The budget division, as the central budget function for the chief executive, does the following: acts as the focal point to generate allocation system data to balance revenues with expenditure needs during the executive and legislative decision process; assists in evaluation of budget proposals and makes recommendations for use in the executive decision process; reviews and coordinates budget submissions to insure compatibility with the Governor's policies; compiles the Governor's Budget and Budget Bill and publishes the Governor's Budget; provides information to the Legislature on items in the Budget Bill and on the fiscal impact of other legislation; provides revised estimates of revenues and expenditures and special studies for use by the executive branch; assists the Legislature in its review of legislation; and compiles a summary of the financial plan as enacted.

Objectives

To develop and assist in the enactment of a financial plan for the effective allocation and accountability of available resources to meet the needs of the people.

Authority

Article IV, Section 12(a) of the State Constitution, Government Code Section 13000 et seq., and Budget Acts.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Preparation and Enactment of the Annual Financial Plan	66.4	79	81.9	$1,281,197	$1,618,577	$1,721,394
General Fund	–	–	–	*1,280,470*	*1,616,115*	*1,718,616*
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*727*	*2,462*	*2,778*
A. Allocation plan	2.6	2.6	2.6	49,684	53,399	54,654
B. Development of the annual financial plan	33	36.3	35.3	637,263	752,428	736,653
C. Legislative process	30.8	40.1	44	594,250	812,750	930,087

A. Allocation Plan

Need

To provide the executive branch of state government with the information essential to portray the relationship between estimated revenue and anticipated expenditures in order to permit the development of a sound financial plan.

Objective

To provide those in the executive branch concerned with the allocation of resources with the fiscal, economic, and demographic data for the past, current, and proposed fiscal year so that alternatives may be weighed, priorities established, and resources allocated.

Output

Continuously updated estimates of anticipated expenditures and revenues.

Periodic revenue and economic estimates.

Demographic estimates.

Tax and revenue-related and demographic estimates for agency workload and caseload projections.

General Description

The allocation plan is developed by the Department of Finance considering the revenues and expenditures necessary to maintain currently authorized program levels. The plan must be adjusted to reflect the impact of legislation in the current year, economic conditions, and the distribution of resources that have previously been authorized by the Legislature without specific departmental designation.

Baseline expenditure planning estimates are prepared by the Department of Finance with the adjusted current fiscal year expenditure level used as the base. Each department then compares its budget year plan with the resources made available by the baseline planning estimate.

At the time of budget enactment, revenue estimates are revised to reflect the latest economic forecasts and recent legislation. This information is related to anticipated expenditures in order that a balanced budget may be developed.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$49,684	$53,399	$54,654
Personnel man-years	2.6	2.6	2.6

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued

I. PREPARATION AND ENACTMENT OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL PLAN—Continued

B. Development of the Annual Financial Plan

Need

The Department of Finance reviews and coordinates the budget submissions from each of the state departments to verify that the decisions made during the allocation process by the administration have been reflected and that the budget proposals are consistent with the statutes and the Governor's policies. Problems which become apparent at this stage are analyzed by the Department of Finance and resolved or recommendations are referred to the administration for decision. The fiscal impact of legislation to be proposed in support of the Governor's annual financial plan must be anayzed and recommendations prepared.

Objectives

To develop for the Governor a financial plan which meets the needs of the people and is within the state's ability to finance.

To assist in the preparation of the Governor's legislative program.

To prepare cost projections for the Governor's financial plan.

Output

The Governor's Budget, Budget Bill, and proposals for special legislation prepared in accordance with the Governor's policy.

Information services to the Governor and the Legislature and to other levels of government.

Current and long-range estimates of the population of the state and its counties.

An analysis of the composition of the population.

Current and long-range estimates of enrollments in higher education institutions, and primary and secondary schools.

General Description

Each segment of state government prepares its proposed budget in accordance with its allocation as adjusted by decisions made by the administration. If the resources made available in the allocation plan are insufficient or if the department wishes to change its program it must initiate a decision document setting forth its proposal to secure the reaction and approval of the agency secretary, the Department of Finance, the Governor's Cabinet, or the Governor as appropriate. The agency secretaries, assisted by the staff of the Department of Finance, hold hearings to review budget proposals. All decision documents agreed upon at these meetings are summarized and referred to the Cabinet for information and ratification. If differences develop, they are presented to the Cabinet for resolution. The Department of Finance totals the plan by budget function and changes are entered to reflect the adjusted expenditure projections for both the current and budget years and keep the plan up to date.

Preparation of budget revenue estimates involves forecasting the economic pattern anticipated during the period covered by the budget and the translation of these into revenue under current tax laws.

Individual departmental proposals are analyzed by the Department of Finance to assure that the many decisions made are reflected in each departmental proposal. Statewide statements, schedules, and summaries are prepared to present financial effects of the Governor's program.

If a gap exists between available revenue resources and expenditure requirements, the Department of Finance must recommend alternatives for additional revenue sources and/or expenditure reductions. After the Governor has formulated his financial plan, the Department of Finance carries responsibility for drafting the Budget Bill and tax bills, preparing explanatory material, and reviewing and analyzing the financial effect of proposed departmental legislation upon the Governor's financial plan.

In addition to review and coordination of the annual financial plan for all state agencies, the department provides state agencies with information which pertains to state funding of local costs incurred because of program mandates occurring through enactment of legislation or executive regulations.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$637,263	$752,428	$736,653
Personnel man-years	33	36.3	35.3

C. Legislative Process

Need

Legislative review of all proposed expenditures is necessary before the Budget Bill is enacted. Representatives of agencies and departments, assisted as necessary by the staff of the Department of Finance, present and explain the administration's programs. The Department of Finance also analyzes and recommends positions on all legislative bills that would have a fiscal or program impact on the state. The Governor must be apprised of all such bills and especially those submitted to him for signature. In addition, legislators and committees frequently require the Department of Finance to provide information and program implications to assist in deliberations.

With the enactment of Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972, the Department of Finance became responsible for the development of state cost estimates pertaining to legislation mandating new programs or increasing the level of present programs being conducted by local agencies.

Objectives

To assist the Legislature in its consideration of the Governor's Budget.

To bring to the attention of the Governor and the Legislature the fiscal and program implications of all bills, both at the time they are being considered and when they are presented to the Governor for signature.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued

C. Legislative Process—Continued

Output

The Governor's Budget as amended by the final list of changes to the Governor's Budget.

The Budget Act.

Analyses and recommendations on bills, constitutional amendments, and resolutions.

Appearances before legislative committees.

Computation and publication of the "Summary of Revised Revenues and Authorized Expenditures Including Financial Legislation", summarizing the annual financial plan.

General Description

Spokesman for the agencies, departments and the Department of Finance appear before fiscal and revenue committees of the Legislature to present the Governor's program. The staff provides such additional information as may be requested by legislators or legislative committees to support and explain the administration's programs.

All bills introduced in the Legislature are reviewed for fiscal and program implications and an analysis of these bills, with a recommendation, is submitted to the Governor's legislative secretary. Representatives of the Department of Finance appear before fiscal and revenue committees of the Legislature while they are considering bills. Data and information regarding the legislation is presented and assistance is given in the preparation of technical amendments.

Commencing in fiscal year 1972–73, the Department of Finance began to execute its responsibility for development and review of estimates of costs on local government resulting from legislative mandates and/or executive regulations. This activity includes analyses of new or expanded existing programs with respect to additional costs incurred by local government and development of appropriate criteria for reimbursement of those costs by the Controller's Office. Maintenance of contacts with various local government agencies for providing information and acting as a source of information for local governments on mandated programs and their costs are also included in this effort.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$594,250	$812,750	$930,087
Personnel man-years	30.8	40.1	44

II. SUPPORT AND DIRECTION OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL PLAN

Need

After the Governor's Budget Act and other legislative measures having financial impact have been approved, it is essential that departments carry out the programs as authorized and that governmental programs are conducted within appropriated funds. Deviations from approved programs are reviewed and appropriate corrective actions initiated. Timely information referring to staffing authorized in the approved budget, the cash management plan, and expenditure and revenue patterns as they develop are necessary for the maintenance of the financial integrity of the state.

Objectives

To assure that expenditures on programs are made as planned in the Governor's Budget and other legislative measures and that any deviations from the approved financial plan are consistent with legislative intent.

To assist in maintaining a fiscally solvent position.

To determine the amounts and sources of borrowable resources in the event temporary loans are needed.

Authority

Government Code Section 13320 et seq., 16470, 16473, 16480.1–16480.8, Section 4 of the Budget Act.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Totals, Support and Direction of the Annual Financial Plan	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
	16.6	20.9	20	$319,112	$453,304	$402,303
General Fund				*289,676*	*438,130*	*402,122*
Reimbursements				*29,436*	*15,174*	*181*
A. Program maintenance and fiscal affairs	15.4	19.7	18.7	296,661	428,911	375,489
B. Cash management	1.2	1.2	1.3	22,451	24,393	26,814

A. Program Maintenance and Fiscal Affairs

Need

There is a need for carefully regulated flexibility within the law and available resources so that a program manager can be permitted to react to changing circumstances which cause program impacts.

Objectives

To assure that program expenditures are made as planned in the Governor's Budget and other legislative measures comprising the annual financial plan and that any deviations from the approved financial plan are consistent with legislative intent and designed to increase program effectiveness and efficiency.

To provide access to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee when necessary.

Output

The number and value of the exceptions from the approved programs reviewed and acted upon.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued

II. SUPPORT AND DIRECTION OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL PLAN—Continued

A. Program Maintenance and Fiscal Affairs—Continued

General Description

By the structure of the item of appropriation and control sections in the Budget Act, restrictions are placed upon the movement of funds which require approval of the Department of Finance, and in certain instances, approval of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. In addition, lump-sum allocations such as the salary increase funds are distributed to the various items of appropriation. Control requirements written into appropriation items may also require specific action by the Department of Finance.

Unforeseen program impacts such as the incidence of natural disasters like forest fires may require the commitment of emergency fiscal resources. Other program resource problems may arise because of limitations on the use of federal funds which have been made available or withdrawal of federal support for a program after its initiation by the state. Departments may have problems absorbing the unstated costs of legislation which requires the expenditure of resources without making a corresponding appropriation.

All such situations require a careful examination of the facts and the effects on programs and the financial position of the state. If justified and within approved policy and legislative intent, deviations may be allowed to the extent permitted by the law. Some situations, by legal definition or because of magnitude, are reported to the appropriate legislative committees for their consideration.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$296,661	$428,911	$375,489
Personnel man-years	15.4	19.7	18.7

B. Cash Management

Need

Within the annual financial plan is a cash management plan developed to utilize available resources and to assist in maintaining a fiscally solvent position. The cash management function provides timely information on variances in the approved budget cash management plan as they actually develop.

Objective

To assist in the management of the current year financial plan and the development of the proposed annual financial plan to assist in maintaining a fiscally solvent position.

To determine the amounts and sources of borrowable resources in the event temporary loans are needed.

Output

Estimated cash flow statements reporting the timing and amounts of receipts, disbursements, and ending balances.

Comparative statements of cash flow reporting actuals with previous estimates and the amounts and reasons for deviation.

Alternative cash flow statements assuming or reacting to a variety of revenue and expenditure programs or program changes.

General Description

With the advent of a modified accrued accounting system, the cash condition of the General Fund is a major consideration in the budget process. Expenditure programs must be matched by revenue programs that will assure sufficient cash for current operations and year-end cash balance. Cash flow statements are required by statute (Chapter 963, Statutes of 1967) and are essential to the needs of management. For a full description of cash management, refer to the budget for payment of interest on General Fund loans.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$22,451	$24,393	$26,814
Personnel man-years	1.2	1.2	1.3

III. ASSESSMENT AND OPTIMIZATION OF STATE-ADMINISTERED AND STATE-FINANCED PROGRAMS

Need

With the large number of continuing programs, the Department of Finance has initiated a systematic review process to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the administration of the resources for state-administered and state-financed programs, including statewide EDP, in order to ascertain the need for changes in program or the level of support and to propose workable alternatives. This review and evaluation includes the accounting systems necessary to provide accurate and timely recording and reporting of financial transactions. It is essential that the administration be assured of the reliability and integrity of the financial administration of the programs of the state.

Objectives

To assess the programs of the state and to develop proposals to optimize their efficiency or effectiveness, or to propose alternatives which can more effectively satisfy identified needs.

To assure the financial integrity of state government.

To assist state agencies with the development and maintenance of accounting systems.

Authority

Government Code, Sections 13070, 13290 et seq., 13320, et seq., 13300, et seq., and 13877 et seq.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued

III. ASSESSMENT AND OPTIMIZATION OF STATE-ADMINISTERED AND STATE-FINANCED PROGRAMS—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Totals, Assessment and Optimization of State-Administered and State-Financed Programs	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
	115.7	136.2	135.4	$2,273,376	$2,882,921	$3,028,685
General Fund				*2,233,222*	*2,780,936*	*2,959,954*
Reimbursements				*40,154*	*101,985*	*68,731*
A. Program management, organizational, and operational evaluations and studies and follow-up activities	61.7	78.2	77.2	1,180,065	1,616,761	1,662,741
B. Financial audits	40.7	42.7	42.7	760,470	850,932	900,472
C. Development of statewide EDP centers	13.3	15.3	15.5	332,841	415,228	465,472

A. Program, Management, Organizational and Operational Evaluations and Studies, and Follow-up Activities

Need

State programs must be responsive to changing circumstances and emerging needs. Therefore, programs are evaluated to determine if continuation is justified and to insure that operations are conducted at optimal effectiveness and efficiency. Basic policy issues are analyzed, and alternatives proposed, as appropriate, to modify or eliminate programs, change funding levels, establish new programs or modify organization structures or systems. Accounting systems are reviewed for the purpose of modifying, developing and maintaining the systems essential for measurement of past financial transactions, the management of current operations and to provide data for future planning.

Objectives

To assess and optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of state programs and to assist in the effective appropriation and allocation of resources and installation of supporting systems.

Output

Increased effectiveness and efficiency of state programs, and supporting data collecting systems, or assurance that current conditions are acceptable.

Improved allocation of state resources to programs.

General Description

Program reviews assess and measure the effectiveness, efficiency and costs of state programs, organization and management. Activities include analysis and the generation and weighing of alternatives for program improvement. Evaluations are conducted for the Director of Finance to assist in formulating budgetary, policy, legislative and organizational positions. Other studies are at the request of agency secretaries, departmental directors and other state officials to assist them with problem areas of major concern. Some studies are initiated by the staff based upon prior studies and audits, executive and legislative interest or potential savings.

Evaluation provides the central administration with information and options for program redirection, termination, or alternative funding levels. The finance review of programs provides an independent perspective and special staff resources on critical problems for line executives who have primary responsibility for evaluation.

Most evaluations involve critical state problems leading to policy, legislative, organizational, and budgetary alternatives rather than procedural change.

Implementation of these studies call for modification of existing or development of new supportive data gathering systems, including program cost accounting. Typically, studies are in depth and require extensive fieldwork. However, brief studies in less detail are conducted to achieve solution of immediate, pressing problems.

Written study reports are transmitted to officials of both the executive and legislative branches, and are designed to be considered as a basis for action. Reports are supplemented by oral briefings to maximize understanding and obtain concurrence.

In response to an increasing need to generate information regarding the effectiveness of state programs, staff resources are allocated for consulting with program managers. These consultants assist program managers in the development of measures that reflect program effectiveness and can be displayed in future budgets. This effort is being funded through a federal grant.

The State Administrative Manual and Management Memo system is maintained to provide an official channel of administrative regulations and instructions. This system is used to disseminate changes in regulations and procedures as a followup activity of this program.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$1,180,065	$1,616,761	$1,662,741
Personnel man-years	61.7	78.2	77.2

Workload Adjustments

Three associate program review analyst positions, totally reimbursed under a federal grant, have been established in the current year and are continued through the budget year to develop measurements of program effectiveness that could enhance future budget evaluations and presentations. One clerical position has been established in the current year and is requested to continue in the budget year for increased typing workload.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued

III. ASSESSMENT AND OPTIMIZATION OF STATE-ADMINISTERED AND STATE-FINANCED PROGRAMS—Continued

B. Financial Audits

Need

It is essential that departments carry out programs as authorized by the Budget Act and other statutes within appropriated funds. The best way to obtain assurance that this has been accomplished is through an audit review made by an organization free from control by the department being reviewed. The public must receive assurance of the reliability and integrity of financial statements and records.

Objectives

To assure the financial integrity of state management of resources by achieving improved reliability and usefulness of financial data generated, identifying existing or potential problem areas in departments' operations, and minimizing loss or misuse of state resources or assets.

Output

This element is measured in terms of the number and timeliness of audits made, the dollar magnitude of the expenditures audited, the number of recommendations generated, and the percentage of them implemented.

Recommendations made and the percent of them implemented are categorized in terms of prevention, or recovery, of loss or misuse of state assets or resources; improved reliability and usefulness of financial data; and identification of existing or potential problem areas. To the extent possible and appropriate, dollar values are assigned to recommendations implemented.

General Description

Audits consist basically of a determination of the existence and use of effective internal control procedures to minimize loss or misuse of state resources or assets and to verify financial records supporting financial statements and reports. Financial audits of departments or programs are carried out by the audits division as often as deemed necessary by the director, taking into consideration the work done by other auditors. Statutes, contracts, or regulations also set the frequency of audit. Currently, financial audits are to be accomplished on a cycle of from one to four years according to statutory requirements or judgment as to the magnitude or degree of risk associated with the department or program. Results of the reviews are communicated to departments and/or the Director of Finance primarily by interim letter reports of final reports.

Annual audits of California school districts are performed by independent public accountants engaged by the school districts or county superintendents of schools in accordance with audit guidelines published by the Department of Finance. As continually changing federal and state requirements affecting school district operations make it impractical for each accounting firm involved to individually do the research necessary to perform a competent audit, the Department of Finance consolidates applicable requirements in two published documents, one having to do with audit procedures and the other concerning audit report content. Compliance by accounting firms with the standards and procedures in the publications is achieved through monitoring of individual audit reports furnished by school districts.

With the emergence of a number of departmental internal audit units and the funding of some state departments totally or in part with federal funds which are subject to reviews by federal auditors, there is a need for coordination of state audit activities. The Department of Finance, under its general powers for supervision of financial and business policies of the state, establishes and maintains liaison with the various federal and state audit organizations to assure that adequate and reasonably uniform audit coverage is extended to all state expenditures but that duplication of efforts is avoided.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$760,470	$850,932	$900,47
Personnel man-years	40.7	42.7	42.

C. Development of Statewide EDP Centers

Need

A statewide EDP long-range master plan has been adopted to consolidate various EDP facilities into a few large service centers. The development of the service centers and the transition to their use must be carefully planned to phase out excess EDP equipment at minimum costs and interruption of service.

Objectives

To make available to all state users that portion of a large-scale central computing facility which is required to effectively process data necessary in support of that organization and its programs. The largest, most efficient computers are thus made available to any user for a price which is consistent with his need and usage.

Output

The development of consolidated EDP centers included in the statewide long-range EDP plan authorized by Chapter 787, Statutes of 1972, and plans for their optimum utilization. The preparation of detailed plans for the phaseout of excess EDP equipment using cost optimization techniques.

General Description

The Department of Finance is currently monitoring the implementation of a statewide plan to develop five consolidated EDP centers. These centers will be progressively upgraded to large-scale central computing facilities serving their clientele with remotely located satellite miniprocessors of varying sizes and capabilities.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued

III. ASSESSMENT AND OPTIMIZATION OF STATE-ADMINISTERED AND STATE-FINANCED PROGRAMS—Continued

C. Development of Statewide EDP Centers—Continued

The five centers are at the following stages of development:

The EDP center in the state university and colleges became operational in 1972–73 and the law enforcement data center became fully operational in 1973–74 in the Department of Justice.

The Stephen P. Teale center, currently operating on an interim basis, will be fully operational in its permanent location in the Department of Motor Vehicles' building by the middle of 1974–75.

The Health and Welfare Agency was precluded by budgetary language from developing its plan for the consolidation of its current departmental EDP operations during 1973–74. During 1974–75 a reappraisal of the feasibility of this center will be made.

Developmental work on the revenue data center was legislatively curtailed during 1973–74. It is proposed that a plan for implementing this center will be developed during 1974–75 and submitted to the Legislature for approval.

The statewide EDP environment will change significantly as the consolidated EDP centers become operational. Accordingly, the Department of Finance will continue to revise statewide EDP plans, policies, procedures, and standards to keep pace with these changes. In addition, the Department of Finance will develop and implement a program for evaluating the performance of state EDP operations.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$332,841	$415,228	$465,472
Personnel man-years	13.3	15.3	15.5

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPORTIVE DATA

Need

To provide economic, revenue, tax and demographic information and data required by the administration, the Legislature, and state agencies and requested or purchased by county and local government, the Federal Government, academic institutions, school districts, and private firms.

Objectives

To serve all levels of government and the private sector as a centralized source for official relevant data and analysis of the highest quality and widest acceptability at minimum cost.

Authority

Government Code Sections 13073 and 13320 et seq., Streets and Highways Code, Section 2107, and Revenue and Taxation Code, Sections 11005 and 30462.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Totals, Development of Supportive Data	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
	32.7	34.1	34.8	$994,714	$938,274	$925,325
General Fund	–	–	–	*918,164*	*922,995*	*910,019*
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*76,550*	*15,279*	*15,306*
A. Economic research	2.3	2.3	2.3	44,072	47,301	48,387
B. Revenue estimating and tax research	12.1	13.1	13.1	242,442	281,528	293,100
C. Demographic research	14.8	16.2	16.8	332,526	390,938	434,478
D. Computer support	3.5	2.5	2.6	375,674	218,507	149,360

A. Economic Research

Need

Economic research is required to provide data and analyses underlying the economic forecasting function, to develop information required by state agencies, the Legislature, and the administration.

Objectives

To develop and maintain current information on the national and California economies. To assist other state agencies, the administration, and the Legislature in the development and incorporation of economic factors in their research activities. To improve forecasts and analytical procedures by the development of new or extended research methodologies.

Output

Development of basic economic data.
Economic analyses and estimates.
Statistical compilations.
Special studies.
Economic reports and reviews.
Technical assistance.

General Description

The economic research unit maintains a research function designed to support and improve forecasting and analysis. Economic data and forecasts provide the basis for revenue estimates. Reports and reviews of the national and California economies are prepared so that all branches of state government may be kept informed of changes in the economic situation or outlook. Economic advice and technical assistance are provided as required by state agencies, the administration, and the Legislature.

Collection of data for research requires cooperation with government and private research groups to facilitate the exchange of information and analyses.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$44,072	$47,301	$48,387
Personnel man-years	2.3	2.3	2.3

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPORTIVE DATA—Continued

B. Revenue Estimating and Tax Research

Need

Revenue research is necessary to insure that adequate data are available for use in preparing estimates and for special requests or projects initiated by the administration, the Legislature, or state agencies.

Objectives

To develop revenue data and analyses for use in evaluating any financial developments of importance to the state. To provide advice and counsel to the administration, Legislature, and other state agencies as required.

To improve forecasts and analytical procedures by the development of new or extended research methodologies.

Output

Development of basic revenue data.

Monthly and quarterly analyses of the revenue situation on an accrual basis.

Special studies.

Statistical analyses.

Long-term projections used to support policy recommendations or analyses as requested.

Technical assistance.

General Description

The revenue research unit maintains a basic and ap plied research function to support the revenue est mates required in preparation of the state financi plan and the analysis of financial legislation. In add tion, major studies and task forces require specifi research into state revenue sources, including the us of samples and surveys.

The objectives of the revenue research unit also re quire cooperation with various state agencies, loca governments, private consultants, firms, researc groups, and comparable revenue units in other state to develop data and improve estimating methodologie

Research projects also provide the basis for polic recommendations given the administration. Thes may involve tax programs, the impact of various ta changes, and the long-term projection of potentia revenue sources.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$242,442	$281,528	$293,10
Personnel man-years	12.1	13.1	13.

C. Demographic Research

Need

Demographic data and analyses are required for research and planning purposes by users in state agencies, county and local governments, the federal government, academic institutions and school districts, and private firms. There must be a single source for official data of high quality and wide acceptability to avoid the alternative of incompatible or contradictory data from a wide variety of sources.

Objectives

To serve all levels of government and the private sector as a centralized source for relevant, official data and analyses of maximum quality at minimum cost.

Output

Analysis and projections of enrollments in public schools, colleges, and universities.

Development of basic data and statistical compilations.

Local (city and county) population estimates for tax distributions, special survey design, and supervision.

Design and testing of methods of research and data collection. The federal-state cooperative program on methodology for local estimates is an example.

Publication of annual estimates of the population of the state and its composition.

Preparation of short- and long-range projections of population and its composition.

Advisory services to state agencies, other levels of government, and the business community.

General Description

The population research unit carries out a basi and applied research function directed primarily a the production of population figures which underli the caseload estimates of virtually all state agencie This primary responsibility enables the unit to provid special aid to all levels of government and to th private sector, and in turn, to use information gaine from all levels of government and from the privat sector in the development of its estimates an projections.

In some cases where particular users are identifie or a special product is requested, charges are mad for services. Other services are provided withou charge when there is a wide variety of users for dat produced primarily for the needs of the administra tion or where the contributors provide data essentia to the department free of charge.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$332,526	$390,938	$434,47
Personnel man-years	14.8	16.2	16.

Workload Adjustments

An associate demographic analyst and a senior ac count clerk have been added during the current yea and are requested to continue in the budget year du to additional workload as a result of Chapter 140 Statutes of 1972 (SB 90). This will utilize a portio of the contract services which were authorized durin the current year by the Legislature for this program

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPORTIVE DATA—Continued

D. Computer Support

Need

The increasing complexity of the state's fiscal management operations has necessitated the use of computers in the recording, manipulation and retrieval of financial information required for effective and efficient budget planning and monitoring. Computers provide readier access to the right information and present it in both a more usable form and in a more timely manner than through other means.

Objectives

To develop and operate computer systems in the support of the department's planning and monitoring of the budget and of other legislation with fiscal impact.

Output

Budget summary Schedules 3, 6, and 7.

Supplemental schedules of appropriations—Schedule 10.

Lists of legislative and executive changes to Assembly and Senate Budget Bills.

Final list of changes to the Governor's Budget.

Special reports and analyses using the appropriation data base which reflects planned, authorized and past-year actual expenditures by category or project within each appropriation. In addition this reflects all appropriation adjustments; e.g., budget revisions and executive orders starting with the 1973–74 fiscal year.

General Description

The computer support systems now in operation or being developed reflect the result of a reevaluation and consequent change in the previous plans for the budget data system. This revised plan encompasses the operation of a more limited and basic computer system that is essentially internal to the Department of Finance. It does, however, assist departments in certain aspects of budget planning and monitoring. For example, in the development of the individual department's supplementary schedule of appropriations, Schedule 10, which the departments previously had to develop and report to the Department of Finance.

The computer system development is accomplished in close cooperation with other units of the department having need for the data and with legislative staff members to permit access by the Legislature to information in the computer files.

The 1974–75 proposal provides for the operation and maintenance at a cost of $71,656 of the five subsystems that will be operational before the end of the 1973–74 fiscal year. These five subsystems are: (1) budget posting—summary schedule generation, (2) appropriation control accounting, (3) schedule 10 generation, (4) budget changes and enactment, and (5) interactive file. In addition, the budget year systems development effort will be directed to designing and implementing three subsystems which indicate potential benefits in developing and monitoring basic data for the budget and other financial processes. These three subsystems and their 1974–75 costs are: (1) state-mandated costs on local government, $28,848; (2) budget planning, $29,467; and (3) financial legislation, $19,389.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$375,674	$218,507	$149,360
Personnel man-years	3.5	2.5	2.6

V. ADMINISTRATION

Need

The Director of Finance serves as the Governor's chief fiscal policy adviser. It is necessary to obtain through him and the Governor's cabinet guidance on matters of financial policy.

Objectives

To provide active leadership in maintaining a fiscally sound state government.

Authority

The Director of Finance, by law, is a member of the following boards and commissions:

California Toll Bridge Authority, Streets and Highways Code Sections 30000–30506; Franchise Tax Board, Government Code Sections 15700–15703; Commission on the Governorship, Government Code Section 12070; Harbor Improvement Bond Committee, Harbors and Navigation Code Sections 3903–3908; Pooled Money Investment Board, Government Code Sections 16480.1–16480.8, 16470, and 16473; Harbor Commission of the City and County of San Francisco, Section 12, Chapter 1333, Statutes of 1968; State Allocation Board, Government Code Sections 15490, 15500–15506, and 54126; State Construction Program Committee, Statutes of 1964, First Extraordinary Session, Chapter 143; Public Employees' Retirement System, Board of Administration, Government Code, Title 2, Division 5, Parts 3, 4, and 5; State Lands Commission, Public Resources Code Sections 6106–6110; State Parks and Recreation Finance Committee, Public Resources Code Section 5096.11 and Government Code Sections 16720–16758; State Public Works Board, Government Code Sections 15752–15866; Teachers' Retirement Board, Education Code Section 13870; Veterans Finance Committee of 1943, Military and Veterans Code Sections 991, 991.1, and 991.3; California Water Resources Development Finance Committee, Government Code Section 12933; State Executive Committee, Food and Agricultural Code Sections 3501–3505 and 3521–3525; State Race Track Leasing Commission, Food and Agricultural Code Sections 4156, 4351–4361; Wildlife Conservation Board, Fish and Game Code Section 1320.

The director appoints one member of his staff to membership on the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission in accordance with the provisions of Government Code Section 66620.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program requirements	12.7	13.8	13.8	$349,354	$409,382	$416,638
Distributed to other programs	–12.7	–13.8	–13.8	–349,354	–409,382	–416,638
Net Totals, Administration	–	–	–	–	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	231.4	270.1	270.1	$3,436,554	$4,281,157	$4,378,354
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	(14)	(14)	–	–16,197	–17,537
Proposed new positions	–	5.4	6	–	64,000	74,104
Totals, Adjustments	–	5.4	6	–	$47,803	$56,567
Totals, Salaries and Wages	231.4	275.5	276.1	$3,436,554	$4,328,960	$4,434,921
Estimated salary savings	–	*–5.3*	*–4*	–	*–103,553*	*–80,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	231.4	270.2	272.1	$3,436,554	$4,225,407	$4,354,921
Staff benefits	–	–	–	383,763	465,855	512,458
Totals, Personal Services	231.4	270.2	272.1	$3,820,317	$4,691,262	$4,867,379
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$167,252	$188,447	$184,224
Printing				5,802	16,264	16,819
Communications				55,384	71,391	76,913
Travel—in-state				171,364	223,307	240,687
Travel—out-of-state				12,256	17,901	18,541
Consultant and professional services				148,688	249,721	282,848
Data processing				292,213	193,597	91,172
Facilities—operations				168,713	232,976	249,924
Equipment				26,410	8,210	9,200
Totals, Operating Expense and Equipment				$1,048,082	$1,201,814	$1,170,328
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	–	40,000
Totals, Expenditures				$4,868,399	$5,893,076	$6,077,707
Reimbursements—other				*–146,867*	*–134,900*	*–86,996*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$4,721,532	$5,758,176	$5,990,711

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$4,648,873	$4,999,467	$5,990,711
Allocation for salary increase	295,945	309,842	–
Allocation for health benefits	4,800	–	–
Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972	25,000	–	–
Transfer from Item 110, Budget Act of 1973	–	287,300	–
Transfer from Item 147, Budget Act of 1973—Chapter 114, Statutes of 1973	–	177,521	–
Transfer from Item 147, Budget Act of 1973—Section 16304.9 of the Government Code	–	25,380	–
Totals Available	$4,974,618	$5,799,510	$5,990,711
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–253,086	–41,334	–
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$4,721,532	$5,758,176	$5,990,711

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$1,608	–	–

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	231.4	270.1	270.1	$3,436,554	$4,281,157	$4,378,354
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reclassification of Vacant Positions:						
Audits division	–	(4)	(4)	–	–6,395	–7,426
Budget division	–	(10)	(10)	–	–9,802	–10,111
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	(14)	(14)	–	–$16,197	–$17,537
Proposed New Positions:						
Audits Division:				SALARY RANGE		
Associate program review analyst [1]	–	3	3	1,138–1,383	43,920	46,116
Steno II	–	1	1	522–666	6,264	6,576
Budget Division:						
Associate demographic analyst [2]	–	0.7	1	1,138–1,383	9,104	14,112
Senior account clerk [2]	–	0.7	1	589–717	4,712	7,300
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	5.4	6	–	$64,000	$74,104
Totals, Adjustments	–	5.4	6	–	$47,803	$56,567
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	231.4	275.5	276.1	$3,436,554	$4,328,960	$4,434,921

[1] Financed from federal grant.
[2] Financed from contractual services under S.B. 90, Ch. 1406, 1972.

COMMISSION ON CALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMY

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Totals, Commission Program *(General Fund)*	$53,520	$112,950	$114,116
Personnel man-years	2	2	2

Objectives

1. To secure assistance for the Governor and the Legislature in promoting economy, efficiency, and improved service in the transaction of the public business in the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the executive branch of the state government.

2. To make the operation of all state departments, agencies and instrumentalities, and all expenditures of public funds, more directly responsive to the wishes of the people as expressed by their elected representatives.

Output

The commission has statutory authority to make studies and recommendations for the purpose of furthering economy and improving the organization of the state government. The commission submits its recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor. Such proposals may be in the form of a letter, a formal printed report, or testimony to a legislative committee. In other instances, its findings and recommendations are presented orally to the Governor and supplemented by commission-sponsored enabling legislation.

A subcommittee of the commission will study the complex and diverse internal audit activities of the executive branch. The study will consist primarily of the development of an inventory of the audit activities as they now exist. It will not include audits made by revenue producing departments as related to tax enforcement, nor will it include audits conducted for regulatory purposes. A consultant has been hired to assist the three-man subcommittee of the commission.

The commission anticipates its continuing observation of the activities of the Division of Highways in connection with their prompt disposal of excess right-of-way along abandoned freeways. In 1974–75, further detailed work in this area will be conducted to ascertain compliance with the newly established procedures and practices.

The commission recently completed phase I of an analysis of the elementary and secondary school building construction and land planning policies and procedures. This study relates not only to school districts which are state-aided, but to those not receiving state aid. It is anticipated that phase II will be ongoing during the 1974–75 fiscal year. This phase will involve the examination of standards relating to the allocation of state funds for elementary and secondary school construction and land acquisition, as well as the sponsorship of legislation to implement recommendations made in the commission's report on the School Building Aid Program.

At the request of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, a subcommittee of the commission is supervising the review of the Contractors' State License Board, of the Department of Consumer Affairs. The principal point of concern is the board's effectiveness in processing consumer complaints. A management study conducted of the Contractor's State License Board projected a backlog of over 13,000 unanswered consumer complaints during the 1973–74 fiscal year. The study will encompass the recordkeeping system and procedures followed by the board, as well as the utilization of staff. As in most commission studies, the project will include appropriate public hearings and an attendant report to the Legislature.

General Description

The Commission on California State Government Organization and Economy was created by the 1961 Legislature and has responsibility for submitting reports of its findings and recommendations to the Legislature and to the Governor.

The commission is composed of two Senators, two Assemblymen and nine citizen members, five of whom are appointed by the Governor, with two each appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly and the Senate Rules Committee. The professional staff of the commission consists of an executive officer and a senior stenographer.

Authority

Government Code Sections 8501 to 8541.

COMMISSION ON CALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMY—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	2	2	2	$35,066	$38,322	$38,782
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(410)	(460)	(483)
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,589	3,750	4,000
Totals, Personal Services	2	2	2	$38,655	$42,072	$42,782
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$2,485	$3,239	$3,500
Printing				–	1,000	1,000
Communications				2,472	3,000	3,000
Travel—in-state				4,494	6,752	6,896
Facilities operation				3,117	3,250	3,525
Consultant and professional services				1,693	53,437	53,213
Equipment				604	200	200
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$14,865	$70,878	$71,334
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$53,520	$112,950	$114,116

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$54,692	$110,192	$114,116
Allocation for salary increase	3,118	2,758	–
Total Available	$57,810	$112,950	$114,116
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	−4,290	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$53,520	$112,950	$114,116

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Promotion of Interstate Cooperation *(General Fund)*	$110,730	$110,730	$110,730

PROMOTION OF INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Output

An annual report is issued summarizing the activities of the commission in promoting cooperation between states in matters of common interest.

Need

A number of problems facing the various government levels and the private sector are common to all states and in many cases are not restrained by political boundaries. An uncoordinated approach to such problems does not adequately serve the needs of the people.

Objectives

The objectives of the commission are to carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments, both regionally and nationally; to confer with officers of other states and of the federal government; to formulate proposals for cooperation between the state and other states and with the federal government; and to organize and maintain governmental machinery for such purposes.

The commission also acts in a liaison capacity. With similar organizations in other states, it promotes better understanding, and strives for effective solution of federal-state problems. The commission also facilitates the interchange among California, the other states and their national associations, of experiences and studies pertaining to the common problems of the states. Whenever findings or actions on the federal state or association level may have gainful applicatio in California or an effect on its welfare, they a communicated by the commission to the responsib agencies of the state.

General Description

The commission consists of seven Senators, seve Assemblymen and five officers of the state appointe by the Governor. It participates in the regional an national councils of state governments. Much of th work of the commission is conducted through th Council of State Governments—an agency create supported and managed by the states to facilitate the internal operations and their relations with eac other and with other levels of government. As a join agency of all the states, the council makes availab to them research materials and information on deve opments, problems and procedures in state gover ment; staff services for regional and national meetin of state officials; and liaison and technical assistan in effecting cooperation among the states and with th federal government for the solution of interstate an federal-state problems.

This item of expenditure is California's proportio ate share of the cost of operation of the Nation Council of State Governments.

Authority

Government Code Sections 8000–8003 inclusive.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operating expenses and equipment	$110,730	$110,730	$110,730
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$110,730	$110,730	$110,730

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATION	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (Expenditures)	$110,730	$110,730	$110,730

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Program Objectives

The purpose of the Military Department is to provide an effective military organization for employment within the State of California to support the Constitution and protect life and property during periods of civil disturbance, emergency or disaster; to provide military units ready for federal mobilization missions; and to perform such other missions as are required by the California Military and Veterans Code or as directed by the Governor.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Program Requirements	Actual 1972–73 Fiscal Year			Estimated 1973–74 Fiscal Year			Proposed 1974–75 Fiscal Year		
	Total	Support	Federal Funds	Total	Support	Federal Funds	Total	Support	Federal Funds
I. Army National Guard	$61,120,863	$5,365,508	$55,755,355	$56,034,379	$7,101,946	$48,932,433	$57,355,401	$6,465,671	$50,889,730
II. Air National Guard	23,960,938	1,066,661	22,894,277	26,952,078	1,266,742	25,685,336	28,589,777	1,363,321	27,226,456
III. Office of the Commanding General	2,274,285	1,762,242	512,043	2,127,844	1,714,028	413,816	1,757,092	1,326,724	430,368
IV. Military Retirement	401,409	401,409	–	475,008	475,008	–	606,521	606,521	–
V. California Cadet Corps	102,610	102,610	–	114,192	114,192	–	121,430	121,430	–
Totals	$87,860,105	$8,698,430	$79,161,675	$85,703,501	$10,671,916	$75,031,585	$88,430,221	$9,883,667	$78,546,554
Reimbursements:									
Federal	*–18,500*	*–18,500*	–	*–23,496*	*–23,496*	–	*–24,479*	*–24,479*	–
Other	*–99,435*	*–99,435*	–	*–50,100*	*–50,100*	–	*–50,100*	*–50,100*	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$87,742,170	$8,580,495	$79,161,675	$85,629,905	$10,598,320	$75,031,585	$88,355,642	$9,809,088	$78,546,554
General Fund	*5,430,581*	*5,430,581*	–	*6,262,165*	*6,262,165*	–	*6,449,784*	*6,449,784*	–
Federal funds	*82,311,589*	*3,149,914*	*79,161,675*	*79,367,740*	*4,336,155*	*75,031,585*	*81,905,858*	*3,359,304*	*78,546,554*
Personnel man-years	(3,271.4)	483.4	(2,788)	(3,291.5)	503.5	(2,788)	(3,274.3)	486.3	(2,788)

I. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Continuing Program	$61,120,863	$5,365,508	$55,755,355	$56,034,379	$7,101,946	$48,932,433	$57,103,125	$6,213,395	$50,889,730
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	252,276	252,276	–
Totals, Army National Guard Program	$61,120,863	$5,365,508	$55,755,355	$56,034,379	$7,101,946	$48,932,433	$57,355,401	$6,465,671	$50,889,730
General Fund	*3,286,828*	*3,286,828*	–	*4,000,157*	*4,000,157*	–	*3,932,386*	*3,932,386*	–
Reimbursements	*47,632*	*47,632*	–	*50,100*	*50,100*	–	*50,100*	*50,100*	–
Federal funds	*57,786,403*	*2,031,048*	*55,755,355*	*51,984,122*	*3,051,689*	*48,932,433*	*53,372,915*	*2,483,185*	*50,889,730*
Program Elements:									
Training	24,700,020	223,702	24,476,318	21,645,875	159,250	21,486,625	22,510,129	164,039	22,346,090
Logistics	22,410,912	4,574,156	17,836,756	22,216,028	6,557,164	15,658,864	22,191,849	5,906,631	16,285,218
Command Support	13,462,575	183,469	13,279,106	11,830,360	189,016	11,641,344	12,297,332	190,334	12,106,998
Personnel	547,356	384,181	163,175	342,116	196,516	145,600	356,091	204,667	151,424
Personnel Man-Years:									
Continuing Program	(2,105.1)	319.1	(1,786)	(2,122.3)	336.3	(1,786)	(2,123.3)	337.3	(1,786)
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Personnel Man-years	(2,105.1)	319.1	(1,786)	(2,122.3)	336.3	(1,786)	(2,123.3)	337.3	(1,786)

Need

This program provides a militia force for employment by the State of California during natural disasters and civil disturbances, and units for mobilization into federal service in the U.S. Army during national emergencies.

The State of California has a continuing requirement for state military forces immediately responsive to the Governor to cope with the threat of civil disturbances and to provide military support for civil authorities in local or statewide disasters, whether natural or war-caused. The Army National Guard must operate within a framework of national policy and federal influence, but it remains basically a state-oriented and directed program.

Objectives

The objectives of the California Army National Guard are to provide units and organizations trained, equipped, and supported for employment in state emergencies, and to achieve the highest federal mobilization readiness level consistent with the resources furnished.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued

I. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD—Continued

Authority

The basic authority for the California National Guard rests in the United States Constitution in the sections relating to the militia, and in the Constitution of the State of California. The state expression in statutory form is the California Military and Veterans Code.

General Description

This force consists of army troop list units allotted to the state by the Department of the Army, as is required to meet the current contingency plans of the United States as developed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, with the concurrence of the Governor.

Units are allotted to California communities so as to insure a sound recruiting base and provide a dispersed, balanced militia force, trained and equipped to function effectively at existing strength in protection of life and property, in support of civil authority. The total Army National Guard authorized strength is approximately 22,500 officers and men comprising 184 units.

Training

California Army National Guard training policies and procedures are formulated from direction and guidance provided by Force Command (FORSCOM), Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), the National Guard Bureau, and Sixth U.S. Army. Detailed studies of subordinate elements are used as the basis for establishment of Army National Guard training level objectives and for the publication of implementing guidance.

Many hours are devoted to the training and testing of units and individual guardsmen in the methods of conducting riot and crowd-control operations. In addition, special courses of instruction are conducted for selected groups of guardsmen in counter-sniper operations, use of the riot baton, and employment of chemical agent dispersers.

Currently, this state receives approximately two million dollars in federal funds, annually, to support the Army National Guard schools program. The funds finance attendance of guardsmen at active army branch service schools, courses conducted by Sixth U.S. Army, and conducted by National Guard commands at various locations throughout the state.

With the Defense Department's policy of increased reliance on reserve forces to reinforce the active establishment, the California Army National Guard has accelerated training and is receiving significant quantities of newer equipment in a program designed to produce an even higher level of readiness. Army National Guard units are located in 112 communities from Oregon to the Mexican border; however, most of the units and strength of the Army National Guard are concentrated in or near large metropolitan areas of the state.

The California Army National Guard air defense units man and operate essential missile sites in the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas as an integral part of the air defense system of the continental United States. These units are approximately 80 percent manned by full-time federally paid technician employees who operate and maintain weapon systems on a 24-hour basis. Individual and team training is conducted onsite except for annual service practice held at Fort Bliss, Texas. Virtually all costs of air defense are borne by the federal government.

The state, through the California Military Academy, conducts its own officer candidate program, with assistance of federal support available for such programs. In addition, the California Military Academy coordinates the 184 hours training program for non-commissioned officers in the California Army National Guard.

Logistics

This program element provides for the supply and maintenance of personal property and equipment, housing and training areas, and transportation, subsistence, medical and other support services essential to the California Army National Guard.

Existing laws and regulations provide that the federal government shall furnish the arms, equipment and supplies required for the training and federal mobilization of the California Army National Guard as well as the funding support necessary to accomplish the training of units and individuals. As a condition of this federal support, the state is obligated to provide suitable and adequate housing for California Army National Guard units and their activities and suitable storage facilities for their use. The state must also provide the bulk of logistical support when the California Army National Guard is ordered to duty by the Governor.

Housing for the California Army National Guard is provided by acquisition or construction of armories adequate for the training, administration and storage requirements of units and headquarters and federally funded maintenance and supply activities.

State-owned installations consist of 116 armory and support facilities with over 3,000,000 square feet of building space generally located on from two- to five-acre sites totaling some 609 acres. A program involving anti-intrusion and improved security measures has been initiated to reduce if not eliminate the incidence of forced entry into National Guard armories.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued

I. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD—Continued

Logistics—Continued

Camp San Luis Obispo provides a state-controlled training site for the California Army National Guard and a logistical base for supply support. It provides training areas and training facilities for weekend training, and annual training of up to 2,000 Army and Air National Guard troops.

Camp Roberts and Fort Irwin are federal installations utilized for weekend and annual training of major organizations of the California Army National Guard, and are available only as a result of their lease to and operation by this state. Federal funds reimburse the state for all personnel and other costs of operating and maintaining those installations. Approximately 15,000 troops will conduct 1974 annual training at Camp Roberts, and approximately 9,000 troops will train at Fort Irwin during annual training 1974. 33.7 positions were abolished in 1974–75 at Fort Irwin and Camp Roberts to reflect reductions in anticipated federal funding.

Command Support

This program element provides the major management structure and encompasses those measures necessary for the command supervision of 184 units of the California Army National Guard.

At each echelon of command and management there is coordination of plans and operations on the principal program elements of training, logistics and personnel to achieve and promulgate the necessary directives to attain the objectives of the Army National Guard.

The plans and operations function is concerned with the anticipation of and preparation for likely contingencies prior to occurrence; then the determination of the forces to be committed; and finally the direct command and control of operations to insure accomplishment of the mission. In addition, preparations must be made for federal mobilization in event of actual or impending national emergency.

All units plan to support civil authorities during a civil defense emergency resulting from enemy nuclear attack. By agreement between the Governor and Commanding General, Sixth U.S. Army, selected units must also plan and prepare to conduct special security missions in the ground defense of federally designated key industrial and military installations within the state.

Personnel

This program element provides for military personnel activities of the California Army National Guard.

It provides guidance for the establishment of standards of administrative and military personnel practices for the headquarters and the field organizations; develops policies, establishes standards and devises procedures governing the preparation, maintenance and management of personnel records, files and reports (including officers performance reports); provides administrative and personnel services, prepares directives and orders for the department and field organizations; and develops personnel systems and administers the procurement, assignment, payment, promotion, retention, separation and retirement of military personnel and is responsible for military occupational testing.

Workload Information

In the field of deferred maintenance, the army installations for some years have been diverting moneys from maintenance to the pressing needs for the utilities. These needs arose from an increase level of readiness requiring more training, and the critical problem of recruiting; requiring that our armories remain open on nondrill weekends. This diversion, of course, resulted in less maintenance and a buildup of deferred maintenance. This year will be the beginning of a five-year program to complete the deferred maintenance.

The budget also provides for increasing replacement of equipment at a level above previous years. This is due to the fact that the Military Department has not replaced its equipment upon a schedule basis but when need arises. Over a period of time this results in a more economical method of handling equipment, however, it does create cycles and this year we have a situation of a small increase in replacement items.

Security continues to be a problem for the National Guard installations as usually they are not located near other state facilities. The State Police have broadened their services and this budget includes a provision for the expanded use of the State Police in the surveillance and protection of our armories.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued

II. AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Program Requirements	Actual 1972–73 Fiscal Year			Estimated 1973–74 Fiscal Year			Proposed 1974–75 Fiscal Year		
	Total	Support	Federal Funds	Total	Support	Federal Funds	Total	Support	Federal Funds
Continuing program	$23,960,938	$1,066,661	$22,894,277	$26,952,078	$1,266,742	$25,685,336	$28,544,056	$1,317,600	$27,226,456
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	45,721	45,721	
Totals, Air National Guard Program	$23,960,938	$1,066,661	$22,894,277	$26,952,078	$1,266,742	$25,685,336	$28,589,777	$1,363,321	$27,226,456
General Fund	*494,615*	*494,615*	–	*534,924*	*534,924*	–	*566,633*	*566,633*	
Federal funds	*23,466,323*	*572,046*	*22,894,277*	*26,417,154*	*731,818*	*25,685,336*	*28,023,144*	*796,688*	*27,226,456*
Program Elements:									
Training	5,230,779	10,884	5,219,895	5,885,504	29,247	5,856,257	6,237,731	30,099	6,207,632
Plans and operations	11,809,196	89,616	11,719,580	13,213,760	62,868	13,150,892	14,005,114	65,169	13,939,945
Logistics	2,779,352	32,039	2,747,313	3,108,625	26,385	3,082,240	3,294,423	27,248	3,267,175
Installations	3,480,078	778,554	2,701,524	4,035,297	1,004,427	3,030,870	4,297,497	1,084,775	3,212,722
Administration and services	573,738	67,773	505,965	626,734	61,657	565,077	663,383	64,401	598,982
Command support	87,795	87,795	–	82,158	82,158	–	91,629	91,629	
Personnel Man-Years:									
Continuing program	(1,028.2)	58.2	(970)	(1,038.9)	68.9	(970)	(1,038.9)	68.9	(970)
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	
Totals, Personnel Man-years	(1,028.2)	58.2	(970)	(1,038.9)	68.9	(970)	(1,040.9)	70.9	(970)

Need

Both the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California establishes the requirement for a militia force to insure security for the life and property of its citizens. Although it has a dual state-federal mission, the California Air National Guard still remains constitutionally a state-administered military force.

In today's environment the state must cope with the increasing challenges of civil disturbances, emergencies and natural disasters. To meet this need the state must be able to move its emergency resources from one point to another in the least possible time, without the necessity of maintaining large standby forces and supplies. The geographical configuration of California, some 1,000 miles long, requires an airlift capability, immediately available, which the California Air National Guard (CAL ANG) provides. No other state agency can provide this essential service to the citizens of California. It can airlift law enforcement agents, doctors, technicians, firefighters and Air National Guard aeromedical personnel from one end of the state to the other in a matter of a few hours. The Air Guard also provides essential mobile communications for all the above situations.

Objectives

The objectives of the California Air National Guard are to provide units which are organized, well trained, equipped, and capable of protecting life and property, preserving peace, law and public safety, in addition to being a first-line reserve of the Air Force.

Authority

The authority for the establishment of CAL ANG is established in the United States Constitution, the Constitution of the State of California, and the California Military and Veterans Code.

General Description

The California Air National Guard is an integra part of the state military forces and consists of th Air Force type units allocated to the state by th Department of the Air Force with the concurrenc of the Governor. There are 59 of these units assigne to four flying bases, and four nonflying installation located geographically throughout the state. The fe erally authorized personnel strength is approximatel 5,658 officers and airmen, however the current forc is limited to 90 percent or 5,092 assigned personne due to the current federal manpower ceiling. The stat air units are organized into a state headquarters, tw wing headquarters and six group headquarters, wit flying, maintenance, supply and communication squadrons.

The California Air Guard consists of three primar operational forces which are: air defense, tactica airlift and communications.

The Air Defense Forces consist of units assigne missions of defending the air space of the State o California and are a vital link in the balanced militi concept. These units are the 144th Fighter Inte ceptor Wing with its 163rd and 144th Fighter Inte ceptor Groups located at Fresno and Ontario Ai National Guard Bases. These units are equipped wit 44 all-weather, supersonic F-102 interceptor aircraf The Air Defense Forces maintain a 24-hour runwa alert at their bases; providing the people of Californi a significant military capability of defending the ai space of their state at a moment's notice. The base are strategically located in the Central Valley an Los Angeles areas and are available to aid civil au thorities in the traditional militia role of protectin life, property, preserving peace and order, as well a coping with civil distrubances and natural disaster

The Airlift Forces are organized into units com patible to the USAF Tactical Air Command. Th tactical airlift force consists of the 146th Tactical Air

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued

II. AIR NATIONAL GUARD—Continued

lift Wing, 146th and 195th Tactical Airlift Groups, and two Tactical Airlift Squadrons. These units are equipped with 12 four-engine turboprop C-130 aircraft all based at Van Nuys Air National Guard Base. They provide the state an immediate and effective fleet of large transport aircraft, available to airlift personnel and cargo into areas of civil disturbances or areas of natural disasters.

The 129th Special Operations Group, with its flying squadron, located at Hayward Air National Guard Base, provides the state with an additional airlift capability to augment the 146th Tactical Airlift Wing. Its primary objective is to maintain a tactical unit, equipped with both medium and light aircraft, which are available to support federal and state airlift missions. The group has nine C-119 twin engine transports, each of which are capable of carrying 62 troops, or 10,000 pounds of cargo. Also assigned are seven U-10D aircraft, a single-engine utility aircraft with a short airstrip capability, each of which can transport three passengers, or 900 pounds of cargo. Both aircraft also have an airdrop capability which is a unique and significant augmentation of the state's airlift forces. Men and equipment of the airlift forces are also available to function in the protection of life and property in the traditional militia concept.

The Communications Forces consist of the 162nd Mobile Communications Group, with squadrons located at North Highlands, Van Nuys, Hayward, Compton and Costa Mesa and Los Angeles Air National Guard Bases.

The communications force's objective is to maintain, in full operational readiness, a complement of approximately 1,380 officers and airmen trained to provide modern communications service. They are capable of accomplishing assigned federal and state missions, including providing and operating an effective statewide emergency communications system. The Group's communications equipment is entirely mobile with self-contained power and can provide emergency communications between disaster areas and the state's emergency operations centers.

Training

This element assures a continuing source of qualified personnel for the California Air National Guard and that the Air National Guard units are achieving the highest possible operational readiness standards. Training in the Air National Guard is conducted using a combination of resident USAF technical schools and individual on-the-job training at the bases. Upon completion of formal technical training, individual skills are advanced through closely supervised career development training, employing both correspondence courses and actual experience on the job. Each individual performs a minimum of 60 days a year training in a combination of scheduled weekend training assemblies and 15 days of annual training. Proficiency is insured through periodic individual and unit testing conducted by Air Force advisors, using USAF standards and criteria.

Plans and Operations

California Air National Guard operational plans for employment of forces must be well conceived and closely supervised during execution to insure maximum return for resources expended and to provide the capability to meet all requirements of state and federal contingencies. Contingency plans are developed and maintained for the employment of Air National Guard forces in support of state government during periods of state emergencies. Plans for the mobilization of state air forces into federal service in accordance with national war plans are developed and currently maintained. Air Guard plans for support of civil authority reflect airlift, communications, and other specialized support. The operations portion of the task includes the control, management and direction of air resources committed to operational missions and the employment of supporting forces in implementing daily, weekly and monthly flying schedules of Air Guard units. Operations tasks include the actual flying of missions and providing staff leadership to integrate efforts to achieve a maximum operational and support capability for all weapons and support systems.

Logistics

The logistics element provides for consumable supplies, organizational equipment, commercial transportation, subsistence, equipment and support services necessary for training, deployment and commitment of the California Air National Guard. Major tasks in the consumable supplies area are the procurement, issue and accountability of the following: equipment replacement parts, housekeeping and administrative supplies, uniforms, fuels, meals, ammunition and mobilization stockpiles. One of the major tasks in the equipment maintenance function is the highly technical maintenance of over 87 million dollars worth of aircraft, plus some 1,200 wheeled vehicles. Another is the extremely complex maintenance of modern mobile radio, teletype and radio relay equipment. Equipment maintenance is provided at each Air Guard installation by state hired and federally paid air technicians, assisted by part-time air guardsmen. Approximately 75 percent of the air technicians are directly involved in maintenance of aircraft, vehicles and communications systems.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued

II. AIR NATIONAL GUARD—Continued

Installations

The State of California is responsible for the operation and maintenance of Air Guard facilities under a contract which results in reimbursements by the federal government for a major portion of the costs. The state and federal governments recognize that state appropriations for the support of installations activities cannot satisfy all requirements, therefore the federal government provides additional assistance in such fields as major and minor construction, and repairs and runway crash fire protection.

By arrangement with the federal government, Ai Guard construction activities for California are ac ministered by the Military Department. Under th arrangement, the state provides only architectura engineering and contracting services required for th annual federal construction program. To date, th federal government has invested over $19,000,000 i the development of the eight California Air Guar bases.

Administration and Services

This program element provides for the development and implementation of personnel policies and systems and the administration of personnel actions accomplished by the ANG, including the procurement, selection, appointment, enlistment, commissioning, assignment, classification, reporting, promotion, retention, evaluation, separation and discharge of ANG officers and airmen.

It provides for the establishment of criteria and procedures for the maintenance of personnel records and maintains command files of active, inactive and retired members of the ANG.

It provides administrative services including the development and publication of policies, standards and procedures governing the preparation, dissemination, maintenance and management of correspondence, records, files and reports; the libraries, the processing of security clearances, and the safeguarding of classified information.

Workload Information

Two communication squadrons have been co-locate at Van Nuys Air Base in an area designed for on squadron. There is inadequate administrative an storage space and insufficient space for placing mobil communication equipment necessary for the trainin of two units. Relocation of one unit to a former Arm NIKE site obtained by no cost license to the state wi provide adequate administrative, storage, and trai ing areas and in addition will provide a better r cruiting base. This will require 2 positions and ope ating costs with the federal government paying 7 percent of the cost.

Unexpected and unprogrammed increases in util ties, communications, and refuse disposal caused shift from maintenance moneys which resulted in deferral of maintenance. A five-year program h been developed to complete the deferred maintenanc

Command Support

This element encompasses all tasks required of command, supervision and control to insure objectives of the California Air National Guard are achieved. Primary tasks include development of long-range plans and programs which project future state militar requirements, determine current requirements an analyze current operational capabilities of 59 Califo nia Air Guard organizations.

III. OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

Program Requirements	Actual 1972–73 Fiscal Year			Estimated 1973–74 Fiscal Year			Proposed 1974–75 Fiscal Year		
	Total	Support	Federal Funds	Total	Support	Federal Funds	Total	Support	Federal Fund
Continuing program	$2,274,285	$1,762,242	$512,043	$2,127,844	$1,714,028	$413,816	$1,715,442	$1,285,074	$430,36
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,650	41,650	
Totals, Office of the Commanding General	$2,274,285	$1,762,242	$512,043	$2,127,844	$1,714,028	$413,816	$1,757,092	$1,326,724	$430,36
General Fund	*1,145,119*	*1,145,119*	–	*1,137,884*	*1,137,884*	–	*1,222,814*	*1,222,814*	
Federal funds	*1,058,863*	*546,820*	*512,043*	*966,464*	*552,648*	*413,816*	*509,799*	*79,431*	*430,36*
Reimbursements	*70,303*	*70,303*	–	*23,496*	*23,496*	–	*24,479*	*24,479*	
Program Elements:									
Command management	1,400,412	1,034,302	366,110	1,388,421	1,092,229	296,192	1,485,488	1,177,449	308,03
Emergency plans and operations	873,873	727,940	145,933	739,423	621,799	117,624	271,604	149,275	122,32
Personnel Man-Years:									
Continuing program	(134.4)	102.4	(32)	(126.6)	94.6	(32)	(106.4)	74.4	(3
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTALS, PERSONNEL MAN-YEARS	(134.4)	102.4	(32)	(126.6)	94.6	(32)	(106.4)	74.4	(3

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued

III. OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL—Continued

Need

The commanding general, state military forces, requires a full-time headquarters staff, organized and functioning in accordance with military concepts, to properly discharge his state and federal responsibilities for organizing, recruiting, equipping, training, administering, and supervising an effective California National Guard capable of responding to state and federal missions.

Objectives

Provide effective military command, executive direction and staff support and services for all departmental programs and activities.

Direct and administer programs for recruitment and retention of qualified personnel that will maintain assigned strengths of units allocated the state.

Effectively command and logistically support National Guard units activated to perform emergency missions.

Program, disburse, and control funds necessary for the support of departmental activities so as to insure the most effective expenditure of state and federal funds.

General Description

The office of the commanding general is composed of state active duty personnel and of state and federal civil service personnel, organized to conduct the management and administrative responsibilities of the Director of the Military Department.

Command Management

This program is responsible for policy determination, management of personnel and other resources, and departmental administrative services. Specific functions includes providing the following services: recruiting and administration of approximately 3,300 full-time employees and 27,500 part-time guardsmen; maintaining the office of record for all militia matters pertaining to the state; mail and reproduction; procurements; public information; inspector general; automatic data-processing services; state property acquisition and issue; and fiscal budgeting, accounting and administration.

Emergency Plans and Operations

This element is the department staff section which collects data and prepares plans, procedures and orders for the employment of California National Guard personnel and resources to assist of state and local authority in event of need for natural or man-caused emergencies. Planning is also continuous for the partial or total mobilization of the Guard into federal service to execute predetermined emergency missions and support civil defense agencies in the event of nuclear attack. Responsibility for the program is contained in Article 2, Military and Veterans Code, State of California and Department of Defense Directive 3025.10: Military Support of Civil Defense.

Records of military resources available to the state and capabilities of military forces are maintained; procedures for rapid mobilization and employment of resources are continuously reviewed and refined. Coordination and liaison with other state, local and federal, emergency service resource and operational agencies throughout planning and operations phases to insure maximum efficiency at minimum cost and least disruption of normal government.

Operations are normally conducted from the emergency operations center of the Military Department in Sacramento. Records of the strength of units, levels of supply and amounts of emergency type equipment and munitions on hand in various locations throughout the state are maintained. The center is connected to all subordinate headquarters by radio net and, as secondary communication means, teletype.

This element also conducts a school in civil disturbance operations for members of law enforcement, government officials, school administrators, fire service, public utilities and the military at Camp San Luis Obispo. This school in 1973–74 is financed entirely from federal funds. 20.2 man-years have been eliminated for 1974–75 to reflect termination of this grant.

Workload Information

The disastrous fire at the Department of Motor Vehicles in December of 1972, required an expenditure from the Emergency Fund of $382,445 for remodeling, relocating and replacement of equipment.

Recruiting is a problem which has intensified with the loss of the draft stimulus. More localized efforts are required and this budget provides an additional $6,680 for this purpose. Increased training levels coupled with changes in awards due to the upward movement of salaries has increased workkmen's compensation claims. The headquarters which is in a leased building, in a suburban area, is being provided with additional intrusion and security devices.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued

IV. MILITARY RETIREMENT

Program Requirements	Actual 1972–73 Fiscal Year Total	Support	Federal Funds	Estimated 1973–74 Fiscal Year Total	Support	Federal Funds	Proposed 1974–75 Fiscal Year Total	Support	Federal Funds
Continuing program	$401,409	$401,409	–	$475,008	$475,008	–	$531,723	$531,723	–
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	74,798	74,798	–
Totals, Military Retirement	$401,409	$401,409	–	$475,008	$475,008	–	$606,521	$606,521	–

Need

A military force must have personnel who can meet military requirements. Age affects the ability to meet these requirements. The older military personnel need to be replaced by younger military personnel.

Objectives

To conduct a program for military personnel of the State of California which will provide for the orderly and systematic retirement of military personnel.

Authority

Sections 228 and 256, California Military and Veterans Code.

Description

To maintain a vital, effective militia force, a military retirement system is provided. This permits personnel who become superannuated or otherwise unable to meet military requirements to be replaced without hardship or prejudice by more able personnel. Military retirement applies only to personnel ordered to state active duty prior to 1 October 1961. Personnel ordered to active duty after that date are members of the Public Employees' Retirement System. Military retirement provides the same retirement that an individual would receive if he were on active duty with the armed forces of the United States. In general terms, after 20 years of active service, at least 10 of which have been on state active duty in the Office of the Commanding General, State Military Forces, or California National Guard field organizations, persons on state active duty are eligible for retirement.

Workload Information

Six additional retirees account for the bulk of the 1974–75 increase in the budget.

V. CALIFORNIA CADET CORPS

Program Requirements	Actual 1972–73 Fiscal Year Total	Support	Federal Funds	Estimated 1973–74 Fiscal Year Total	Support	Federal Funds	Proposed 1974–75 Fiscal Year Total	Support	Federal Funds
Totals, California Cadet Corps	$102,610	$102,610	–	$114,192	$114,192	–	$121,430	$121,430	–
Totals, Personnel Man-Years	3.7	3.7	–	3.7	3.7	–	3.7	3.7	–

Need

The California Cadet Corps program fulfills a need for our youth by providing a unique educational program specifically designed to develop qualities of leadership, patriotism, and citizenship useful in both civilian and military life. The program's military-type organization, course of study, discipline and competitive system of promotions and awards has proven successful for over 62 years in developing cadets who are good citizens, who know how to lead, and who acquire a positive attitude concerning their military obligations to the state and nation. The program has been extremely successful in providing an effective leadership and citizenship program for schools with large minority enrollments. The corps continues to be directly responsible for encouraging and holding the interest of many students who might otherwise become delinquents or leave prior to graduation.

Objectives

To provide the necessary leadership, supervision and coordination required to insure the conduct of a quality statewide program in the most efficient and economical manner possible. To provide essential supplies, training aids, uniforms, ammunition, rifles, awards and other specialized items required by participating schools.

Authority

Sections 500-530, California Military and Veterans Code.

General Description

The program is administered and supported jointly by the schools enrolled and the California Military Department. Schools provide approximately two-thirds of the total program costs, with the Military Department providing the statewide leadership, administration and logistical support. The Department of Education cooperates with the Military Department in the development and maintenance of a quality program of instruction in 70 schools.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	479.7	547	547	$4,866,633	$6,140,115	$6,248,267
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–35.7	–56.1	–	–323,121	–615,669
Proposed new positions	–	1	4	–	10,980	32,106
Totals, Salaries and Wages	479.7	512.3	494.9	$4,866,633	$5,827,974	$5,664,704
Estimated salary savings	–	*–12.5*	*–12.3*	–	*–142,176*	*–141,657*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	479.7	499.8	482.6	$4,866,633	$5,685,798	$5,523,047
Staff benefits	–	–	–	591,041	853,038	887,749
Totals, Personal Services	–	–	–	$5,457,674	$6,538,836	$6,410,795
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$183,377	$118,470	$88,133
Printing				3,000	100	–
Communications				189,824	201,068	204,722
Travel—in-state				137,074	127,758	66,060
Travel—out-of-state				14,281	19,429	19,833
Consultant and professional services				9,371	9,782	–
Data processing				12,197	17,200	12,688
Facilities operation				1,647,933	2,824,732	2,019,344
Deferred maintenance				–	82,000	127,589
Vehicle operation				38,450	37,148	35,017
Emergency operations				198,949	–	–
Equipment				213,111	40,793	81,535
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$2,647,567	$3,478,480	$2,654,921
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				$89,170	$65,400	$90,000
Totals, Expenditures				$8,194,411	$10,082,716	$9,155,716
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–18,500*	*–23,496*	*–24,479*
Other				*–99,435*	*–50,100*	*–50,100*
Net Expenditures				$8,076,476	$10,009,120	$9,081,137
General Fund				*4,926,562*	*5,672,965*	*5,721,833*
Federal funds				*3,149,914*	*4,336,155*	*3,359,304*
MILITARY RETIREMENT						
Retired pay				$395,998	$469,320	$599,426
Staff benefits				5,411	5,688	7,095
Totals, Military Retirement *(General Fund)*				$401,409	$475,008	$606,521
CALIFORNIA CADET CORPS						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Net salaries and wages	3.7	3.7	3.7	$48,313	$55,912	$59,390
Staff benefits	–	–	–	4,157	7,372	7,740
Totals, Personal Services	3.7	3.7	3.7	$52,470	$63,284	$67,130
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$40,258	$41,921	$45,007
Communications				896	917	1,071
Travel—in-state				6,237	4,686	4,752
Travel—out-of-state				1,879	2,344	2,344
Vehicle operations				870	1,040	1,126
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$50,140	$50,908	$54,300
Totals, California Cadet Corps *(General Fund)*				$102,610	$114,192	$121,430

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued

SUMMARY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Net Expenditures:			
Support *(General Fund)*	$4,926,562	$5,672,965	$5,721,833
Support *(Federal funds)*	3,149,914	4,336,155	3,359,304
Military retirement *(General Fund)*	401,409	475,008	606,521
Cadet Corps *(General Fund)*	102,610	114,192	121,430
Totals	$8,580,495	$10,598,320	$9,809,088
General Fund	*5,430,581*	*6,262,165*	*6,449,784*
Federal funds	*3,149,914*	*4,336,155*	*3,359,304*
Federal funds not reported elsewhere:			
Army and air national guard	*79,161,675*	*75,031,585*	*78,546,554*
TOTALS, PROGRAM	$87,742,170	$85,629,905	$88,355,642

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (support)	$4,364,564	$5,258,640	$5,721,833
Budget Act appropriation (military retirement)	448,506	503,181	606,521
Budget Act appropriation (Calif. Cadet Corps)	100,653	110,762	121,430
Allocation for salary increase	306,086	418,945	–
Allocation for health benefits	4,950	–	–
Allocation from Emergency Fund	420,281	–	–
Totals Available	$5,645,040	$6,291,528	$6,449,784
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–214,459	–29,363	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$5,430,581	$6,262,165	$6,449,784

Federal Funds

From United States Government for maintenance and operation of facilities	$3,149,914	$4,336,155	$3,359,304
TOTALS	$8,580,495	$10,598,320	$9,809,088
Expenditures of federal funds not reported elsewhere	79,161,675	75,031,585	78,546,554
TOTALS, PROGRAM	$87,742,170	$85,629,905	$88,355,642

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Rentals of state property	$67,089	$65,000	$65,000
Miscellaneous	3,458	3,500	3,500
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$70,547	$68,500	$68,500

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY							
MAJOR PROJECTS							
For Capital Outlay, Military Department, for project planning, working drawings and supervision of construction financed from federal funds	–	$86,020	–	$118,350	$156,000	$194,100	$207,000
Other Federal Construction Funds	($1,604,623)	(2,864,500)	(**$6,552,000**)	(6,168,000)	(6,632,000)	(7,870,000)	(8,828,000)
Armory building—Palmdale/Lancaster							
General Fund	–	–	–	160,000			
Federal funds	–	–	–	325,000			
Armory building—Santa Fe Springs							
General Fund	–	–	–	348,000			
Federal funds	–	–	–	809,000			
Armory building—San Francisco							
General Fund	–	–	–	259,000			
Federal funds	–	–	–	529,000			
Armory building—San Leandro							
General Fund	–	–	–	363,000			
Federal funds	–	–	–	742,000			
Armory building—Hayward							
General Fund	–	–	–	–	231,000		
Federal funds	–	–	–	–	471,000		
Armory addition—Long Beach							
General Fund	–	–	–	–	118,000		
Federal funds	–	–	–	–	241,000		
Armory addition—Compton							
General Fund	–	–	–	–	109,000		
Federal funds	–	–	–	–	221,000		
Armory addition—Gardena							
General Fund	–	–	–	–	96,000		
Federal funds	–	–	–	–	195,000		
Armory building—Camp Roberts							
General Fund	–	–	–	–	–	90,000	
Federal funds	–	–	–	–	–	267,000	
Armory building—Fresno							
General Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	124,000
Federal funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	371,000
Armory building—San Luis Obispo							
General Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	139,000
Federal funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	283,000
Armory storage area—San Jose							
General Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,000
Federal funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	64,000
Armory building—Long Beach							
General Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	311,000
Federal funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	636,000
Totals, Major Projects	–	$86,020	–	$3,653,350	$1,838,000	$551,100	$2,156,000
General Fund	–	*86,020*	–	*1,248,350*	*710,000*	*284,100*	*802,000*
Federal funds	–	–	–	*2,405,000*	*1,128,000*	*267,000*	*1,354,000*
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$86,020	–	$3,653,350	$1,838,000	$551,100	$2,156,000
General Fund	–	*86,020*	–	*1,248,350*	*710,000*	*284,100*	*802,000*
Federal funds	–	–	–	*2,405,000*	*1,128,000*	*267,000*	*1,354,000*
Expenditures of Federal Funds Not Reported Elsewhere:							
Federal funds (nonmatching)	(1,604,623)	(2,864,500)	(6,552,000)	(6,168,000)	(6,632,000)	(7,870,000)	(8,828,000)
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$8,198,450

The last four years of the five-year building program are the agency's estimate of need and do not represent a program approved by the administration.

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act of 1973, Ch. 129, Item 332	–	$86,020	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$86,020	–

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	479.7	547	547	$4,866,633	$6,140,115	$6,248,267
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
Camp Roberts:				SALARY RANGE		
First lieutenant, asst engr	–	–1	–1	876–1,127	–13,520	–13,520
Temporary help, nonmilitary	–	–3.7	–3.7	–	–22,178	–22,178
Fort Irwin:						
Adm and community affairs major, director	–	–1	–1	1,068–1,670	–20,047	–20,047
Business service off	–	–1	–1	937–1,138	–11,244	–11,796
Supply and Operations Branch:						
Janitor	–	–1	–1	484–589	–5,958	–6,264
Fire Department:						
Supvng fireman/guard	–	–1	–1	791–959	–9,472	–9,960
Fireman/guard	–	–10	–10	717–870	–88,200	–92,640
Utilities Section:						
Chief engr	–	–1	–1	1,007–1,166	–12,084	–12,696
Buildings and Grounds Section:						
Electrician I	–	–1	–1	915–1,007	–10,980	–11,508
Stationary engr I	–	–1	–1	870–959	–10,440	–10,980
Carpenter I	–	–1	–1	870–959	–10,440	–10,980
Painter I	–	–1	–1	870–959	–10,440	–10,980
Sr communications techn	–	–1	–1	959–1,111	–11,508	–12,084
Plans Training and Security Branch:						
First lieutenant—operations	–	–1	–1	876–1,127	–13,520	–13,520
Temporary help, nonmilitary	–	–4	–4	–	–17,582	–17,582
Temporary help, military	–	–6	–6	–	–50,595	–50,595
Air Division:						
Colonel—adm off	–	–1	–1	–	–26,873	–26,873
Reimbursed by federal government	–	1	1	–	21,960	21,960
California Specialized Training Institute:						
Colonel, commandant	–	–	–1	1,500–2,370	–	–28,424
Major, adm off	–	–	–1	1,068–1,671	–	–20,047
Lieutenant colonel, instructor	–	–	–2	1,242–1,970	–	–41,797
Major, instructor	–	–	–4	1,068–1,671	–	–75,667
Sergeant E-9, asst instructor	–	–	–1	1,130–1,379	–	–14,751
Sergeant E-8 trng aid specialist	–	–	–1	978–1,248	–	–13,776
Sergeant E-7, trng aid specialist	–	–	–1	748–1,137	–	–12,454
Sr steno	–	–	–1	605–734	–	–8,196
Steno II	–	–	–1	522–635	–	–7,158
Clk-typist II	–	–	–4	484–589	–	–26,120
Duplicating mach opr II	–	–	–1	535–651	–	–7,218
Janitor	–	–	–1	484–589	–	–6,609
Building maint man	–	–	–1	721–801	–	–9,720
Temporary help, nonmilitary	–	–	–0.4	–	–	–3,000
Estimated salary increase	–	–	–	–	–	–8,489
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–35.7	–56.1	–	–$323,121	–$615,669
Proposed New Positions:						
Camp Roberts:						
Supervising fireman guard	–	1	1	$893–1,084	$10,980	$10,980
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	484–589	–	5,694
Air National Guard:						
Armory custodian II	–	–	1	589–717	–	7,992
Armory custodian I	–	–	1	535–651	–	7,440
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	1	4	–	$10,980	$32,106
Totals, Adjustments	–	–34.7	52.1	–	–$312,141	–$583,563
Totals, Salaries and Wages	479.7	512.3	494.9	$4,866,633	$5,827,974	$5,664,704

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Program Objectives

The objectives of the Public Utilities Commission are:

To provide the public with the lowest reasonable rates for services provided by utilities, transportation and warehouse companies.

To make certain that utilities and transportation companies render adequate service and have sufficient facilities to meet the needs of the public.

To insure that the public has stable, efficient utilities and transportation services by controlling and limiting entry into the field to those applicants with financial responsibility and demonstrated capability to render adequate service.

To promote public safety and accident reduction by establishing and enforcing safety regulations for utility and transportation companies, as well as for railroad highway grade crossings.

To determine the just compensation for the acquisition of utility or transportation company property by political subdivision.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Regulation of utilities	$5,040,028	$6,287,344	$6,673,960
II. Regulation of transportation	8,544,953	9,409,385	9,583,258
III. Administration—distributed to other programs	(1,999,342)	(2,124,841)	(2,169,738)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$13,584,981	$15,696,729	$16,257,218
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–24,263*	*–111,000*	*–20,000*
Other	*–215,011*	*–416,763*	*–430,601*
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$13,345,707	$15,168,966	$15,806,617
General Fund	*7,089,398*	*8,244,572*	*8,768,172*
Transportation Rate Fund	*6,256,309*	*6,924,394*	*7,038,445*
Personnel man-years	765.4	806.2	827.4

I. REGULATION OF UTILITIES

Need

Utilities in California have been granted exceptional powers and privileges by the state, including exclusive service areas, which precludes customers from obtaining service from others. State regulation is necessary to protect the public interest and ensure fair and impartial rates as well as adequate service facilities rendered by stable, financially responsible companies. Regulatory controls have also been established to promote the safety of employees, customers, and the public at large.

Objectives

To provide the public with adequate and safe utility services at the lowest reasonable rates.

Authority

California Constitution, Articles XI and XII. Public Utilities Code, Division I, Regulation of Public Utilities.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	243.1	269.2	267.1	$5,040,028	$6,017,500	$6,369,438
Workload adjustments	–	12.3	34.5	–	269,844	304,522
Totals, Regulation of Utilities	–	–	–	$5,040,028	$6,287,344	$6,673,960
General Fund				*4,892,647*	*5,893,581*	*6,673,960*
Reimbursements				*147,381*	*393,763*	*407,401*
Program Elements:						
Regulation of rates	170.7	196.4	217.8	3,620,806	4,522,308	4,885,878
Service and facilities	42.9	49.3	49.7	826,566	1,031,121	1,044,584
Certification	21.1	24.4	24.5	423,362	528,140	535,036
Safety	8.5	11.4	9.6	169,294	205,775	208,462

Regulation of Rates

The commission's responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of reasonable rates for utility service is accomplished by making intensive studies of costs of service, cost of plant, earnings, and financial analysis which are entered into evidence at public hearings. Similar studies are made to form the basis for negotiated rate settlements and reductions. The commission's attorney represents the people of the State of California and the commission in all proceedings involving any question under the Public Utilities Act and any order or act of the commission. The commission participates in rate and certification proceedings before federal regulatory commissions and in the courts.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION—Continued

I. REGULATION OF UTILITIES—Continued

Regulation of Rates—Continued

Workload Information

During 1972–73, frequent applications for rate increases have put great pressure on the ability of the Finance and Accounts Division and the Utilities Division to cope with the need to prepare adequate participation in these rate cases. Whereas in 1970–71, 20 applications were received, during 1972–73, 1973–74 and 1974–75, it is anticipated that these figures will be 47, 43 and 44, respectively. These cases cannot be deferred without great repercussions to both the industry and to the consuming public and must be decided with or without staff participation. The addition of eight man-years, principally auditors and engineers, is expected to significantly strengthen the commission's ability to deal with this increased workload.

Great demand for staff in rate increase cases has caused diminished activity in the area of compliance audits. These audits are vital to the maintenance of current and accurate financial records of utilities and indispensable aids in the adjudication of rate increase applications. Three (3) financial examiners are proposed for this function. This will reduce the number of applications decided without an audit from 13 in 1973–74 to four in 1974–75.

Cost-of-service and cost-of-plant are fundamental standards of measurement, in gauging the validity of rate increase requests. Recent developments have accentuated the growing scarcity and competition for fuel, both oil and gas, resulting in more difficult and complex procedures in ratemaking. For the electric utility industry, a new fuel adjustment advice letter rate increase procedure, to offset the cost of fuel, has been instituted by the commission. For the gas industry a new tracking rate increase offset procedure has been authorized by the commission, to allow gas utilities to incur costs for the exploration and development of new sources of gas supply, both domestic and foreign. These developments have caused considerable concern in the commission, in the utility industry and the public as to the availability of supply and the continuing reasonableness of cost of these vital necessities. To stay abreast of these developments, and to cope with the continuing workload, the 1974–75 budget proposes the addition of five engineers and two clerical man-years.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Utility charges (billions)	$6.2	$6.6	$7.4
Utility plant (billions)	$21.7	$22.2	$23.5
Rate decisions	67	75	85
Resolutions	481	524	555
Advice letters	980	1,200	1,300
Inquires and complaints	25,620	28,750	31,000
Input			
Expenditures	$3,620,806	$4,522,308	$4,885,878
Personnel man-years	170.7	196.4	217.8

In 1971, the Federal Economic Stabilization Program was put into effect. During the fiscal year 1971–72, price increases by public utilities were frozen for two periods resulting in a reduction in rate decisions, resolutions and advice letter filings.

These statistics demonstrate a continued growth in those indicators used by the commission to measure its workload. For current 1973–74 and forthcoming 1974–75 fiscal years, indications are that workload will continue to increase. For example, by 1974–75, utility charges are estimated to increase to $7.4 billion, an increase of 20 percent over 72–73 levels.

The commission is also charged with the responsibility of preparing financial exhibits and testimony in all major utility rate proceedings, with the greatest economic impact on consumers. During 72–73, some 17 rate proceedings required evidence to be prepared and presented. It is anticipated that this frequency will again be experienced in 1973–74. In 1974–75, it is anticipated 22 reports will be prepared and presented.

Recent developments in the energy field have generated an unprecedented number of applications for rate increases. Inflation, increased interest rates, widespread refunding of postwar debt obligations and environmental considerations (underground utilities, antipollution plant installations, low sulfur fuel) have greatly influenced these applications and all indications are that the trend will continue indefinitely.

At April 1, 1973, 45 major rate increases, in the amount of $601,500,000, were pending. It is expected that a continued high level of new rate increase applications will be received during 1974–75.

Service and Facilities

Utility services are regulated through commission orders issued as a result of investigations, studies, and public hearings related to the adequacy of service and facilities. A large part of new facilities are financed through the issuance of stocks or bonds which require commission authorization prior to issuance.

The number of service connections is a reasonable measure of the output of this element. With a continual growth in the general population and the number of customers in the state the number of service connections and the related activities of maintaining adequate service and facilities will also continue to expand.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Service connections (million)	27.53	28.02	28.35
Informal complaints	1,780	1,850	1,925
Public inquiries	6,670	6,850	6,970
Input			
Expenditures	$826,566	$1,031,121	$1,044,584
Personnel man-years	42.9	49.3	49.7

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION—Continued

I. REGULATION OF UTILITIES—Continued

Certification

Before utilities can exercise any rights or privilege of franchise, they must obtain certification that public convenience and necessity requires their exercise of these rights.

New or existing entities file applications for certification of public convenience and necessity to construct or extend facilities to areas not theretofore serviced. The processing of the applications involves studies and investigations covering financing programs, operations, and reasonableness of initial rates.

Output

The number of decisions issued gives a reasonable measure of output and shows how utility service is being controlled for the benefit of the consuming public in California.

The enactment of the Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (Chapter 1154) charged the commission with the responsibility of reviewing applications for construction and the evaluation of environmental impact reports by utilities within California. The commission has added Rule 17.1 to its Rules of Practice and Procedure requiring the staff to assume this added responsibility. Accordingly, 17 positions were authorized under Section 28 of the 1972 Budget Act to implement the Act. The positions, consisting of two examiners, two PUC counsel II, six engineers, one hearing reporter and six clerical support are estimated to cost $276,763 in 1973–74 and $290,601 in 1974–75. Under the provisions of the Act, these amounts are designed to be recovered from fees levied against the applicant utilities, resulting in no increased charge to the General Fund. The proposal is now made that the Legislature consider and confirm this new program.

At September 30, 1973, 15 reports were being evaluated, with the total at June 30, 1974 estimated to be 17. For 1974–75 it is anticipated that 17 applications will be processed.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Output			
Decisions issued	114	120	130
Input			
Expenditures	$423,362	$528,140	$535,036
Personnel man-years	21.1	24.4	24.5

Safety

The safety element of the commission's regulation of utilities program is divided into two components: gas safety and electric safety.

In its endeavor to meet the objectives of this element the commission establishes minimum standards for the construction, operation and maintenance of utility plant to promote the health and safety of employees and the public.

Accident reports and other utility reports are made to ensure that these standards are maintained. This is accomplished through field investigation and tests of utility plant and examination of methods of construction, operating procedures, and maintenance; and public hearings where appropriate.

Output

Because the establishment and enforcement of safety regulations for utility plant and facilities are related directly to the size of the utility plant, there is a direct relationship between the size of the utility plant as measured in dollars and the utility safety activities of this agency.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Plant worth (billions) gas	$2.62	$2.85	$2.95
Plant worth (billions) electric	$9.05	$9.80	$10.40
Miles of gas main	68,350	70,100	72,000
Miles of overhead line	316,715	320,000	326,000
Miles of underground line	72,465	74,200	75,800
Input			
Expenditures:			
Gas safety	$96,959	$112,720	$120,472
Electric safety	72,335	93,055	87,990
Totals	$169,294	$205,775	$208,462
Personnel man-years:			
Gas safety	4.5	5.7	5.3
Electric safety	3.9	5.7	4.3
Totals	8.4	11.4	9.6

II. REGULATION OF TRANSPORTATION

Need

State regulation has been necessary to provide the general public with a stable, efficient, and dependable transportation and warehouse system, at a reasonable rate. This regulation insures freedom from ruinous rate wars, financially irresponsible operators, curtailment of service and inadequate routing and scheduling. In addition, this regulatory program provides that safety standards are met in railroad and other transportation and warehousing operations, as well as at railroad-highway grade crossings.

Objectives

To provide the public with adequate and safe transportation and warehousing systems at the lowest reasonable rate.

Authority

California Constitution, Articles IV and XIII, Public Utilities Code; Division 2, Regulation of Related Businesses by the Public Utilities Commission.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION—Continued

II. REGULATION OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	409.3	411.7	405.6	$8,544,953	$9,409,385	$9,473,786
Workload adjustments	–	–	7.2	–	–	109,472
Totals, Regulation of Transportation	409.3	411.7	412.8	$8,544,953	$9,409,385	$9,583,258
General Fund				*2,196,751*	*2,350,991*	*2,501,613*
Transportation Rate Fund				*6,256,309*	*6,924,394*	*7,038,445*
Reimbursements				*91,893*	*134,000*	*43,200*
Program Elements:						
Regulation of rates	283.7	273.9	273.3	5,596,761	6,158,833	6,151,851
Service and facilities	12.9	16.4	16.1	341,798	376,370	408,271
Licensing	87.9	89.6	95.6	1,939,704	2,135,935	2,328,761
Safety	24.8	31.8	27.8	666,690	738,247	694,375

Regulation of Rates

Reasonable charges to the public for transportation and warehouse services are accomplished through the establishment and maintenance of minimum rate tariffs for for-hire carriers of freight and by requiring common carriers and warehousemen to file their schedule of rates and charges with the commission. The commission holds public hearings at which studies of costs, revenues and expenses are received in evidence to assist the commission in determining the reasonableness of the rates the public is required to pay.

The commission's attorney represents the people of the State of California and the commission in all proceedings involving any question under the Public Utilities Act and any order or act of the commission. The commission participates in rate cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and rate violation and other enforcement cases in the courts.

The Compliance and Enforcement Branch maintains files for formal action against carriers who contravene the commission's regulations. Two senior transportation representatives now review enforcement files prepared for formal action for undercharge citation and citation forfeiture. They also assist staff counsel. As indicated in the following tabulation, the workload in this area is increasing:

Activity	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Formal files submitted	35	36	43	48	53
Orders for investigation	14	19	24	26	29
Undercharge citations	15	35	55	66	79
Citation forfeitures	52	51	255	281	295

Audits will be performed in connection with certi cate applications and recommendations will be ma on reasonable rates of return. It is estimated th seven application audits and five certificate applic tion audits will be made in the 1974–75 fiscal year.

Workload Information

To assist and reduce time spent by profession staff in program scheduling and computer operatio the services of a Data Processing Technician ha been added.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Gross freight revenue (billions)	$2.25	$2.40	$2.
Formal proceedings filed	410	440	4
Special tariff docket filings (property)	430	445	4
Special tariff docket filings (passenger)	25	30	
Tariffs analyzed, pages (property)	23,850	25,000	26,0
Tariffs analyzed, pages (passenger)	6,480	6,700	6,8
Enforcement investigation assignments	7,512	7,650	7,7
Input			
Expenditures	$5,596,761	$6,158,833	$6,151,8
Personnel man-years	283.7	273.9	173

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION—Continued

II. REGULATION OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Service and Facilities

Special studies are made in connection with proposed changes in the level of service of all classes of transportation companies. These studies test the economic justification or reasonableness of the proposed service change. This includes investigations, reports and testimony at Public Utilities Commission hearings on adequacy of bus service; and review and hearings on proposals of railroads to discontinue passenger trains before the Public Utilities Commission and Interstate Commerce Commission.

The control and supervision of financing practices of carriers is essential because of the effect of such practices on capital costs and the availability of capital funds, both important elements in providing adequate service at reasonable costs to the customer. Commission authorization is required for security issuance and such related matters as transfers of utility properties, mergers, and consolidations for the purpose of assuring sound, well-balanced financing and capital structures.

Output

Workload is related to the number of transportation carriers regulated by the Commission.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of passenger carriers regulated	560	568	574
Formal proceedings filed	34	37	40
Informal proceedings filed (passenger)	461	515	570
Informal complaints filed (property)	–	–	–
Requests to alter railroad siding, spur or depot facilities	83	75	68
Time table analyzed	1,585	1,630	1,675
Input			
Expenditures	$341,798	$376,370	$408,271
Personnel man-years	12.9	16.4	16.1

Licensing

Carriers must obtain a certificate or permit for authority to operate as a for-hire carrier or warehouseman in California. Before obtaining authority to operate, they must establish ability and reasonable financial responsibility. All for-hire carriers must deposit public liability and property damage insurance with the commission. Interstate motor carriers are required to register their interstate operating authority with the commission.

After issuance, carrier's certificates and permits are subject to suspension, reinstatement or revocation for failure to comply with statutes and commission orders. Activities related to carrier licensing are analyses of applications for financial responsibility, insurance coverage, and nature and scope of proposed operations; hearings relating to certificate applications; and enforcement of licensing requirements.

Applications to operate as public utility carriers are analyzed to determine compliance with the commission's procedural requirements, reviewing draft decisions by the examiners, preparing operating authorities in appendix form and monitoring the mandatory requirements contained in the decisions that issue from these proceedings. The Transportation Division has experienced a sharp and sudden increase in the number of applications being filed—from six applications per month to a current rate of 15 per month. Furthermore, preparation of operating authority has become more complex, because frequently, the several certificates held by an applicant are restated and existing certificates revoked upon grant of the desired authority. Currently, 70 formal applications are pending before the commission, requiring staff participation before a decision may result.

In 1970, the commission was charged, by statute, with the responsibility of registering interstate carriers in California.

Federal law which empowers states to regulate interstate carriers requires that the states act upon application for registration within 30 days. Failure to act permits the carrier to operate as if authority were granted. Although filing of adequate liability insurance protection is a requirement for registration, studies indicate that 1 applicant in 15 fails to file such evidence, despite instructions to do so.

Current registration lists some 1,400 interstate carriers which are regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, with an estimated 2,300 exempt from regulation by that agency.

The Interstate Highway Carriers' Registration Act is funded from the sale of stamps to regulated carriers, recently increased from $1 to $2. This increase will yield some $164,000 per annum to the General Fund covering an anticipated 16,000 carriers.

To enforce the act, the professional staff will conduct road checks, make related investigations to ensure compliance.

The Finance and Accounts Division is experiencing an increase in applications for financing during 1974–75. This increase stems from the need to refinance maturing post-World War II debt issues, to raise capital required to meet increasing demands for energy, water and telephone service, and funds to finance the added cost of facilities to comply with stringent environmental and ecological standards.

Changed and volatile market conditions and fluctuating interest rates have caused utilities to seek new and different methods of financing, which require more careful scrutiny and investigation by the com-

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION—Continued

II. REGULATION OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Licensing—Continued

mission staff. Due to the need for careful timing of security issues in meeting schedules for public offerings, avoidance of delays in processing financing applications is absolutely essential.

During 1972–73, two financial examiners assigned to this section analyzed applications requesting authorization to issue securities and wrote 98 decisions recommending to the commission that the request be granted, denied, dismissed or modified. During 1974–75, this figure is expected to reach 125.

Workload Information

In 1970, the Legislature charged the commission with the responsibility of regulating interstate carriers in California. To assure compliance of carriers with federal and state statutes governing registration, the commission plans to reinforce its compliance staff to the extent of 6.4 man-years, consisting of 4 field staff and 3 clerical support positions at headquarters. This program is funded from the sale of stamps, at an annual revenue of $164,000. The cost of this increased enforcement will be covered by revenues from the sale of stamps.

Output

Workload is directly related to the total number of certificates and permits issued, amended, suspended, reinstated or revoked.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of certificates and permits in force	27,215	28,300	28,60
Formal proceedings filed	273	287	29
Permit applications filed—property	25,420	25,600	25,78
Permit applications filed—charter party	455	460	47
Insurance filings—property	42,315	42,500	42,75
Insurance filings—passenger	3,111	3,250	3,30
Enforcement investigation assignments—property	1,752	1,810	1,82
Input			
Expenditures	$1,939,704	$2,135,935	$2,328,76
Personnel man-years	87.9	89.6	95.

Safety

The safety element in the regulation of transportation program is divided into two components: railroad safety and grade crossing safety.

The railroad safety component is concerned with promoting the adoption and enforcement by railroads and rapid transit systems of safe and efficient operations and maintenance practice and facilities. The compliance by such carriers with commission and special orders and state law principally for the promotion of efficiency and safety of operating and nonoperating employees and the public. The grade crossing safety component involves requiring installation of automatic protection devices or the construction of overpass or underpass structures to promote safety at railroad-highway grade crossings.

In the railroad safety component of the safety element, accidents are investigated and causes analyzed for corrective action by the railroads in an accident prevention program. Inspections and surveys involving safety, health and comfort of employees, passengers, customers, and the public are made. These cover railroad rolling stock, main track areas and industrial track areas, repairs, maintenance and operation, and building and bridge construction.

In the grade crossing safety component, the commission promotes or orders the installation of automatic protection devices, or underpasses, or overpasses at dangerous railroad-highway crossings. Inspections are made of crossings to determine accident potential and whether cities or counties and the railroads should be required to install automatic protection devices or whether existing protection, if any, should be improved. In addition, complaints from the public regarding unsafe conditions at grade crossings are adjusted through this activity. Investigations are conducted of accidents at railroad crossings and for the authorization of new crossings and spur tracks or alteration of existing crossings. Studies are made on the construction of grade separation structures. As vehicular traffic increases with the growth of California, there will be a greater need for improved grade crossing protection and for grade separations to replace grade crossings that have reached their limit of capacity to handle the vehicular traffic interspersed with delays caused by train movements.

The federally funded program to study grade crossing protection for two years ending June 30, 1974 will conclude at that time, and a report of findings issued. This will permit the elimination of four positions.

The Federal Department of Transportation has created programs concerning grade separation expansion. To administer this program in California, which will triple the number of improvements presently made, the commission will assign additional staff for closer liaison with the federal agency, to assure for California an equitable share of $42,000,000 in federal funds earmarked for this purpose, in the next three years.

Recent legislation will assure a growth to $15,000,000 from $5,000,000 of the state grade separation

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION—Continued

II. REGULATION OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Safety—Continued

program. Analysis must be made of some 10,000 railroad grade crossings in California to produce a list of crossings that are in need of signal improvement and grade separation.

It is expected that a priority of an estimated 300 crossings for signal improvement and a need for 200 grade separation crossings must be made annually.

Output—Railroad Safety	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Industrial activity (billions)	$31.3	$32.0	$32.5
Formal proceedings filed	7	10	12
Informal complaints processed	410	420	435
Accident reports analyzed	935	1,180	1,310
GO 26D and 118 items processed	3,287	3,350	3,500

Output—Grade Crossing Safety	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Vehicle registration (millions)	14.3	15.0	15.2
Formal applications filed	168	180	200
Informal complaints processed	93	98	110
Accident reports analyzed	2,873	3,100	3,300
Allocation requests filed	211	230	250
Input			
Expenditures:			
Railroad safety	$285,799	$258,169	$62,494
Grade crossing safety	380,891	480,078	631,881
Totals	$666,690	$738,247	$694,375
Personnel Man-Years:			
Railroad safety	18.5	10.7	7.3
Grade crossing safety	6.3	21.1	20.5
Totals	24.8	31.8	27.8

Just Compensation

The Public Utilities Code provides that, upon petition of a political subdivision, the commission shall determine the just compensation for the acquisition of a transportation company's property. The need would arise should a political subdivision desire to acquire a transportation company's property but be unable to negotiate compensation with them. Upon receipt of such a request, the program involves valuation, depreciation, appraisal, and financial studies of transportation company property; and placing such studies in evidence through testimony and exhibit at public hearings. After the hearing, the commission finds and fixes a single sum to be paid for the properties. If the commission finds the severance damages should be paid, the just compensation for such damages is found and stated separately.

Output

No work is planned in this element until a political subdivision of the state makes a formal request for such service.

III. ADMINISTRATION

Centralized administration and business service coordinate departmentwide planning design to help the commission achieve their objectives in the most efficient way possible. This eventually results in a lower cost to the taxpayer for PUC's services.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Executive	27.3	25	25	$483,841	$514,212	$525,077
General office	63.9	65	65	1,129,628	1,200,535	1,225,902
Personnel	4	5	5	69,977	74,369	75,941
Fiscal	17.8	18	18	315,896	335,725	342,818
Totals, Administration	113	113	113	$1,999,342	$2,124,841	$2,169,738
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
Regulation of utilities	(40.9)	(41)	(41)	–723,762	–769,192	–785,445
Regulation of transportation	(72.1)	(72)	(72)	–1,275,580	–1,355,649	–1,384,293
Net Totals, Administration	–	–	–	–	–	–

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	765.4	809	809	$10,124,202	$11,799,439	$11,977,453
Merit salary increases	–	–	–	(115,416)	(126,227)	(129,131)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	17	13	–	219,888	177,842
Proposed new positions	–	–	26	–	–	305,784
Totals, Salaries and Wages	765.4	826	848	$10,124,202	$12,019,327	$12,461,079
Estimated salary savings	–	*–19.8*	*–20.6*	–	*–145,188*	*–283,194*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	765.4	806.2	827.4	$10,124,202	$11,874,139	$12,177,885
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,107,635	1,190,194	1,251,853
Totals, Personal Services	765.4	806.2	827.4	$11,231,837	$13,064,333	$13,429,738
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$335,103	$301,455	$331,713
Printing				251,922	302,510	319,994
Communications				202,339	218,450	240,350
Postage				200,569	235,591	250,053
Travel—in-state				441,567	460,581	497,228
Travel—out-of-state				46,228	48,500	48,500
Rent				660,823	675,026	725,172
Alterations				10,721	5,000	7,000
Pro rata charge				69,885	84,543	87,000
Training				–	101,175	119,188
Equipment				39,596	64,565	62,482
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$2,258,753	$2,497,396	$2,688,680
Consolidated data center				94,391	135,000	138,800
Totals, Expenditures				$13,584,981	$15,696,729	$16,257,218
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–24,263*	*–111,000*	*–20,000*
Other				*–215,011*	*–416,763*	*–430,601*
Net Expenditures				$13,345,707	$15,168,966	$15,806,617
General Fund				*7,089,398*	*8,244,572*	*8,768,172*
Transportation rate fund				*6,256,309*	*6,924,394*	*7,038,445*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$6,913,273	$7,622,847	$8,768,172
Allocation for salary increase	307,860	621,725	–
Allocation for health benefits	10,340	–	–
Totals Available	$7,231,473	$8,244,572	$8,768,172
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–142,075	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$7,089,398	$8,244,572	$8,768,172

Transportation Rate Fund

Budget Act appropriation	$6,044,224	$6,493,537	$7,038,445
Authorization for salary increase	337,906	430,857	–
Allocation for health benefits	10,000	–	–
Totals Available	$6,392,130	$6,924,394	$7,038,445
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–135,821	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$6,256,309	$6,924,394	$7,038,445
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$13,345,707	$15,168,966	$15,806,617

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Highway Carrier's Uniform Business License Tax	$1,844,612	$1,425,289	$1,496,553
Notes, stocks and bond issues	754,597	800,000	820,000
Filing fees	38,101	40,000	40,000
Miscellaneous revenue from local agencies	341,032	360,000	375,000
Subscriptions to publications and sale of documents	23,383	25,000	26,000
Miscellaneous	1,271	1,500	1,500
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$2,502,996	$2,651,789	$2,759,053

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION—Continued

FUND CONDITION

Transportation Rate Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$2,417,743	$1,610,127	$1,937,033
Prior Year Adjustments	–1,000,001	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$1,417,744	$1,610,127	$1,937,033
Revenue:			
Quarterly fees	$4,893,761	$5,644,000	$5,964,000
Application fees	894,586	874,000	874,000
Voluntary suspension fees	118,179	116,000	116,000
Penalties	41,728	42,000	42,000
Income from Surplus Money Investment Fund	64,115	139,300	150,000
Miscellaneous and sale of documents	436,323	436,000	449,000
Totals, Revenue	$6,448,692	$7,251,300	$7,595,000
Totals, Resources	$7,866,436	$8,861,427	$9,532,033
Less Expenditures:			
Public Utilities Commission	$6,256,309	$6,924,394	$7,038,445
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$1,610,127	$1,937,033	$2,493,588
Reserve for future salary increase	–	188,441	376,882
Surplus available for appropriation	*$1,610,127*	*$1,748,592*	*$2,116,706*

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	765.4	809	809	$10,124,202	$11,799,439	$11,977,453
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Adm Division:						
Hearing reporter	–	1	1	–	12,696	13,739
Hearing transcriber	–	1	1	–	7,068	7,649
Utilities Div:						
Supvng utilities engr	–	1	1	–	18,768	20,310
Sr utilities engr	–	1	1	–	16,188	17,518
Assoc utilities engr	–	3	3	–	45,288	49,007
Asst utilities engr	–	1	1	–	12,696	13,739
Sr steno	–	1	1	–	7,260	7,857
Clk-typist II	–	2	2	–	11,616	12,570
Legal Div:						
Counsel II	–	1	1	–	18,768	20,310
Counsel I	–	1	1	–	17,004	18,400
Legal steno	–	1	1	–	6,576	7,116
Examiners Div:						
Examiner II	–	2	2	–	39,384	42,620
Legal steno	–	1	1	–	6,576	7,116
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Asst transportation engr	–	–	–3	–	–	–45,360
Transportation analyst III	–	–	–1	–	–	–14,749
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	17	13	–	$219,888	$177,842
Proposed New Positions:						
Utilities Division:				SALARY RANGE		
Sr utilities engineer	–	–	1	$1,460–1,776	–	$19,332
Assoc utilities engineer	–	–	3	1,260–1,553	–	50,040
Asst utilities engineer	–	–	3	1,036–1,260	–	41,184
Steno II	–	–	2	579–704	–	15,312
Finance and Accounts Division:						
Financial examiner III	–	–	5	1,202–1,460	–	79,440
Financial examiner II	–	–	2	988–1,202	–	26,136
Steno II	–	–	1	579–704	–	7,656
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–654	–	7,104
Transportation Division:						
Assoc transportation rep	–	–	1	1,202–1,460	–	15,888
Transportation analyst III	–	–	3	988–1,202	–	13,068
Data processing technician	–	–	1	704–853	–	9,312
Clk-typist II	–	–	3	538–654	–	21,312
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	26	–	–	$305,784
Totals, Adjustments	–	17	39	–	$219,888	$483,626
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	765.4	826	848	$10,124,202	$12,019,327	$12,461,079

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Program Objectives

The objective of the Commission on the Status of Women is to maximize women's contribution to society.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Status of Women Program	$58,088	$85,230	$85,000
Personnel man-years	2.1	3.5	3.5

General Description

This commission was originally created by Chapter 1378 of 1965. Chapter 854 of 1967 continued the commission until June 30, 1969. Chapter 721 of 1969 continued the commission until June 30, 1971, and by amendment broadened the authorization of the commission to implement solutions by encouragement of local self-help groups. Chapter 541 of 1971 continued the commission without a termination date, broadened its subjects for examination, and added its consultive and materials and projects functions. The legislation provided for a commission of 17 members, consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare, one public member and three Assemblymen appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, one public member and three Senators appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and seven public members appointed by the Governor. The commission is authorized to appoi advisers or advisory committees to assist it in i work.

In accordance with the enabling legislation, th commission reports its findings and recommendation to the Legislature from time to time, but not les often than each odd-numbered year.

Authority

Chapter 541, Statutes of 1971.

Workload Information

The Legislature augmented the commission's sta during 1973–74 by adding one consultant position i order to carry out the commission's increased statu tory requirements mandated by Chapters 721 of 196 and 541 of 1971.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	2.1	3.5	3.5	$25,488	$40,571	$41,197
Merit salary increase	–	–	–	(42)	(–)	(626)
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,343	5,038	5,267
Totals, Personal Services	2.1	3.5	3.5	$28,831	$45,609	$46,464
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$6,599	$12,776	$13,355
Printing				906	2,800	2,000
Communications				3,030	3,700	3,850
Travel—in-state				4,008	7,500	6,500
Travel—out-of-state				1,205	1,500	1,800
Facilities expense				3,797	3,883	4,266
Contractual services				9,712	6,312	5,765
Equipment				–	1,150	1,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$29,257	$39,621	$38,536
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$58,088	$85,230	$85,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$49,500	$78,440	$85,000
Chapter 541, Statutes of 1971	11,751	4,776	–
Allocation for salary increase	2,137	2,014	–
Totals Available	$63,388	$85,230	$85,000
Balance available in subsequent year	–4,776	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–524	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$58,088	$85,230	$85,000

REVENUES

Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$63	–	–

INTERGOVERNMENTAL BOARD ON ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Intergovernmental Board on Electronic Data Processing *(General Fund)*	$32,197	$57,664	$58,253
Personnel man-years	1.1	2	2

Need

The efficient and economical exchange of data among the state, counties, cities, school districts and other special districts through intergovernmental information systems requires coordination, cooperation and communication among public agencies at every level throughout the state. Information reporting requirements and EDP standards of the federal government must remain flexible enough to allow for the orderly and coordinated growth of information systems for public agencies in California.

In forming the Intergovernmental Board on Electronic Data Processing, the Legislature recognized the need for specific objectives and definitive policies to guide development of electronic data processing in the governmental sector; the need for policies and plans at the state level to recognize the interrelationships with local and federal levels; the goal of systems which will provide the most effective means of storage, retrieval and exchange between units of state and local governments; and the need for assuring that the confidentiality of information and the rights of personal privacy are neither jeopardized nor compromised in intergovernmental information systems.

Objectives

The primary objective of the board must be to: (1) facilitate the establishment of efficient, cost effective, practical systems for intergovernmental flow of information required to conduct government business, (2) see that development and implementation of needed systems is undertaken, (3) see that there is true coordination with all levels and (4) see that the methods used achieve an integration of the best design ideas available from every level and incorporate the best features from currently operating systems, systems under development and implementation, and systems in the design phase.

The board's interest is also to disclose the full impact of proposed systems at each level affected, including considerations of costs, benefits, personnel, policies, precedents, privacy, security, etc., and to ensure that the needed projects are initiated and are proceeding in accordance with the board's policies and guidance.

A second closely related objective of the board is to insure that currently operating intergovernmental information systems are providing needed information accurately and expeditiously as required. Furthermore, the board is interested in fostering system improvements, through discovering opportunities for cost reduction, improved methods, better information, faster flow, etc.

A third objective of the board is the encouragement and achievement of cost-sharing and reduction of costs for data processing at all government levels.

A fourth objective is maintaining a continuing surveillance and vigilance in the areas of personal privacy, the confidentiality of personal data files, and the security of data-processing installations and files.

A fifth objective is to enhance continually the coordination and cooperation in the design and implementation of intergovernmental information systems.

A sixth objective of the board is to encourage continuing education and training in the field of data processing and to improve the levels of professionalization of both data processing practitioners and general management executives who must make policy decisions concerning the uses of data processing at the various levels of government.

Authority

Government Code Sections 11700 through 11711.

General Description

In the board's annual report to the Legislature for 1972–1973, a number of objectives were defined for fiscal year 1973–1974. Work is proceeding in each of the defined areas.

Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

The Intergovernmental Board has formed a "users group" of state and local management personnel from 17 different agencies who are actively working in the fields of law enforcement and criminal justice. The users group serves as a resource for the current project to develop a master plan for criminal justice information systems. This project was originated by the Intergovernmental Board and undertaken by the California Council on Criminal Justice. There are several reasons for the users group; for example, it insures that the master plan and its priorities are realistic responses to the needs of the using agencies; it ensures that the plan provides a useful framework for planning activities at the local level in law enforcement, criminal justice, courts and corrections' agencies; and it will help to establish the methodology and necessary representation that will keep the plan updated and continually useful after the contractor's work has been completed. This users group's function will be a continuing activity under the auspices of the board.

Common Information System—Education

Education members of the Intergovernmental Board and the board's technical advisory committee, working with a special research group of the California Association of School Business and Officials and others, formed a working committee to initiate action toward a statewide common information system in public education. The objective is to discover and implement every improvement possible in the report-

INTERGOVERNMENTAL BOARD ON ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING—Continued

ing of data from local education agencies to the State Department of Education and, ultimately, to improve information provided for decision purposes to the executive and legislative branches and the U.S. Office of Education. The working committee has worked directly with the Department of Education in reviewing typical reporting requirements in areas such as school finance, special education, vocational education, etc. The interest generated in this project and the opportunity for local education agencies to participate directly in reporting decisions, will result in a reassignment of available federal funds to staff this project in the Department of Education. It will also result in a project plan and schedule for fiscal year 1974–75. The project will seek to simplify and reduce reporting requirements, establish standards for reporting in electronic data-processing form, and at the same time improve the speed with which data can be gathered and summarized and the usefulness of the data for decision purposes.

Social Welfare Information System

Members of the board's technical advisory committee, supplemented by others working in social welfare and data processing at the county level, are working to define:

The data universally required by all counties for social welfare operations;

The current operating systems in the counties;

The known deficiencies and advantages of each system (or type of system);

The transferability of systems in operation or under development;

The adequacy of systems in meeting state and federal requirements and regulations.

The 1973–74 Budget Act did not include funding to proceed with development of a statewide social welfare information system. This places a severe limitation on possible progress in the current year, but does not prevent preparatory work from being done in the counties. The work being done at the county level is in anticipation of a continuation of such system development efforts in the coming fiscal year. Complete coordination and cooperation with the State Department of Social Welfare is being maintained.

Geo-Coded Data

The board has investigated a number of problems associated with statistical data related to geographic locations. Such data are used increasingly for planning and decision purposes at all government levels. Many different agencies and purposes are involved, and the impact of their decisions frequently overlap. Yet there are no standards or universally accepted techniques which would serve as a common tool of communication among the many different areas of interest.

The development of such standards is possible. The Intergovernmental Board has prepared a program plan and grant application for the funding of this project in 1974–75. This has been done through the cooperative efforts of representatives of a number of state departments, a county level planner, and a representative of private industry (none of whom ar directly associated with the board). As in the case c the master plan for criminal justice systems, th board will serve as a catalyst, initiating the proje and then monitoring its progress to insure that th interests of all government levels are adequately cor sidered and that the results are practical and usefu

Privacy, Security, and Confidentiality

In a joint effort with a committee of the Californi Association of County Data Processors, the board privacy and security committee has produced the docu ment "Guidelines Establishing Requirements for Se curity and Confidentiality of Information Systems. This document will be published and distribute widely throughout the state early in 1974. Because o the great variations in size, complexity, power, an sophistication of government data-processing installa tions in California, the "Guidelines" are not a "how to-do-it" manual. They are, rather, a comprehensiv set of checklists covering all the questions which mus be considered in order to insure the security of a installation and its files, and the protection of confi dential information in personal data files. Bibliog raphies are appended to each section for furthe references.

The board is continuing to review and comment o proposed legislation affecting privacy, security, an confidentiality. As new provisions are written into law and new technology is developed, the "Guidelines" will be revised to reflect the new conditions.

Contracting and Contractor Management

Members of the board's technical advisory commit tee have been working jointly with a committee of th California's Association of County Data Processing to develop a manual of guidelines for contracting. Th manual will consolidate information on the best prac tices currently in use at state, county, city, and schoo district levels. It will probably be released increment ally as sections are completed on contracting for hard ware, contracting for software, contracting for systen development, contracting for programming, etc. In view of some of the legal difficulties experienced in contracting, at all levels, this effort should be both timely and helpful.

Some of the work in areas described above is ex pected to move significantly in the direction of stand ard methodologies, terminologies, taxonomies, etc., and standards for data reporting and electronic transmis sions. Such standards have been an important long term goal of the board since its inception. The funding proposed represents only the minimum requirements for personnel, space, and operating costs. No contin gency funds are included. Efforts will be made to ob tain funding for projects through established func tional departments, such as education, or through grant procedures as in the case of geo-coded data. Where such efforts are unsuccessful the board will seek funds for projects directly through the state budgeting and legislative procedures.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL BOARD ON ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	1.1	2	2	$23,316	$39,868	$39,868
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	456	456
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	1.1	2	2	$23,316	$40,324	$40,324
Merit salary increase	–	–	–	(111)	(456)	(456)
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,667	4,475	4,650
TOTALS, PERSONAL SERVICES	1.1	2	2	$25,983	$44,799	$44,974
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$2,731	$1,865	$1,979
Communications				1,061	1,500	1,500
Travel—in-state				379	1,500	1,500
Travel—out-of-state				–	1,500	1,500
Consultant and professional services				1,786	3,000	3,050
Facilities—operation				18	3,500	3,500
Equipment				239	–	250
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$6,214	$12,865	$13,279
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$32,197	$57,664	$58,253

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$30,250	$54,756	$58,253
Allocations for salary increase	2,250	2,908	–
Totals Available	$32,500	$57,664	$58,253
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–303	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$32,197	$57,664	$58,253

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$1,387	–	–

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	1.1	2	2	$23,316	$39,868	$39,868
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Reclassified:						
Sr steno to secty I	–	(1)	(1)	$738–897	$456	$456
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	1.1	2	2	$23,316	$40,324	$40,324

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION OF CALIFORNIA

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission	$38,264	$65,417	$191,340
Reimbursements—other	–	*–8,641*	*–146,340*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	$38,264	$56,776	$45,000
General Fund	*1,380*	*3,620*	–
Federal funds	*36,884*	*53,156*	*45,000*
Personnel man-years	1.8	3	4

Authority

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of California was created in 1967 by Senate Bill 1327, Chapter 1425. The purpose is the planning and coordinating in this state of the commemoration of the "epochal period of approximately 1765–1783."

The commission shall provide for, assist, sponsor and promote projects and programs commemorating the bicentennial of the American Revolution and the events which preceded the years of actual hostilities.

One of four actions may be taken by the commission on projects submitted for consideration: sponsorship, endorsement, approval, or recognition—each carrying with it certain specifics as set forth in the pamphlet on *Purposes and Procedures.*

Projects must conform to one or more of three themes selected by the national American Revolution Bicentennial Commission: *Heritage '76, Festival USA, Horizons '76.*

The commission operates without the appropriation of state funds for its purposes. Expenditures are to be financed from donations, gifts, grants from private and other public agencies, and from the sale of medallions.

The commission's staff was augmented by 1 clerk I during 1973–74 and 1 stenographer II position has been proposed for 1974–75 to meet workload increases stemming from projects celebrating the nation's bicentennial. Additional operating expenses were also added for grants to these projects.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	1.8	2	2	$19,710	$28,018	$28,454
Merit salary increase	–	–	–	–	(266)	(273)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	702	919
Proposed new positions	–	1	2	–	6,456	13,356
Totals, Salaries and Wages	1.8	3	4	$19,710	$35,176	$42,729
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,744	4,572	5,554
Totals, Personal Services	1.8	3	4	$22,454	$39,748	$48,283
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$3,979	$4,726	$4,904
Communications				2,276	5,000	5,200
Travel—in-state				3,556	6,310	2,808
Travel—out-of-state				106	1,719	1,788
Consultant and professional services				2,741	3,760	124,432
Facilities—operation				2,233	3,774	3,925
Equipment				919	380	–
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$15,810	$25,669	$143,057
Totals, Expenditures				$38,264	$65,417	$191,340
Reimbursements—other				–	*–8,641*	*–146,340*
Net Expenditures, All Funds				$38,264	$56,776	$45,000
General Fund				*1,380*	*3,620*	–
Federal funds				*36,884*	*53,156*	*45,000*

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION OF CALIFORNIA—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Chapter 815, Statutes of 1972	$5,000	–	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 815, Statutes of 1972	–	$3,620	–
Totals Available	$5,000	$3,620	–
Balance available in subsequent year	–3,620	–3,620	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,380	–	–

Federal Funds

Federal grants (expenditures)	$36,884	$53,156	$45,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$38,264	$56,776	$45,000

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	1.8	2	2	$19,710	$28,018	$28,454
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Position Reclassified:				SALARY RANGE		
Sr steno to secty I	–	(1)	(1)	738–897	702	919
Proposed New Positions:						
Steno II	–	–	1	548–666	–	6,576
Clerk II	–	1	1	538–654	6,456	6,780
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	1	2	–	$6,456	$13,356
Totals, Adjustments	–	1	1	–	$7,158	$14,275
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	1.8	3	4	$19,710	$35,176	$42,729

CALIFORNIA ARTS COMMISSION

Program Objectives

To join with private patrons and with institutions and professional organizations concerned with the arts, to insure that the role of the arts in the life of our community will continue to grow and play an ever more significant part in the welfare and educational experience of our citizens.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
California Arts Commission	$416,300	$1,267,747	$1,300,000
General Fund	*209,817*	*1,033,763*	*1,000,000*
California Arts Commission Fund	*12,598*	*1,000*	*5,000*
Federal funds	*193,885*	*232,984*	*295,000*
Personnel man-years	12	11	11

Need

The need for grant support and technical assistance among California's arts organizations, estimated in the thousands, requires leadership from the California Arts Commission to meet the legislative findings declared in the Government Code, Chapter 9, Section 8750, that the general welfare of the people of the state will be promoted by giving further recognition to the arts as a vital part of our culture and heritage and as an important means of expanding the scope of our educational program.

Authority

Government Code, Sections 8750 through 8758.

Objectives

To increase available funding for the arts, through grant awards of state funds on a matching basis to generate additional funds from non-state sources, facilitating artists and audience in arts activities that would not otherwise be possible.

To provide services other than monetary grants through (1) statewide surveys to identify existing arts resources in funding, programs, and professional expertise; and (2) technical assistance to communities through maintaining a support base for information and reference sources.

General Description

The commission conducts regular meetings (usually monthly), open to the public, in various communities throughout the state to meet with the citizens of California and better evaluate the effectiveness of commission programs.

The commission's program is comprised of grant support and technical assistance, incorporating statewide surveys to pinpoint areas of need and establish arts resources which the commission might facilitate to meet such needs.

Matching grants for the performing arts, visual arts, communications and environmental arts, and special programs and arts councils will be awarded after review by commission staff, advisory panels of experts in the various arts fields and approval of the full commission. Incorporated in the grants program will be a publications unit to provide timely news releases on grant awards and procedures, technical information through quarterly newsletters and an annual report to the Legislature.

Workload Information

During the 1973–74 fiscal year, this budget was augmented $777,819 as a result of Chapter 1143 Statutes of 1973 (SB 121, Gregorio). Passage of this measure provided for the commission to make grants ($752,819) to public and private nonprofit institutions and communities for art related projects. The program is being continued at the same level in 1974–75.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	12	11	11	$416,300	$1,267,747	$1,300,000
General Fund				*209,817*	*1,033,763*	*1,000,000*
California Arts Commission Fund				*12,598*	*1,000*	*5,000*
Federal funds				*193,885*	*232,984*	*295,000*

CALIFORNIA ARTS COMMISSION—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	12	12	12	$124,901	$138,659	$143,138
Merit salary increase	–	–	–	(4,195)	(6,928)	(7,789)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–1	–1	–	–11,304	–11,856
Totals, Salaries and Wages	12	11	11	$124,901	$127,355	$131,282
Staff benefits	–	–	–	15,570	14,760	18,070
Totals, Personal Services	12	11	11	$140,471	$142,115	$149,352
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$35,526	$10,019	$27,366
Printing				12,891	7,000	9,000
Communications				11,335	13,000	13,900
Travel—in-state				23,334	11,000	11,550
Travel—out-of-state				1,020	2,000	2,100
Rent—building space				17,955	27,000	31,450
Program services				162,244	1,034,051	1,032,220
Fiscal and personnel services				10,858	21,562	21,562
Equipment				666	–	1,500
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$275,829	$1,125,632	$1,150,648
Totals, Expenditures				$416,300	$1,267,747	$1,300,000
General Fund				*209,817*	*1,033,763*	*1,000,000*
California Arts Commission Fund				*12,598*	*1,000*	*5,000*
Federal funds				*193,885*	*232,984*	*295,000*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$200,030	$247,181	$1,000,000
Chapter 1143, Statutes of 1973	–	777,819	–
Allocation for salary increase	9,788	8,763	–
Totals Available	$209,818	$1,033,763	$1,000,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–1	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$209,817	$1,033,763	$1,000,000

California Arts Commission Fund

Continuing appropriation (expenditures)	$12,598	$1,000	$5,000

Federal Funds

Federal grants (expenditures)	$193,885	$232,984	$295,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$416,300	$1,267,747	$1,300,000

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$95	–	–

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	12	12	12	$124,901	$138,659	$143,138
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Assistant arts adviser	–	–1	–1	942–1,144	–11,304	–11,856
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	12	11	11	$124,901	$127,355	$131,282

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

Program Objectives

To sustain and expand the abilities of the combined horseracing and raising industries to produce tax revenues for the State of California.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Protection of California horseracing *(Fair and Exposition Fund)*	$439,896	$498,587	$519,789
Personnel man-years	27	27.8	27.8

Need

In 1933 the electors of the State of California adopted a constitutional amendment which created the California Horse Racing Board. It provided for the regulation and the safeguarding of existing racing and wagering so as to assure the State of California an income from racing and to guarantee to the public an honest and correct return on money wagered.

In order to get the support of the people, many safeguards were written into the law and complete jurisdiction and supervision over all racing activities was given to the State of California acting through the California Horse Racing Board, a three-member commission appointed by the Governor. Whereas previously racetracks had acted autonomously and the stewards had complete and final authority over all meetings, the California law transferred this authority to the commission. The law also gave the board wide discretion in rulemaking powers and pursuant to these powers the board passed rules establishing the authority of the stewards but making the stewards strictly and completely responsible to the board for all their actions.

Authority

Section 19b of Article IV of the State Constitution and Sections 19400 through 19664 of the Business and Professons Code.

Objectives

The California Horse Racing Board supervises all race meetings in the state where pari-mutuel wagering is conducted. Principal activities of the board are directed toward:

Protection of the betting public.

Licensing of racing associations.

Sanctioning of every person who participates in any phase of horseracing.

Designating racing days and charity days.

Acting as a quasi-judicial body in matters pertaining to horseracing meets.

Collecting the state's lawful share of revenue derived from horseracing meets.

Enforcing laws, rules and regulations pertaining to horseracing in California.

The state's revenue from horseracing is principally derived from fees based upon a percentage of the pari-mutuel wagering pools, breakage and unclaimed tickets. Additional revenue is derived from licenses issued to horse owners, trainers, jockeys, grooms and others, and from fines and miscellaneous sources. The present tax rates range from 5.50 to 7.45 percent on the total amount wagered at the racetracks.

Estimated revenues for the 1974–75 fiscal year will amount to $79,910,000, of which, approximately $10,525,000 is appropriated for the Fair and Exposition Fund and $750,000 to the Wildlife Restoration Fund. The remaining balance of $68,635,000 is transferred to the General Fund.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(Fair and Exposition Fund)*	27	27.8	27.8	$439,896	$498,587	$519,789
Program Elements:						
Licensing	8	9	9	99,746	109,909	115,210
Enforcement	11	11	11	212,654	243,100	251,271
Administration (undistributed)	8	7.8	7.8	127,496	145,578	153,308

Output

The workload of the board primarily is determined by the number of racetracks operating and the number of racing days allocated. This is directly related to the Horse Racing Law, Chapter 4, Division 8, Business and Professions Code. The projected workload is shown in the following tables:

	Actual 1971–72	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
Number of nights	356	410	420	412
Number of days	480	484	488	486
Totals	836	894	908	898
Number of occupational licenses issued	17,271	17,351	18,000	19,500
Collection of fees	$304,735	$307,365	$320,000	$345,000
Disciplinary Hearings:				
Ejected patron cases	65	71	75	80
Licensee penalty cases	50	58	70	80
Totals	115	129	145	160

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD—Continued

LICENSING

It is essential, in order to protect both the public and the industry, that the board be aware of every individual participating in horseracing. The licensing of each participant establishes such a control.

Since licensing is performed at the racetracks, information on applicants must be available in the mobile office for on-the-spot decisions. Therefore, license, ruling and intelligence card files are maintained at mobile offices and/or headquarters. License application and penalty files are kept at headquarters only. Various means are used to distribute source or duplicate information to the different locations in an effort to keep files up to date.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$99,746	$109,909	$115,210
Personnel man-years	8	9	9

ENFORCEMENT

Strict compliance with the detailed rules is required in order to establish a preventive control and a protection to the betting public and the state's interest.

Racetrack investigators, who represent the California Horse Racing Board, compile and maintain intelligence information on racing participants and on those persons whose presence within a racing enclosure is considered inimical to the interest of the State of California. Investigators obtain necessary information for administrative cases coming before the board including investigations of racing offenses, improper conduct of racing participants and documents required for hearing before the board. Investigators inspect racing operations for compliance with the rules and regulations of the board, cause the ejection of known undesirables from racing enclosures, and keep the board informed of all racing matters.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$212,654	$243,100	$251,271
Personnel man-years	11	11	11

ADMINISTRATION

Administration includes the California Horse Racing Board, which consists of three members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms, and the administrative staff which is responsible to the board for budgeting and accounting, supervising the licensing and enforcement activities of the board, and administering the increasing number of appeals. Their duties include liaison with the Attorney General's office and with the Criminal Identification and Investigation office to assure the compliance with all horseracing rules and regulations.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$127,496	$145,578	$153,308
Personnel man-years	8	7.8	7.8

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	27	28.2	28.2	$299,272	$341,360	$344,260
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(1,526)	(1,000)	(1,050)
Estimated salary savings	–	*–0.4*	*–0.4*	–	*–7,273*	*–8,771*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	27	27.8	27.8	$299,272	$334,087	$335,489
Staff benefits	–	–	–	35,570	43,900	45,000
Totals, Personal Services	27	27.8	27.8	$334,842	$377,987	$380,489
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$27,439	$30,500	$34,000
Traveling				48,759	54,000	60,500
Facilities—operation				7,784	7,800	7,800
Contractual services				16,298	22,000	27,500
Legal hearings				3,981	5,500	8,500
Equipment				793	800	1,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$105,054	$120,600	$139,300
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Fair and Exposition Fund)*				$439,896	$498,587	$519,789

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Fair and Exposition Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$420,712	$470,638	$519,789
Allocation for salary increase	27,281	27,949	–
Allocation for staff benefits	1,152	–	–
Totals Available	$449,145	$498,587	$519,789
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–9,249	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$439,896	$498,587	$519,789

REVENUES

FAIR AND EXPOSITION FUND [a]

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
License fees—horseracing meetings (percent of parimutuel pools)	$19,820,385	$19,809,000	$19,795,000
License fees—owners, jockeys, and attendants	179,615	191,000	205,000
Sale of fixed assets, Section 4002, Agricultural Code	128,345	73,945	–
Totals	$20,128,345	$20,073,945	$20,000,000
Less: Revenues for General Fund	–11,586,867	–7,652,175	–9,474,609
Net Totals *(Fair and Exposition Fund)*	$8,541,478	$12,421,770	$10,525,391

GENERAL FUND

License fees—horseracing meetings (percent of parimutuel pools)	$46,895,854	$51,758,000	$53,466,000
Amount payable into Wildlife Restoration Fund	–750,000	–750,000	–750,000
Net to General Fund	$46,145,854	$51,008,000	$52,716,000
License fees—owners, jockeys and attendants	127,750	129,000	140,000
Breakage on parimutuel pools	4,946,562	5,334,000	5,502,000
Unclaimed parimutuel tickets	700,358	739,000	772,000
Fines and penalties	21,700	29,000	29,000
Revenues from Fair and Exposition Fund	11,586,867	7,652,175	9,474,609
Miscellaneous	529	1,000	1,000
Totals *(General Fund)*	$63,529,620	$64,892,175	$68,634,609

WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND

First $750,000 annually from license fees for race meetings which would otherwise be payable into the General Fund (Section 19632, Business and Professions Code) *(Wildlife Restoration Fund)*	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
TOTALS, REVENUES	$72,821,098	$78,063,945	$79,910,000

[a] For statement of fund condition see budget for Department of Agriculture, District Agricultural Associations.

BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BAYS OF SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PABLO AND SUISUN

Program Objectives

This board licenses and regulates qualified personnel to pilot vessels on the San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays and implements rates for their service.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(Board of Pilot Commissioners' Special Fund)*	$40,055	$43,172	$38,855
Personnel man-years	4	4	4

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	4	4	4	$19,416	$20,400	$20,400
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	–	(296)	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	833	1,081	1,081
Totals, Personal Services	4	4	4	$20,249	$21,481	$21,481
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$16,989	$18,941	$14,624
Travel				163	350	350
Facilities expense				2,654	2,400	2,400
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$19,806	$21,691	$17,374
Totals, Expenditures *(Board of Pilot Commissioners' Special Fund)*				$40,055	$43,172	$38,855

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Pilot Commissioners' Special Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriations	$37,030	$43,904	$38,855
Allocations for salary increase	527	684	–
Deficiency authorizations	6,696	–	–
Totals Available	$44,253	$44,588	$38,855
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–4,198	–1,416	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$40,055	$43,172	$38,855

FUND CONDITION

BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS' SPECIAL FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$12,574	$20,405	$35,233
Prior year adjustments	–653	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjustment	$11,921	$20,405	$35,233
Revenues:			
Miscellaneous	48,539	58,000	58,000
Totals, Resources	$60,460	$78,405	$93,233
Less Expenditures:			
Board of Pilot Commissioners	40,055	43,172	38,855
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$20,405	$35,233	$54,378
Reserve for future salary increase	–	312	624
Surplus available for appropriation	*20,405*	*34,921*	*53,754*

ADVISORY COORDINATING COUNCIL ON PUBLIC PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management was created May 20, 1971, by Executive Order R-30-71. Effective January 1, 1974, this budget was transferred to the Office of Planning and Research by Executive Order R-44-73.

The 17-man council is composed of a chairman appointed by the Governor, three representatives of state government, three representatives of county government, three representatives of city government, three representatives of the public and one representative each from the University of California, Calif nia State University and Colleges, community c leges and private institutions of higher education.

Council members volunteer their time and se without compensation. The council has support fr the executive director and staff in the administrati of programs that improve personnel administrati provide training and education for the public serv and improve the quality of manpower in the pub service.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. IPA grants administration	$1,204,047	$55,020	–
II. Public Service Internship Program	17,703	10,151	–
III. Community development—Title VIII	147,000	11,621	–
IV. Employment opportunities evaluation	110,078	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$1,478,828	$76,792	–
General Fund	*110,078*	–	–
Federal funds	*1,368,750*	*76,792*	–
Personnel man-years	5	–	–

I. IPA GRANTS ADMINISTRATION

Need

The number of qualified professional administrative and technical personnel available is finite. The distribution and use of personnel to achieve the maximum cost-effective delivery of services depends upon establishing and maintaining flexible personnel systems. This effort requires strong and continuous linkages among state and local governments and institutions of higher education within the state to direct energies into the improvement of the quality of manpower who work in the service of the public.

Objective

The Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 is designed to improve, through project grants, the quality of American government, with emphasis given to strengthening state and local governments through improved personnel administration and more efficient recruiting and training of personnel particularly the administrative, technical and professional ca gories. The act focuses on four areas: the interchan of federal, state and local employees; training p grams; personnel management research; and gradua fellowship and internship programs.

Authority

Public Law 91-648; Governor's Executive Orc Number R-30-71 and R-44-73.

The Program

This program has been transferred to the Office Planning and Research.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
a. Number of grants received	115	–	
b. Federal funds requested	$5,400,000	–	
c. Number of grants funded	33	–	
d. Federal funds	1,203,000	–	

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(Federal funds)*	0.5	–	–	$1,204,047	$55,020	–

II. PUBLIC SERVICE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

General Description

The Public Service Internship Program was established in 1970 and its administrative authority assigned to the State Scholarship and Loan Commission. No money was appropriated to implement provisions of the legislation, however, until 1972 when the Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management applied for and received federal funds for the program under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970. Administrative authority for the program was legislatively transferred to the council in December 1972.

During its operation of the program, the coun has established guidelines and standards for the ope ation of internship programs on every level of go ernment throughout the state, distributed those to higher educational institutions and government units, sponsored regional workshops in six Californ locations to discuss establishment of internship pr grams, and provided technical assistance to local go ernment and colleges involved in establishing, expan ing, or improving such programs. Federal funds a no longer available for this purpose.

ADVISORY COORDINATING COUNCIL ON PUBLIC PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT—Continued

II. PUBLIC SERVICE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(Federal funds)*	0.2	–	–	$17,703	$10,151	–

Need

Placement of student interns in California state service has in the past been characterized by informality. Recruitment, selection, and placement functions have been performed largely in the context of individual arrangements between an individual academic institution and a department or agency of state government.

The ad hoc nature of this system, for the most part, has resulted in inefficiency, waste of human resources and lack of standardization of internship assignments.

Centralization of placement activities and establishment of standardized procedures for operating the program under a single administrative body are needed to alleviate some of the problems.

Objective

The objective of the program has been to centralize the placement of all interns working on a paid or volunteer basis in state agencies under a single administrative body, the Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management. This program has been transferred to the Office of Planning and Research.

Authority

Division 23, Chapters 1–4, Sections 35000–35254—Education Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(Federal funds)*	0.1	–	–	$147,000	$11,621	–

III. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—TITLE VIII

General Description

Without exception, the complications of change are felt by every community. The demands of a modern, mobile, urban society are as varied as the number of communities which seek to meet those demands. The Community Development Training Act is one of the means by which these types of problems may be confronted. In order to deliver services in community development, technical subprofessional and professional people charged with supplying these services need to increase their understanding and capacities to deal decisively with present and future issues.

This federally funded program has been transferred to the Office of Planning and Research and will terminate June 30, 1974.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	4.2	–	–	$110,078	–	–

IV. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES EVALUATION

General Description

Chapter 1819, Statutes of 1971 (Assembly Bill 1527) which enacted the Employment Opportunities Act of 1971 was California's recognition of underemployment facing not only the state, but also the nation. Thus, it is governmental jurisdictions which face part of the responsibility of reducing the number of unemployed. This area of public service employment, in which public funds are expended for services performed by those who would otherwise have no employment, is the single most important aspect of the full development of manpower resources. Funds were expended through fiscal year 1972–73 to conduct an evaluation of the employment problem. The study determined that the need exists for the state, counties and cities to assess the expanding demands which will be placed on future public services, and to secure maximum benefits to the unemployed in California as well as all other citizens.

ADVISORY COORDINATING COUNCIL ON PUBLIC PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	5	1	1	$68,665	$20,652	$21,312
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–1	–1	–	–10,986	–21,312
Totals Adjustments	–	–1	–1	–	–$10,986	–$21,312
Totals, Salaries and Wages	5	–	–	$68,665	$9,666	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	8,675	868	–
Totals, Personal Services	5	–	–	$77,340	$10,534	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
Travel—in-state				$6,772	$750	–
Travel—out-of-state				–	250	–
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$6,772	$1,000	–
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSES						
IPA Grant Program				$1,102,821	–	–
Title VIII Grant Program				131,493	–	–
Employment opportunities evaluation				51,993	–	–
State Personnel Board support services				108,409	65,258	–
Totals, Special Items of Expense				$1,394,716	$65,258	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$1,478,828	$76,792	–
General Fund				*110,078*	–	–
Federal funds				*1,368,750*	*76,792*	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriations	–	–	–
Chapter 1819, Statutes of 1971	$100,000	–	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 1819, Statutes of 1971	34,533	–	–
Totals Available	$134,533	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–24,455	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$110,078	–	–

Federal Funds

APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal Grants	$1,368,750	$76,792	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$1,478,828	$76,792	–

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	5	1	1	$68,665	$20,652	$21,312
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Transferred From State Personnel Board:						
Temporary help	–	7.4	7.4	–	34,461	72,103
Positions Abolished:						
Temporary help [a]	–	–	–1.7	–	–	–18,050
Positions Transferred to Office of Planning and Research (effective January 1, 1974):						
Temporary help	–	–8.4	–6.7	–	–45,447	–75,365
Totals, Adjustments	–	–1	–1	–	–$10,986	–$21,312
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	5	–	–	$68,665	$9,666	–

[a] (1.7 man-years Title VIII program)

HEALTH BENEFITS FOR ANNUITANTS

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Health protection for annuitants *(General Fund)*	$4,137,999	$4,977,027	$5,452,542

Output

The cost for annuitants' benefits is based on the following average number of annuitants covered from each retirement system:

Retirement system	Number of annuitants 72–73	73–74	74–75	Cost by system 1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Judges'	207	227	252	$37,344	$42,966	$47,536
Legislators'	62	67	80	10,502	12,771	14,588
Employees'	23,524	25,779	28,121	4,062,848	4,886,442	5,351,517
Teachers'	166	186	206	27,305	34,848	38,901
Totals	23,959	26,259	28,659	$4,137,999	$4,977,027	$5,452,542

Need

Because health problems become more frequent and acute after retirement age, it is essential that health insurance protection be available to the retired employee.

Authority

State Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (Government Code Section 22751).

Objectives

The purpose of this program is to provide health protection for retired employees.

General Description

This program began on January 1, 1962 with the enabling legislation providing an employer contribution of $5 per month toward the cost of the basic health plan. Since that date, major medical plans, Medicare and plans supplementing Medicare, have been developed. The state now contributes up to a maximum of $16 per month towards the cost of these plans.

Workload Information

The increase in the budget year is based on an estimate of 2,400 additional enrollees entering the program.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Personal services *(General Fund)*	$4,137,999	$4,977,027	$5,452,542

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATION	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$4,503,764	$5,157,933	$5,452,542
Totals Available	$4,503,764	$5,157,933	$5,452,542
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	−365,765	−180,906	−
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$4,137,999	$4,977,027	$5,452,542

STORM AND FLOOD DAMAGE REPAIR

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Totals, Storm and Flood Damage Repair	–$456,278	–$3,467,000	–
General Fund	*99,750*	*140,000*	*$100,000*
California Water Fund	*310,299*	*393,000*	*400,000*
Street and Highway Disaster Account (State Transportation Fund)	*–676,909*	*–1,711,000*	*–344,781*
Street and Highway Disaster Fund (Federal) [a]	*–189,418*	*–2,289,000*	*–155,219*

Need

To provide for emergency work required to repair or restore damage to property and roadways in which the state and general public have an interest and to protect the health and welfare of the general public.

Objectives

To provide aid to local agencies for repair and restoration of public real property in stricken areas in times of disaster and to provide assurance that public roadways will be maintained or restored in the event that damage occurs from natural disasters.

Authority

Item 446.7 Budget Act of 1958.

Chapter 20, Statutes of 1965; Chapter 27, Statutes of 1965 as amended by Chapter 131, Statutes of 1966 and Chapter 8, Statutes of 1967; Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969; Chapter 10, Statutes of 1970; Chapter 8, Statutes of 1971; Chapter 1284, Statutes of 1972; and Chapter 624, Statutes of 1973.

General Description

Item 446.7, Budget Act of 1958, appropriated $15,000,000 from the California Water Fund to provide financial assistance to local agencies for the repair and restoration of public real property damaged by storm or flood between January 1, 1958, and July 1, 1958. The 1959 Legislature extended the availability of these funds for another year and in 1960 they were made available without regard to fiscal year.

Chapter 20, Statutes of 1965, appropriated $2,000,000 from the General Fund and the unexpended balance of the Water Fund money mentioned above for repair of storm and flood damage occurring between December 1, 1964, and June 30, 1965. This legislation applied to damage to public real property other than streets, roads and bridges. The funds were made available until June 30, 1968. Since the need for this General Fund money did not materialize, the $2,000,000 was reverted to the General Fund on November 1, 1967, under the provisions of Section 11.4 of the Budget Act of 1967.

Chapter 27, Statutes of 1965, created the Street and Highway Disaster Fund for the purpose of financing the repair and restoration of state highways and local streets, roads and bridges damaged or destroyed by storm and flood conditions which occurred between December 1, 1964, and June 30, 1965. The legislation provided that funds for this purpose would be provided by a temporary 1-cent addition to the gas tax and federal reimbursements. Chapter 131, Statutes of 1966, and Chapter 8, Statutes of 1967, are further amendments to this legislation extending the availability of these funds to storm and flood conditions which occurred from November 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966, and December 1, 1966 to June 30, 1967, respectively.

Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969, appropriated $7,500,000 from the General Fund for nonhighway damage repairs and provided for a temporary 1-cent gas tax increase to provide funds for repair of streets, roads and bridges for state highway facilities and local streets and roads. The gas tax was in effect from June 1 through August 30, and funds were split, with 80 percent for local roads and 20 percent for repair of state highway facilities. The act also reappropriated the unexpended balance remaining in Item 446.7, Statutes of 1958, and the sum of $2,692,250 for highway repairs. Loans made to assist local agencies under prior legislation were forgiven by the 1969 legislation. Storm and flood damages which occurred between November 1, 1968, and September 1, 1969, were made eligible by Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969.

Chapter 1389, Statutes of 1970 extended the storm and flood period specified in Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969 from September 1, 1969, to October 1, 1969.

Chapter 725, Statutes of 1969 made part of the cost of snow removal from roadways eligible for payment from the temporary gas tax increase provided an excess remains after payment of flood damage repair costs. The deadline for filing of claims was October 15, 1969.

Chapter 10, Statutes of 1970 reappropriated the unexpended balances available under provisions of Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969 and established the eligible flood damage period as between December 1, 1969 and July 1, 1970. The deadline for filing flood damage claims was July 31, 1970.

Chapter 77, Statutes of 1970 liberalized the basis for computation of snow removal costs established by Chapter 725, Statutes of 1969 and extended the deadline for filing to May 15, 1970.

STORM AND FLOOD DAMAGE REPAIR—Continued

Chapter 8, Statutes of 1971, amended the law to cover "natural disasters," reappropriated the unexpended balances available under provisions of Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969 and established the eligible disaster damage period of July 1, 1970, through June 30, 1971; also provided that claims must be filed within 45 days of the disaster or within 45 days of the effective date of the act, March 9, 1971.

Chapter 74, Statutes of 1972 reappropriated without regard to fiscal years the unexpended balances available under provisions of Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969, and established the eligible disaster damage period of December 1, 1971 through June 30, 1972; also provided that the Director of Office of Emergency Services shall notify each local agency of the act.

Chapter 1284, Statutes of 1972, reappropriated the unexpended balances provided by Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969, and established the eligible disaster damage period of September 1, 1972, to June 30, 1973. Chapter 624, Statutes of 1973, changed the name of the law to "Natural Disaster Assistance Law" and reappropriated the unexpended balances available under the provisions of Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969, and established the eligible disaster damage period of July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1974.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Storm and flood damage repair (expenditures)	–$456,278	–$3,467,000	–
General Fund	*99,750*	*140,000*	*$100,000*
California Water Fund	*310,299*	*393,000*	*400,000*
Streets and Highway Disaster Account (State Transportation Fund)	*–676,909*	*–1,711,000*	*–344,781*
Street and Highway Disaster Fund (federal) [a]	*–189,418*	*–2,289,000*	*–155,219*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969 as amended by Chapter 624, Statutes of 1973 (without regard to fiscal years)	$1,241,930	$1,142,180	$1,002,180
Balance available in subsequent years	–1,142,180	–1,002,180	–902,180
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$99,750	$140,000	$100,000

California Water Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Budget Act of 1958, Item 446.7 as reappropriated by Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969 (without regard to fiscal years)	$2,058,351	$1,748,052	$1,355,052
Balance Available in Subsequent Year:			
Budget Act of 1958, Item 446.7 as reappropriated by Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969	–1,748,052	–1,355,052	–955,052
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$310,299	$393,000	$400,000

Street and Highway Disaster Account—State Transportation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Section 186.95(b), Streets and Highways Code (Chapter 27, Statutes of 1965; Chapter 131, Statutes of 1966, first extraordinary session; Chapter 8, Statutes of 1967; Chapter 52, Statutes of 1969 as amended by Chapter 10, Statutes of 1970; Chapter 74, Statutes of 1972 and Chapter 624, Statutes of 1973)	–$676,909	–$1,711,000	–$344,781
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–$676,909	–$1,711,000	–$344,781

Federal Funds

APPROPRIATION			
Section 186.95 Streets and Highways Code (federal reimbursements)	–$189,418	–$2,289,000	–$155,219
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	–$456,278	–$3,467,000	–

[a] Neither receipts nor expenditures of federal funds are included in overall budget totals.

STORM AND FLOOD DAMAGE REPAIR—Continued

FUND CONDITION

STREET AND HIGHWAY DISASTER ACCOUNT—STATE TRANSPORTATION FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Available Resources, July 1	$4,176,372	$5,306,202	$11,721,132
State funds	*9,873,546*	*9,400,421*	*12,026,351*
Federal funds	*–5,697,174*	*–4,094,219*	*–305,219*
Prior year income adjustment—federal	11,068	–	–
Adjusted Available Resources, July 1	4,187,440	–	–
State funds	*9,873,546*	–	–
Federal funds	*–5,686,106*	–	–
Add Revenue, Transfers and Reimbursements:			
State Funds:			
Revenue:			
Income from surplus money investments	849,966	914,930	815,183
Federal Funds:			
Federal government reimbursements	1,402,469	1,500,000	150,000
Totals, Revenue, Transfers and Reimbursements	$2,252,435	$2,414,930	$965,183
Totals, Resources	$6,439,875	$7,721,132	$12,686,315
Less Expenditures and Obligations:			
State Funds:			
Local assistance, Sec. 186.95(b), S&H Code	–676,909	–1,711,000	–344,781
Federal Funds:			
Local assistance, Sec. 186.95(b), S&H Code	–223,671	–2,289,000	–155,219
For state highways, Sec. 186.95(c), S&H Code	34,253	–	–
Totals, Federal Funds, Expenditures and Obligations	–$189,418	–$2,289,000	–$155,219
Totals, Expenditures and Obligations	–$866,327	–$4,000,000	–$500,000
Transfer to the State Highway Account, State Transportation Fund [b]	–2,000,000	–	–
TOTALS, AVAILABLE RESOURCES, JUNE 30	$5,306,202	$11,721,132	$13,186,315
State funds	*9,400,421*	*12,026,351*	*13,186,315*
Federal funds	*–4,094,219*	*–305,219*	–

[b] Transferred pursuant to Chapter 1284, Statutes of 1972, for the repair, replacement, or restoration of highways and bridges in t state highway system for damages caused by natural disaster after September 1, 1972.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE REPAIR

Program Objectives

Repayment of principal loan balances by local agencies pertaining to the replacement, repair, or reconstruction of a public facility which was damaged or destroyed by an earthquake after July 1, 1952.

Project Detail:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
City of Bakersfield	–$40,000	–	–
Eureka City	–15,110	–$15,566	–$16,037
City of Monrovia	–11,000	–	–
County of Tulare	–43,586	–	–
Totals, Program Repayments	–$109,696	–$15,566	–$16,037

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Repayment of Loans by Local Agencies	–$109,696	–$15,566	–$16,037

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

Unexpended Balances, Estimated Savings:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Special Appropriation: Chapter 21, Statutes of 1952 (Second Extraordinary Session) as amended by Chapter 1777, Statutes of 1953.			
Expenditures (principal balance repayment)	–$109,696	–$15,566	–$16,037

REFUNDS OF TAXES, LICENSES AND OTHER FEES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Refunds *(General Fund)*	$11,805	$30,000	$30,000

This program exists for the purpose of refunding the licenses, taxes and other fees erroneously collected and paid into the General Fund for which no other specific provision of the law exists. Funds are also available for payment of prior judgments, liens or encumbrances as provided in Government Code Section 12516, and to cover refunds of taxes in special situations confronting the Franchise Tax Board in which a court of record orders the refund of taxes collected, withheld or transmitted from persons subject to trial and for which no other provision for refund is made by law.

This item is appropriated each year to provide for expeditious refunds of noncontroversial amounts paid and deposited in the General Fund. This avoids the necessity of filing claims with the Board of Control and inserting items in a claims bill.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Refunds *(General Fund)*	$11,805	$30,000	$30,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–18,195	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$11,805	$30,000	$30,000

REVENUE CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER

Program Objectives

Need

The Revenue Consolidated Data Center was to be one of four centers established by the Legislature for the centralization of state computer facilities. The Legislature made the judgment that the center should not begin at this time. Effective June 30, 1973, formation of the center was halted by Section 4.1 of the Budget Act of 1973. This budget is to reflect expenditures made in anticipation of the July 1, 1973 startup date of the center.

Authority

Chapter 1254, Statutes of 1972.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Consolidated Data Center	$56,245	–	–
Transfer from Item 61.1, Budget Act of 1972	–90,000	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	–$33,755	–	–
Personnel man-years	1	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions (temporary help)	1	–	–	$14,631	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,286	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	–	–	–	$15,917	–	–
Operating expenses and equipment				40,328	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$56,245	–	–
Transfer from Item 61.1, Budget Act of 1972				–90,000	–	–
Net Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				–$33,755	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–33,755	–	–
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–$33,755	–	–

COMPUTER INSTALLATION—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Totals, Programs	$306,000	–	–
Reimbursements—other	*–206,000*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM (EXPENDITURES)	$100,000	–	–

The Budget Act of 1972 provided $100,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Public Works for costs related to the acquisition of a computer with sufficient capacity to proceed with data processing consolidation efforts. This amount plus related savings in various departments as a result of consolidation has funded the increased costs of the Interim Center's computer.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operating expense and equipment	$306,000	–	–
Reimbursements—other	*–206,000*	–	–
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$100,000	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATION	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (expenditure)	$100,000	–	–

DEVELOPMENT COSTS OF CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTERS

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Transfers to Consolidated Data Centers *(General Fund)*	$1,400,000	–	–

The Budget Act of 1972 provided $400,000 for support and preparation of premises for the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center (Business and Transportation Agency) and for the Revenue Consolidated Data Center (Agricultural and Services Agency). The Budget Act further provided that such funds could not be expended unless legislation expressly authorizing the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center was enacted at the 1972 Regular Session.

Legislation was enacted, Chapter 787, Statutes of 1972, and work proceeded on the centers. Chapter 1254, Statutes of 1972, provided an additional one million dollars for development costs. The bulk of these funds have been expended for site alterations and preparations for the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center. At the direction of the Legislature, development of the Revenue Consolidated Data Center was terminated June 30, 1973.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Transfers to Consolidated Data Centers:			
Revenue Consolidated Data Center	$90,000	–	–
Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center	1,310,000	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$1,400,000	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations	$400,000	–	–
Chapter 1254, Statutes of 1972	1,000,000	–	–
Total Available (expenditures)	$1,400,000	–	–

REQUIREMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR-ELECT

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Requirements of the Governor-elect	–	–	$125,000

This program is proposed to provide assistance to the Governor-elect in his duties described under the provisions of Government Code Section 12015. A new Governor is required under law to present his new budget to the Legislature by January 10, 1975. This gives the Governor-elect approximately two months t formulate his policies and to incorporate them in th various programs included in the budget which h will transmit to the Legislators.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Special Item of Expense:			
Requirements of the Governor-elect *(General Fund)*	–	–	$125,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATION	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	–	$125,000

SENIOR CITIZENS PROPERTY TAX ASSISTANCE

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Property tax assistance *(General Fund)*	$59,149,434	$62,000,000	$60,100,000

Need

The payment of property taxes for support of local governmental services creates a substantial hardship for many senior citizens who must rely upon a minimal fixed income as their only source of meeting their living expenses.

Objectives

Direct payment of property tax refunds to those senior citizens who qualify for assistance.

Authority

Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session.

General Description

The Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Program provides that qualified homeowners receive a refund for a portion of their property taxes. The amount of such assistance is dependent on their household income. The program is administrated by the Franchise Tax Board and was modified substantially by Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session, which provided the following: increased the household limitation from $3,350 to $10,000, raised the assessed value applicability factor from $5,000 to $7,500, and reduced the age of eligibility from 65 to 62 years.

Chapters 917 and 1230, Statutes of 1972 revised the assistance schedule for households with an annual income of less than $6,000 by increasing the number of income brackets and applicable assistance factors and provided an additional $6 million for the program.

Chapter 1017, Statutes of 1973 allows property tax assistance payments to be made to a member of the household of a deceased claimant if there is no surviving spouse or otherwise qualified claimant.

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 substantially increases the homeowners property tax exemption. This will interact with the Senior Citizens Property Tax Program and reduce the amount of assistance required under the program beginning in 1974–75. Chapter 1216, Statutes of 1973 partially offset that reduction by extending the Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance to include senior citizens on welfare. This change will substantially increase the number of participants in the program beginning in the 1974–75 fiscal year. The net effect of these two changes will reduce estimated budget year costs by $1.9 million.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Property tax assistance	$59,149,434	$62,000,000	$60,100,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations	$56,000,000	$62,000,000	$60,100,000
Chapter 1230, Statutes of 1972	6,000,000	–	–
Chapter 1200, Statutes of 1973	–	6,000,000	–
Totals Available	$62,000,000	$68,000,000	$60,100,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–2,850,566	–6,000,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$59,149,434	$62,000,000	$60,100,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

Program Objectives

The objective of this program is to provide financial assistance to local governments to compensate for ta losses resulting from a partial exemption on business inventory valuation.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Personal Property Tax Relief	$134,126,465	$221,700,000	$261,500,000

Need

The loss of revenue to local governments resulting from the granting of a state-initiated business inventory tax exemption creates fiscal hardships for many local agencies.

Objectives

Reimbursement to counties for revenue lost due to the business inventory tax exemption.

Authority

Chapter 927, Statutes of 1968, Regular Session and Chapters 777 and 1164, Statutes of 1970.

Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session.

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972.

General Description

Under current law, the inventories of California businesses are assessed March 1 of each year by local assessors and tax obligations are established accord ingly.

A tax exemption is granted to those businesses o 50 percent of the assessed value of their eligible in ventory. A personal property tax exemption of 5 percent is granted for motion pictures, livestock, an wine and brandy. This program reimburses local gov ernments for the revenue lost because of tax exemp tions on the classes of property described above. Th program was changed during the 1972 Regular Se sion of the Legislature through enactment of Chapte 1406, Statutes 1972 (Senate Bill 90), which increase the exemption from 30 percent to 45 percent for 1973 74, and from 45 percent to 50 percent for 1974–75 an years thereafter.

This program experienced an unprecedented growt in assessed value of more than 13 percent in the cu rent year. This record growth will require deficienc appropriation to fund the full amount of payment required.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Personal property tax relief	$134,126,465	$221,700,000	$261,500,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations	$138,000,000	$208,000,000	$261,500,000
Deficiency appropriation	–	13,700,000	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–3,873,535	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$134,126,465	$221,700,000	$261,500,000

HOMEOWNERS PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Property tax relief *(General Fund)*	$242,877,651	$651,350,000	$668,550,000

Need

The revenue lost by local governments because of tax exemptions granted to homeowners significantly reduces the funds available for support of local programs and services.

Objectives

To reduce the tax burden of individual homeowners by providing funds to reimburse local governments for revenue losses resulting from homeowners' property tax exemptions.

Authority

Chapter 1, Statutes of 1968, First Extraordinary Session.

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972, Regular Session.

General Description

Under existing provisions of the law, homeowners are not required to pay property taxes on $1,750 of the assessed value of their property. This exemption, although alleviating a portion of the tax burden placed upon homeowners, creates hardships for local governments because of the reduction in their revenue. The Homeowners' Property Tax Relief Program reimburses local governments for the loss of funds experienced because of the property tax exemption.

Deficiency legislation will be required in the current year because of a larger than anticipated increase in the number of claimants for the homeowners exemption.

This budget also includes a 10¢ per claim allocation to counties, in accordance with Chapter 208, Statutes of 1973–74, to offset the costs of providing specific kinds of information.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Property tax relief	$242,877,651	$651,350,000	$668,550,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriations	$254,800,000	$647,250,000	$668,550,000
Allocation from Item 110, Budget Act of 1973	–	274,000	–
Deficiency appropriation	–	3,826,000	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–11,922,349	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$242,877,651	$651,350,000	$668,550,000

SUBVENTIONS FOR OPEN SPACE

Program Objectives

The state has found that the preservation of prime agricultural land is vital to providing a stable base and economical source for continued production of the diversity of agricultural commodities to meet the needs for the growing population of the state and the nation. Unplanned urban sprawl has established the need for communities to provide enough open-space land for beneficial use by its citizens.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Assistance to cities, counties and school districts for the preservation of open space *(General Fund)*	$13,000,000	$18,000,000	$20,000,000

General Description

Article XXVIII of the California Constitution permits land under enforceable restrictions for open-space uses to be assessed at other than market value based on its restricted use. Recent legislation provides that the Secretary for Resources can authorize state payments to local government for land under restricted assessment and that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall make open-space apportionments to eligible school districts. State subventions, together with the Land Conservation Act, give local government the tools to adopt land use policies that will preserve prime agricultural land and provide adequate open space while concurrently providing a measure of tax relief to local government and school districts.

The Budget Act of 1972, appropriated $13,000,000 for the 1972–73 fiscal year to be disbursed to eligible cities, counties, and school districts. If claims by local governmental agencies exceed the appropriation for the specific fiscal year, reductions in state disbursements shall be made on a pro rata per acre basis, first on funds allocated to nonprime lands, and second, on funds to local governments on prime lands, and third to school district disbursements. This had to be done in 1972–73.

Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, appropriated an amount of $15,000,000 for this program in the 1973–74 fiscal year. This amount was increased by Chapter 1406, Statutes 1972 (SB 90) to a new total program of $22,000,000 for 1973–74. Following adoption of the new school finance program and imposition of maximum tax rates, the amount of reimbursements to be claimed by local governments is expected to be less than anticipated at that time. The Budget Act of 1973 therefore reduced the appropriation to $18,000,000. The program is expected to continue on the reduced level, adjusted only for slight increases.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Assistance to cities, counties and school districts for the preservation of open space *(General Fund)*	$13,000,000	$18,000,000	$20,000,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	$13,000,000	$18,000,000	$20,000,000

RENTERS' TAX RELIEF

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Tax relief for renters *(General Fund)*	–	$110,000,000	$45,000,000
Refunds	–	45,000,000	45,000,000
Tax credits	–	65,000,000	(75,000,000)

Objectives

To provide nonhomeowners with some measure of tax relief.

General Description

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 (SB 90) added a new state program to provide tax relief to qualified renters.

For taxable years beginning January 1, 1973, renters will receive a tax credit of $25 to $45 depending upon their adjusted gross income. In most cases, this credit will be deducted from the renters' income tax liability. However, if the amount of the renters' credit exceeds the amount of income tax liability, a refund of the balance will be made.

The Franchise Tax Board administers this program. As required by Section 32 of Chapter 1406, Statutes 1972 (SB 90), an appropriation is proposed to finance the estimated level of renter refunds. Chapter 952, Statutes of 1973, requires that for 1973–74 only, the credit portion of renter relief be appropriated also.

Authority

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972.
Chapter 952, Statutes of 1973.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Tax Relief for Renters:			
Refunds	–	$45,000,000	$45,000,000
Tax credits[a]	–	65,000,000	(75,000,000)
Totals, Expenditures	–	$110,000,000	$45,000,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

APPROPRIATION	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$45,000,000
Chapter 952, Statutes of 1973	–	$110,000,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$110,000,000	$45,000,000

[a] Amounts allowed as tax credits in 1973–74 are appropriated from the General Fund as a result of Chapter 952, Statutes of 1973. In 1974–75 these credits will result in a reduction of revenue from the personal income tax.

Debt Service

BOND INTEREST AND REDEMPTION

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Expenditures Debt Service, General Fund (accrual basis)	$115,376,006	$119,176,046	$127,930,828

Objectives

The bonded debt service budget in the 1974–75 Governor's Budget provides for accrued interest expense a principal redemption expenditures for the following scheduled bond acts:

Program and Performance

Authorized Bond Acts

	Total authorized	December 1, 1973 issued	December 1, 1973 unissued	Proposed sales after December 1, 1973 in: 1973–74	1974–75
State Construction Program Bond Acts of:					
1955	$200,000,000	$200,000,000	–	–	–
1958	200,000,000	200,000,000	–	–	–
1962	270,000,000	270,000,000	–	–	–
1964	380,000,000	380,000,000	–	–	–
State Higher Education Construction Program Bond Act of 1966	230,000,000	230,000,000	–	–	–
Junior College Construction Program Bond Act of 1968	68,000,000	68,000,000	–	–	–
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964	150,000,000	150,000,000	–	–	–
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Bond Act of 1970	60,000,000	25,000,000	$35,000,000	$10,000,000	$10,000,000
California Clean Water Bond Act of 1970	250,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	–	100,000,000
Health Science Facilities Bond Act of 1971	155,900,000	15,000,000	140,900,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Community College Construction Program Bond Act of 1972	160,000,000	15,000,000	145,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000

	Unauthorized issue	Issued	Unissued	Proposed sales 1973–74	1974–75
Future Bond Acts Subject to Electorate Approval:					
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974 [1]	$250,000,000	–	–	–	$25,000,000
California Clean Water Bond Law of 1974 [1]	250,000,000	–	–	–	–

The School Building Aid Bond financed program appears with the Department of Education functional presentation under local assistance.

The California Water Resources Development Bond Fund program, the Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943 program, the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund program, and the Small Craft Harbor Improvement Fund program are public service enterprises and their debt service is financed from their own respective enterprise revenues.

The bond-financed projects are identified separately from the governmental cost-financed projects in the statewide expenditure presentation.

EXPENDITURES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State Construction Program of 1955:			
Interest	$4,161,500	$3,876,500	$3,585,500
Redemption	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,200,000
State Construction Program of 1958:			
Interest	4,515,800	4,188,300	3,919,300
Redemption	7,400,000	7,800,000	8,000,000
State Construction Program of 1962:			
Interest	6,769,650	6,407,550	6,065,700
Redemption	9,700,000	9,700,000	9,700,000
State Construction Program of 1964:			
Interest	13,039,271	12,423,125	11,814,825
Redemption	14,300,000	14,500,000	14,850,000
State Higher Education Construction Program of 1966:			
Interest	9,647,436	9,117,311	8,570,811
Redemption	9,735,000	9,930,000	10,330,000
Junior College Bond Act of 1968:			
Interest	2,990,550	2,816,800	2,643,050
Redemption	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,200,000
Community College Bond Act of 1972:			
Interest	–43,104	640,625	1,876,250
Redemption	–	750,000	2,000,000
Health Facilities Construction Bond Act of 1971:			
Interest	–43,104	640,625	1,876,250
Redemption	–	750,000	2,000,000
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964:			
Interest	5,318,662	5,697,900	5,331,950
Redemption	5,800,000	7,150,000	7,350,000
Recreational and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Bond Act of 1970:			
Interest	811,752	1,170,625	1,865,625
Redemption	500,000	1,250,000	1,750,000

[1] No expenditures is to be made unless electorate approval is obtained on June 4, 1974.

Debt Service—Continued

BOND INTEREST AND REDEMPTION—Continued

EXPENDITURES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
California Clean Water Bond Act of 1970:			
Interest	4,732,550	4,654,500	5,148,900
Redemption	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Totals, Debt Service, General Fund (Cash Basis)	$115,435,963	$119,563,861	$125,078,161
Interest	$51,900,963	$51,633,861	$52,698,161
Redemption	63,535,000	67,930,000	72,380,000
Beginning accrual interest expense, July 1	–21,408,050	–21,348,093	–20,960,278
Ending accrual interest expense, June 30	21,348,093	20,960,278	22,812,945
Ending accrual (new bond act interest expense), June 30 [1]	–	–	1,000,000
Totals, Debt Service General Fund (Accrual Basis)	$115,376,006	$119,176,046	$127,930,828

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State Construction Program of 1955:			
Chapter 1709, Statutes of 1955	$12,161,500	$11,876,500	$11,785,500
State Construction Program of 1958:			
Chapter 88, Statutes of 1958	11,915,800	11,988,300	11,919,300
State Construction Program of 1962:			
Chapter 2, Statutes of 1962, 3rd E.S.	16,469,650	16,107,550	15,765,700
State Construction Program of 1964:			
Chapter 143, Statutes of 1964, 1st E.S.	27,339,271	26,923,125	26,664,825
State Higher Education Construction Program of 1966:			
Chapter 156, Statutes of 1966, 1st E.S.	19,382,436	19,047,311	18,900,811
Junior College Bond Act of 1968:			
Chapter 1555, Statutes of 1967	6,090,550	5,916,800	5,843,050
Community College Bond Act of 1972:			
Chapter 937, Statutes of 1971	–43,104	1,390,625	3,876,250
Health Facilities Construction Bond Act of 1971:			
Chapter 665, Statutes of 1971, as amended by Chapter 152, Statutes of 1972	–43,104	1,390,625	3,876,250
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964:			
Chapter 1690, Statutes of 1963	11,118,662	12,847,900	12,681,950
Recreational and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Bond Act of 1970:			
Chapter 782, Statutes of 1970	1,311,752	2,420,625	3,615,625
California Clean Water Bond Act of 1970:			
Chapter 508, Statutes of 1970	9,732,550	9,654,500	10,148,900
TOTALS, DEBT SERVICE GENERAL FUND (Cash Basis)	$115,435,963	$119,563,861	$125,078,161
Beginning accrual, July 1	–21,408,050	–21,348,093	–20,960,278
Ending accrual, June 30	21,348,093	20,960,278	22,812,945
Ending accrual (new bond act interest expense), June 30 [1]	–	–	1,000,000
TOTALS, DEBT SERVICE GENERAL FUND (Accrual Basis)	$115,376,006	$119,176,046	$127,930,828

[1] No expenditure is to be made unless electorate approval is obtained on June 4, 1974.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON GENERAL FUND LOANS

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Total Interest Cost *(General Fund)*	–	$1,000,000	$8,000,000

Need

Temporary loans are required to provide cash during the months when disbursements exceed collected revenues for the General Fund. The interest cost for these temporary loans are contained in this budget.

Objectives

To assist in the management of the current year financial plan and the development of the proposed annual financial plan to assist in maintaining a fiscally solvent position.

To determine the amounts and sources of borrowable resources in the event temporary loans are needed.

Authority

Government Code Sections 16310, 12020 and 12021.

General Description

It is anticipated that temporary loans will be required by the General Fund during the 1973–74 and 1974–75 fiscal years. The General Fund started the 1972–73 fiscal year with $256,262,000 and ended with a cash balance of $524,780,000 and a loan to the Social Welfare Federal Fund which was repaid early in July of $67,000,000. The 1973–74 fiscal year will end with an estimated $80,000,000 of loans outstanding which includes $28,000,000 to the Social Welfare Federal Fund. The 1974–75 fiscal year will end with an estimated $30,000,000 loan outstanding which will be advanced to the Social Welfare Federal Fund. The principal reason for the reduction in the cash position of the General Fund during the 1973–74 fiscal year is a result of the passage of Chapter 296, Statutes of 1973–74 (SB 90), which provides a temporary sales tax reduction and allows a tax credit to all taxpayers for 1973 income.

Chapter 402, Statutes of 1973–74 (AB 1000) modifies the accounting basis relative to revenues and has a direct effect on the General Fund surplus. It requires that all revenue be accounted as earned when it is actually received in the State Treasury. Except for current accounts receivable on the books, this statute greatly reduces the amount of revenue a crued, especially in the sales tax. It also abolishes th "reserve for working capital" which actually plac the state's revenue structure close to a cash basis.

The interest cost for temporary loans during th current year will be financed from the Emergenc Fund, Item 90, Budget Act of 1973.

Included in this presentation are statements of cas flow and statements of accounts payable for the pas year, the current year and the budget year. Neithe the cash receipts nor cash disbursements agree wit the revenue and expenditures presented elsewhere i the budget because for cash flow purposes, it is neces sary to adjust the budget data for cash collected b the agency but not yet receipted for by the Stat Controller and for the net accrued revenue and ex penditures included in the budget. For the 1972–7 and the first five months of the 1973–74 fiscal years the actual data have been obtained from monthly cas condition reports compiled by the State Controller' office. The receipts and disbursements for the las seven months of the 1973–74 and the 1974–75 fisca years are estimated by projecting monthly receipt an disbursement patterns adjusted to reflect the variou changes in statutes and administrative actions not in cluded in these monthly patterns. The 1974–75 fisca year estimated cash flow takes into consideration only the revenue and expenditures proposed in this budget Any changes made subsequent to the budget as pre sented or statutes enacted which include appropria tions or revenues would have an effect on the esti mated cash flow and interest cost.

The borrowing capacity from special funds in cluded in the cash flow statements have been esti mated as of the end of each month. The normal cas flow for the funds available for borrowing has beer considered, but still remain subject to large fluctua tions. For example, the estimated lending capacity of the State Highway Account is subject to change due to possible cutbacks or acceleration in the release of federal highway funds, variations in the timing and purpose to which these released federal funds are obligated, and to work disruptive events such as labor strikes and unusual weather conditions.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON GENERAL FUND LOANS—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Payment of Interest on General Fund Loans *(General Fund)*	–	$1,000,000	$8,000,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Special Item of Expense:			
Interest cost	–	$1,000,000	$8,000,000
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	–	$1,000,000	$8,000,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$2,000,000	–	$8,000,000
Allocation from Emergency Fund	–	$1,000,000	–
Totals Available	$2,000,000	$1,000,000	$8,000,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–2,000,000	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$1,000,000	$8,000,000

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON GENERAL FUND LOANS—Continued

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH FLOW FOR THE 1972–73 FISCAL YEAR

GENERAL FUND
(in thousands)

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	$256,262	$65,883	$180,218	$238,845	$58,446	$242,026	$119,563	$92,035	$138,012	$126,376	$160,113	$423,521	$256,262
Receipts:													
Revenue:													
Alcoholic beverage control taxes and licenses	9,988	9,220	10,481	9,220	10,969	12,555	13,077	7,360	7,015	12,451	9,911	10,466	122,713
Bank and corporation tax	29,297	22,958	125,496	20,643	23,273	109,465	41,840	22,778	168,060	131,413	26,789	144,335	866,347
Cigarette tax	9,620	16,253	18,084	16,515	8,050	11,623	16,668	14,237	21,055	8,723	15,832	19,175	175,835
Horse racing licenses	3,385	3,608	2,814	3,036	4,212	2,236	4,830	6,804	6,859	7,294	9,746	8,496	63,320
Inheritance and gift tax	12,914	14,150	20,454	24,609	23,782	22,172	23,223	30,652	19,646	21,836	23,016	22,708	259,162
Insurance companies tax	606	41,039	600	271	42,208	796	437	1,631	13,806	31,490	47,343	605	180,832
Personal income tax	55,889	190,659	187,256	59,985	189,560	134,804	181,198	165,793	29,429	307,730	165,062	219,077	1,886,442
Retail sales and use taxes	46,514	328,792	145,556	109,622	272,124	80,136	140,973	316,154	180,332	55,198	342,591	170,715	2,188,707
Interest on investments	6,426	3,605	4,212	5,237	6,453	2	10,155	7,070	10,283	7,595	9,698	5,581	76,317
Other revenues	10,002	9,458	9,371	11,200	12,182	12,531	7,723	7,186	5,916	8,143	8,468	28,666	130,846
Totals, Revenue Receipts	$184,641	$639,742	$524,324	$260,338	$592,813	$386,320	$440,124	$579,665	$462,401	$591,873	$658,456	$629,824	$5,950,521
Nonrevenue Receipts:													
Return of Advances:													
Debt service—veterans bonds	40,377	–	31,708	–	–	–	31,084	–	31,283	–	–	–	134,452
Social Welfare Federal Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56,415	63,621	55,100	175,136
Transfers from other funds	–	–	632	558	70	2,327	158	–	417	–	–	300	4,462
Miscellaneous nonrevenue receipts	169	4,782	860	–794	10,599	75	116	4,591	1,058	4,662	4,617	388	31,123
Totals, Nonrevenue Receipts	$40,546	$4,782	$33,200	–$236	$10,669	$2,402	$31,358	$4,591	$32,758	$61,077	$68,238	$55,788	$345,173
Totals, Receipts	$225,187	$644,524	$557,524	$260,102	$603,482	$388,722	$471,482	$584,256	$495,159	$652,950	$726,694	$685,612	$6,295,694
Disbursements:													
State Operations:													
Agriculture and services	6,332	6,546	6,718	6,426	7,931	10,398	7,692	8,553	9,774	5,453	9,356	9,133	94,312
Business and transportation	1,345	1,423	1,378	1,445	1,274	1,044	1,117	1,519	1,269	1,354	1,085	1,244	15,497
Human Relations:													
Corrections	14,114	15,058	14,467	14,757	15,565	16,859	14,980	16,116	16,197	14,857	16,524	14,778	184,272
Mental Hygiene	16,951	18,879	18,748	13,217	19,179	–8,443	16,268	18,983	9,675	–6,947	19,931	17,026	153,467
Other human relations	4,618	3,638	4,192	6,546	–225	2,082	4,215	3,187	–1,073	1,654	2,853	2,648	34,335
Resources	8,000	10,866	10,455	9,000	7,984	7,722	8,570	6,433	3,705	9,274	8,318	5,545	95,872
Education:													
University of California	6,254	23,340	24,646	30,941	32,566	32,862	33,067	34,091	41,288	30,470	35,156	36,216	360,897
State colleges and universities	29,108	31,525	29,138	24,539	34,414	32,744	32,920	25,808	31,283	30,506	35,906	33,655	371,546
Other education	3,403	3,344	2,014	3,179	5,541	3,114	2,264	5,609	5,597	5,211	7,160	2,666	49,102
General government	10,917	11,596	9,642	8,219	10,674	9,417	10,053	10,119	8,301	11,205	8,552	8,194	116,889
Debt service (excluding State School Building Aid Bonds)	57,554	4,818	1,076	2,525	6,718	17,712	6,294	5,552	3,721	1,477	8,451	–462	115,436
Totals, State Operations	$158,596	$131,033	$122,474	$120,794	$141,621	$125,511	$137,440	$135,970	$129,737	$104,514	$153,292	$130,643	$1,591,625

State school bldg. aid-debt service	4,812	25,566	–	37,799	2,182	1,515	–120	2,558	–16,954	8,639	–10,064	–6,507	49,024
Contributions to Teachers' Retirement System	10,000	25,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	135,000
Other education	2,656	5,526	2,560	–4,718	4,135	1,872	29,990	2,733	–4,030	7,547	6,066	–1,358	52,979
Corrections	–	305	–	3,246	2,661	1,314	3,179	535	1,038	4,012	904	4,655	21,849
Health care benefits	1,200	60,209	35,700	50,700	42,500	31,064	71,000	90,000	94,000	25,468	52,000	45,000	598,841
Mental hygiene	2,707	8,613	7,932	5,434	7,737	37,497	15,960	11,919	23,338	36,647	12,419	28,374	198,577
Public health	4,015	–988	–433	2,710	3,912	929	2,156	4,389	1,690	3,717	–250	307	22,154
Social welfare	63,083	62,304	62,916	68,802	63,837	60,084	60,829	65,209	72,502	61,236	64,503	70,931	776,236
Senior citizens' property tax assistance	–	25,699	11,384	7,431	8,893	1,709	2,250	1,488	211	99	45	15	59,224
Personal property tax relief	–35	–	82,242	2,950	–	24,110	–33	–	66	24,816	10	–	134,126
Homeowners' property tax relief	1	–1	–1	–	–	85,286	–17	–	–	157,783	–4	–173	242,874
Open space program	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,000	13,000
Other local assistance	1,827	2,485	1,952	1,469	5,121	1,469	2,271	1,848	1,595	1,389	1,655	1,316	24,397
Totals, Local Assistance	$182,120	$397,294	$341,721	$312,905	$278,770	$381,524	$325,373	$402,746	$293,279	$451,030	$246,755	$294,101	$3,907,618
Totals, Capital Outlay	–$176	$598	$2,764	$464	$199	$3,082	$789	$88	$66	$565	$153	$171	$8,763
Totals, Governmental Cost Disbursements	$340,540	$528,925	$466,959	$434,163	$420,590	$510,117	$463,602	$538,804	$423,082	$556,109	$400,200	$424,915	$5,508,006
Nongovernmental Cost Disbursements:													
Advances:													
Debt service—veterans bonds	40,377	–	31,708	–	–	–	31,084	–	31,283	–	–	–	134,452
Debt service—water bonds	2,021	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,021
Social Welfare Federal Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46,000	64,936	64,200	67,000*	242,136
Transfer to Bagley Conservation Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,500	41,500
Transfer to Capitol Improvement Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42,000	42,000
Transfers to other funds	–	600	1	1,000	1,000	2,108	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	12,545	26,254
Transfers to Revolving Fund (net)	32,628	664	229	5,338	–1,688	–1,040	2,324	–2,525	4,430	–2,832	–3,114	–3,607	30,807
Totals, Nongovernmental Cost Disbursements	$75,026	$1,264	$31,938	$6,338	–$688	$1,068	$35,408	–$525	$83,713	$63,104	$63,086	$159,438	$519,170
Totals Disbursements	$415,566	$530,189	$498,897	$440,501	$419,902	$511,185	$499,010	$538,279	$506,795	$619,213	$463,286	$584,353	$6,027,176
Revenue Excess (–deficit)	–$190,379	$114,335	$58,627	–$180,399	$183,580	–$122,463	–$27,528	$45,977	–$11,636	$33,737	$263,408	$101,259	$268,518
Net Temporary Loans (–repayments):													
Pooled money investment account	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
State Highway Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Temporary Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ENDING CASH BALANCE	$65,883	$180,218	$238,845	$58,446	$242,026	$119,563	$92,035	$138,012	$126,376	$160,113	$423,521	$524,780*	$524,780
TOTAL, RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM INDIVIDUAL FUNDS:													
Pool Money Investment Account	$491,800	$518,000	$493,800	$524,500	$487,700	$535,600	$734,100	$875,700	$829,300	$705,700	$609,000	$719,300	
State Highway Account	41,000	80,000	57,700	57,800	77,000	74,700	95,200	97,300	103,600	143,000	154,200	122,800	
Totals	$532,800	$598,000	$551,500	$582,300	$564,700	$610,300	$829,300	$973,000	$932,900	$848,700	$763,200	$842,100	
Month-end cumulative borrowing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Unused borrowing capacity	$532,800	$598,000	$551,500	$582,300	$564,700	$610,300	$829,300	$973,000	$932,900	$848,700	$763,200	$842,100	

* The June 30, 1973 ending cash balance reflects a temporary loan of $67 million dollars to the Social Welfare Federal Fund. If the loan was not outstanding at June 30, 1973, the General Fund net cash balance would have been $591.8 million dollars.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON GENERAL FUND LOANS—Continued

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED CASH FLOW FOR THE 1973–74 FISCAL YEAR

GENERAL FUND
(In thousands)

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	$524,780	$361,083	$614,521	$562,058	$331,473	$549,299	$299,704	$247,616	$45,440	$19,739	$1,512	$1,418	$524,780
Receipts:													
Revenue:													
Alcoholic beverage control taxes and licenses	9,763	9,034	10,355	9,438	10,496	15,162	13,908	8,220	6,992	12,492	10,225	10,615	126,700
Bank and corporation tax	34,362	23,646	154,211	30,821	23,906	138,054	45,000	24,000	188,000	155,000	33,000	170,000	1,020,000
Cigarette tax	17,203	16,085	14,902	15,345	10,817	15,348	14,800	14,700	15,700	14,100	14,500	15,200	178,700
Horseracing licenses	4,993	2,712	3,941	2,098	2,703	2,045	3,400	6,800	9,000	8,200	10,400	8,600	64,892
Inheritance and gift tax	18,879	21,023	18,258	27,385	24,169	22,172	22,650	26,350	22,224	22,674	24,484	22,232	272,500
Insurance companies tax	–1,401	45,383	84	371	46,905	1,558	1,300	1,700	12,300	31,600	48,500	700	189,000
Personal income tax	60,317	214,975	222,740	71,848	234,852	155,768	184,900	46,900	–	166,500	109,900	232,800	1,701,500
Retail sales and use taxes	74,018	391,885	166,369	139,497	411,530	132,501	157,100	259,400	173,800	144,500	260,000	244,400	2,555,000
Interest on investments	8,393	13,302	2	21,661	3	14,999	14,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	126,360
Other revenues	16,520	6,525	7,828	10,184	10,878	18,993	12,127	12,688	12,488	12,495	12,488	12,495	145,709
Totals, Revenue Receipts	$243,047	$744,570	$598,690	$328,648	$776,259	$516,600	$469,185	$412,758	$452,504	$577,561	$533,497	$727,042	$6,380,361
Nonrevenue Receipts:													
Return of Advances:													
Debt service—veterans bonds	37,434	–	35,742	–	–	–	30,550	–	33,905	–	–	–	137,631
Social Welfare Federal Fund	67,000	65,600	55,000	70,000	61,000	46,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	532,600
Transfer from Federal Revenue Sharing Fund—Schools	127,522	87,478	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	215,000
Transfer from Federal Revenue Sharing Fund—HR 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,834	10,833	10,834	10,833	10,833	10,833	65,000
Transfers from other funds	–	–	654	–	2,623	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,277
Miscellaneous nonrevenue receipts	1,538	4,098	6,172	1,135	7,846	100	100	3,884	500	300	4,083	200	29,956
Totals, Nonrevenue Receipts	$233,494	$157,176	$97,568	$71,135	$71,469	$46,100	$69,484	$42,717	$73,239	$39,133	$42,916	$39,033	$983,464
Totals, Receipts	$476,541	$901,746	$696,258	$399,783	$847,728	$562,700	$538,669	$455,475	$525,743	$616,694	$576,413	$766,075	$7,363,825
Disbursements:													
State Operations:													
Agriculture and services	8,458	9,120	9,658	11,073	8,388	10,138	8,200	9,065	10,007	7,456	9,087	8,780	109,430
Business and transportation	1,478	1,317	3,149	1,668	1,332	1,546	1,581	2,076	1,978	2,867	1,765	1,964	22,721
Health and Welfare:													
Corrections	16,007	16,675	18,663	18,617	16,049	17,536	16,515	17,357	17,697	16,034	16,875	16,337	204,362
Department of Health	21,006	17,090	16,307	3,650	9,515	–5,293	–64,925	15,978	16,047	–4,578	16,419	–8,007	33,209
Other health and welfare	2,664	3,066	1,826	1,065	1,203	2,281	2,316	4,423	–477	4,088	2,353	7,002	31,810
Resources	12,381	10,556	14,722	11,184	11,662	8,797	8,189	7,036	5,557	8,714	8,902	5,379	113,079
Education:													
University of California	30,149	25,386	32,135	39,162	30,639	38,370	38,785	40,612	45,139	36,709	39,491	47,808	444,385
State Colleges and Universities	34,540	31,555	34,743	33,645	34,962	38,227	38,713	35,494	32,010	38,448	41,225	44,725	438,287
Other education	4,662	4,594	2,201	3,230	4,779	7,241	6,892	7,120	7,344	7,133	7,988	4,888	68,072
General Government	12,843	11,620	12,384	11,319	10,536	11,668	12,568	12,066	12,061	12,602	11,781	12,499	143,947
Undistributed salary increase	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,600	41,600
Debt service (excluding State School Building Aid Bonds)	58,060	4,680	3,989	2,464	6,531	16,940	8,303	5,514	3,615	1,201	8,267	–	119,564
Totals, State Operations	$202,248	$135,659	$149,777	$137,077	$135,596	$147,451	$77,137	$156,741	$150,978	$130,674	$164,153	$182,975	$1,770,466

State school building aid—debt service	4,548	25,487	–51	38,003	2,054	1,257	–	–540	–19,414	7,911	–12,671	–	46,584
Contributions to Teachers' Retirement System	11,000	14,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	135,000
Other education	4,776	2,466	9,196	13,643	–7,833	7,078	26,833	6,594	7,747	8,762	6,206	6,094	91,562
Corrections	305	129	2,898	1,638	2,517	4,591	2,331	1,236	5,144	3,154	1,391	5,830	31,164
Department of Health:													
Mental Health Program	4,298	11,618	16,380	–6,062	12,083	36,885	45,457	13,157	13,407	26,545	12,007	27,628	213,403
Health Services	1,410	3,230	1,334	19	648	2,506	7,818	1,508	2,567	2,584	1,443	3,839	28,906
Special Social Services Program	–11,809	635	–2,990	1,691	13,186	2,128	405	611	2,190	2,705	585	1,247	10,584
Medical Assistance Program	76,468	57,000	39,500	99,000	48,000	50,000	51,750	40,000	40,000	35,000	35,000	34,587	606,305
Alcoholism Program	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	5,800	4,000	3,000	4,900	3,000	5,850	27,550
Developmental Disabilities	6,114	9,059	10,814	9,240	13,214	11,001	33,737	10,841	10,640	16,014	11,335	18,748	160,757
Benefit Payments	60,798	60,960	64,040	60,110	60,504	44,461	76,421	78,199	77,382	76,231	78,784	75,211	813,101
Office of educational liaison	–	–	3,750	–	2,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,250
Senior citizens' property tax assistance	34,546	11,123	4,911	4,741	4,044	1,530	537	374	82	23	10	1	61,922
Personal property tax relief	–	–	141,283	3,622	–	38,486	–	–	–	38,486	–	–	221,877
Homeowners' property tax relief	–	–	–	–	97,969	227,850	–	–	–	227,850	97,658	–	651,327
Open space program	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,000	18,000
Renters' relief	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	10,000	25,000	64,000	8,000	2,000	110,000
Other local assistance	2,553	5,255	2,007	1,960	1,794	5,661	4,610	4,144	4,387	4,423	6,457	7,061	50,312
Totals, Local Assistance	$322,529	$455,310	$489,092	$423,237	$446,319	$630,505	$452,370	$467,924	$334,203	$680,659	$411,275	$369,153	$5,482,576
Totals, Capital Outlay	$2,569	$2,615	$1,845	$3,093	$167	$2,113	$2,113	$2,113	$2,113	$2,113	$2,113	$2,113	$25,080
Totals, Governmental Cost Disbursements	$527,346	$593,584	$640,714	$563,407	$582,082	$780,069	$531,620	$626,778	$487,294	$813,446	$577,541	$554,241	$7,278,122
Nongovernmental Cost Disbursements:													
Advances:													
Debt service—veterans bonds	37,434	–	35,742	–	–	–	30,550	–	33,905	–	–	–	137,631
Social Welfare Federal Fund	65,600	55,000	70,000	61,000	46,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000*	493,600
Transfers to other funds	–	600	3,590	1,000	5,499	3,226	2,087	3,873	3,745	2,872	4,966	20,602	52,060
Transfers to Revolving Fund (net)	9,858	–876	–1,325	4,961	–3,679	1,000	–1,500	–1,000	–1,500	–397	–	–	5,542
Totals, Nongovernmental Cost Disbursements	$112,892	$54,724	$108,007	$66,961	$47,820	$32,226	$59,137	$30,873	$64,150	$30,475	$32,966	$48,602	$688,833
Totals, Disbursements	$640,238	$648,308	$748,721	$630,368	$629,902	$812,295	$590,757	$657,651	$551,444	$843,921	$610,507	$602,843	$7,966,955
Revenue Excess (–deficit)	–$163,697	$253,438	–$52,463	–$230,585	$217,826	–$249,595	–$52,088	–$202,176	–$25,701	–$227,227	–$34,094	$163,232	–$603,130
Net Temporary Loans (–Repayments):													
Pooled money investment account	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	137,000	69,000	–140,000	66,000
State Highway Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72,000	–35,000	–23,000	14,000
Totals, Temporary Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$209,000	$34,000	–$163,000	$80,000
ENDING CASH BALANCE	$361,083	$614,521	$562,058	$331,473	$549,299	$299,704	$247,616	$45,440	$19,739	$1,512	$1,418	$1,650	$1,650
TOTALS, RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM INDIVIDUAL FUNDS:													
Pooled Money Investment Account	$701,200	$670,500	$608,500	$631,900	$612,900	$616,300	$731,700	$890,800	$825,700	$665,000	$630,900	$639,000	
State Highway Account	126,700	93,800	74,300	75,000	72,000	54,000	61,000	86,000	83,000	72,000	37,000	27,000	
Totals	$827,900	$764,300	$682,800	$706,900	$684,900	$670,300	$792,700	$976,800	$908,700	$737,000	$667,900	$666,000	
Month-end cumulative borrowing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	209,000	243,000	80,000*	
Unused borrowing capacity	$827,900	$764,300	$682,800	$706,900	$684,900	$670,300	$792,700	$976,800	$908,700	$528,000	$424,900	$586,000	

* The June 30, 1974 ending cash balance reflects a temporary loan of $28 million dollars to the Social Welfare Federal Fund which will be repaid on July 1, 1974.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON GENERAL FUND LOANS—Continued

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED CASH FLOW FOR THE 1974–75 FISCAL YEAR

GENERAL FUND
(In thousands)

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	$1,650	$1,687	$1,760	$16,987	$1,764	$1,335	$1,761	$1,660	$1,156	$1,659	$1,137	$1,587	$1,650
Receipts:													
Revenue:													
Alcoholic beverage control taxes and licenses	10,167	9,955	10,891	9,918	11,637	13,662	14,335	8,730	7,325	13,329	10,631	10,970	131,550
Bank and corporation tax	44,000	30,000	170,000	35,000	33,000	157,000	48,000	25,000	148,000	154,000	35,000	171,000	1,050,000
Cigarette tax	12,900	13,500	15,900	14,900	12,300	16,100	15,200	16,200	16,400	14,400	15,200	18,300	181,300
Horse racing licenses	3,134	3,300	3,200	3,100	3,400	2,300	5,500	7,200	9,400	8,500	10,700	8,900	68,634
Inheritance and gift tax	23,850	25,200	23,600	24,000	26,100	24,150	24,600	28,600	24,200	24,700	26,700	24,300	300,000
Insurance companies tax	700	45,500	1,000	500	48,000	2,000	300	2,000	14,400	37,000	52,000	600	204,000
Personal income tax	61,700	248,000	235,900	62,600	259,400	186,100	219,000	202,800	29,600	320,300	192,200	267,200	2,284,800
Retail sales and use taxes	178,000	324,700	241,300	194,500	372,600	232,500	205,200	366,500	241,900	188,800	340,800	283,200	3,170,000
Interest on investments	8,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	77,000
Other revenues	9,389	10,636	12,646	25,046	11,546	17,996	11,246	11,246	11,246	11,285	11,346	11,346	154,974
Total Revenue Receipts	$351,840	$718,791	$721,437	$376,564	$784,983	$658,808	$549,381	$674,276	$508,471	$777,314	$699,577	$800,816	$7,622,258
Nonrevenue Receipts:													
Return of Advances:													
Debt service—veterans bonds	31,644	–	42,295	–	–	–	29,768	–	34,182	–	–	–	137,889
Social Welfare Federal Fund	28,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	358,000
Transfers from Federal Revenue Sharing Fund—Schools	137,649	110,903	–	1,448	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250,000
Transfers from other funds	–	–	600	–	–	1,833	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,433
Miscellaneous nonrevenue receipts	1,500	3,500	4,000	500	5,000	100	100	4,400	1,000	500	4,700	350	25,650
Totals, Nonrevenue Receipts	$198,793	$144,403	$76,895	$31,948	$35,000	$31,933	$59,868	$34,400	$65,182	$30,500	$34,700	$30,350	$773,972
Totals, Receipts	$550,633	$863,194	$798,332	$408,512	$819,983	$690,741	$609,249	$708,676	$573,653	$807,814	$734,277	$831,166	$8,396,230
Disbursements:													
State Operations:													
Agriculture and services	10,854	9,567	10,425	10,103	9,924	11,032	8,923	9,864	10,889	8,113	9,888	9,556	119,138
Business and transportation	1,876	2,659	2,494	2,024	1,737	1,427	1,460	1,916	1,827	2,647	1,629	1,813	23,509
Health and Welfare:													
Corrections	17,064	18,215	17,846	17,585	18,193	18,997	17,889	18,801	19,170	17,368	18,280	17,695	217,103
Department of Health	18,810	19,226	-5,077	66	19,428	-4,523	174	19,125	-4,829	120	18,246	-29,666	51,100
Other health and welfare	3,060	3,497	2,076	1,566	1,348	2,586	2,659	3,643	1,239	4,663	2,805	7,287	36,429
Resources	11,179	12,606	11,886	11,272	10,877	9,729	9,057	7,781	6,146	9,636	9,845	5,948	115,962
Education:													
University of California	41,385	31,867	34,332	34,591	40,861	39,953	40,385	42,288	47,000	38,223	41,120	41,770	473,775
State Colleges and Universities	40,309	37,249	34,910	31,266	37,744	39,004	39,499	36,215	32,661	39,229	42,063	39,724	449,873
Other education	5,311	4,415	4,763	2,935	5,881	7,510	7,159	7,369	7,621	7,355	8,252	5,074	73,645
General Government	12,141	16,314	12,429	12,524	13,466	12,808	13,905	13,956	13,211	13,636	13,910	18,849	167,149
Salary increase and benefit package	11,881	11,881	11,881	11,881	11,881	11,881	11,881	11,881	11,881	11,881	11,881	11,880	142,571
Debt service (excluding State School Building Aid Bonds)	57,646	4,345	5,413	2,403	6,505	16,549	9,079	5,575	8,138	1,609	7,894	-78	125,078
Totals, State Operations	$231,516	$171,841	$143,378	$138,216	$177,845	$166,953	$162,070	$178,414	$154,954	$154,480	$185,813	$129,852	$1,995,332

State school bldg. aid-debt service	4,607	25,148	–	37,607	4,252	1,140	–	–2,533	–21,497	5,569	–7,239	–	47,054
Contributions to Teachers' Retirement System	11,000	14,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	135,000
Other education	4,157	4,160	4,574	7,152	6,535	4,241	18,212	5,566	4,736	4,987	4,965	4,737	74,022
Corrections	92	1,291	1,294	3,393	3,652	3,871	1,965	1,042	4,337	2,660	1,173	4,918	29,688
Department of Health:													
Mental Health Program	10,714	10,553	13,085	23,441	10,801	13,770	22,868	10,764	13,720	23,553	9,619	19,043	181,931
Health Services	716	2,806	1,789	3,619	1,451	2,549	4,018	1,149	2,597	1,969	1,100	3,568	27,331
Special Social Services Program	638	–64	925	4,875	5,515	–2,218	–189	1,572	5,635	–734	1,505	9,133	26,593
Medical Assistance Program	48,556	48,556	52,036	48,556	48,556	52,036	48,556	48,556	52,036	48,556	48,556	52,111	596,667
Alcoholism Program	–	–	7,368	400	–	7,368	400	–	7,368	400	–	8,034	31,338
Developmental Disabilities	11,159	12,057	16,110	17,343	11,957	15,839	18,441	11,558	15,454	17,243	12,086	22,710	181,957
Benefit Payments	77,960	77,882	74,762	75,287	75,665	72,262	80,596	71,937	79,249	75,461	72,158	80,358	913,577
Office of educational liaison	–	–	2,640	–	1,760	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,400
Senior citizens' property tax assistance	26,077	11,551	7,543	9,027	1,737	2,284	1,509	216	102	42	12	–	60,100
Personal property tax relief	–	–	161,700	4,600	–	47,600	–	–	–	47,600	–	–	261,500
Homeowners' property tax relief	–	–	–	–	100,566	233,870	–	–	–	233,870	100,230	–	668,536
Open space program	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,000	20,000
Renters' relief	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	8,000	16,000	12,000	7,000	1,000	45,000
Other local assistance	11,851	5,817	4,867	5,930	6,621	5,698	6,020	5,800	4,496	4,819	6,291	4,642	72,852
Totals, Local Assistance	$345,176	$487,842	$559,913	$451,975	$489,812	$671,530	$414,141	$483,813	$358,588	$652,350	$431,811	$406,032	$5,752,983
Totals, Capital Outlay	$3,315	$3,315	$3,315	$3,315	$3,315	$3,315	$3,315	$3,315	$3,315	$3,315	$3,315	$3,314	$39,779
Totals, Governmental Cost Disbursements	$580,007	$662,998	$706,606	$593,506	$670,972	$841,798	$579,526	$665,542	$516,857	$810,145	$620,939	$539,198	$7,788,094
Nongovernmental Cost Disbursements:													
Advances:													
Debt Service—Veterans Bonds	31,644	–	42,295	–	–	–	29,768	–	34,182	–	–	–	137,889
Social Welfare Federal Fund	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000*	360,000
Transfers to Other Funds	830	1,123	1,204	2,229	12,440	4,517	3,056	4,638	4,111	3,191	4,888	17,562	59,789
Transfers to Revolving Fund (net)	115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	115
Totals, Nongovernmental Cost Disbursements	$62,589	$31,123	$73,499	$32,229	42,440	$34,517	$62,824	$34,638	$68,293	$33,191	$34,888	$47,562	$557,793
Totals, Disbursements	$642,596	$694,121	$780,105	$625,735	$713,412	$876,315	$642,350	$700,180	$585,150	$843,336	$655,827	$586,760	$8,345,887
Revenue Excess (–deficit)	–$91,963	$169,073	$18,227	–$217,223	$106,571	–$185,574	–$33,101	$8,496	–$11,497	–$35,522	$78,450	$244,406	$50,343
Net temporary loans (–repayments):													
Pooled money investment account	93,000	–156,000	–3,000	171,000	–95,000	199,000	28,000	–30,000	–3,000	16,000	–60,000	–196,000	–36,000
State Highway Fund	–1,000	–13,000	–	31,000	–12,000	–13,000	5,000	21,000	15,000	19,000	–18,000	–48,000	–14,000
Totals, Temporary Loans	$92,000	–$169,000	–$3,000	$202,000	–$107,000	$186,000	$33,000	–$9,000	$12,000	$35,000	–$78,000	–$244,000	–$50,000
ENDING CASH BALANCE	$1,687	$1,760	$16,987	$1,764	$1,335	$1,761	$1,660	$1,156	$1,659	$1,137	$1,587	$1,993	$1,993
TOTALS, RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM INDIVIDUAL FUNDS:													
Pooled Money Investment Account	$630,000	$626,500	$573,700	$560,200	$541,800	$579,700	$658,400	$724,300	$751,500	$624,300	$584,800	$596,400	
State Highway Account	13,000	20,000	27,000	31,000	19,000	6,000	11,000	32,000	47,000	66,000	48,000	35,000	
Totals	$643,000	$646,500	$600,700	$591,200	$560,800	$585,700	$669,400	$756,300	$798,500	$690,300	$632,800	$631,400	
Month-end cumulative borrowing	172,000	3,000	–	202,000	97,000	281,000	314,000	305,000	317,000	352,000	274,000	30,000*	
Unused borrowing capacity	$471,000	$643,500	$600,700	$389,200	$463,800	$304,700	$355,400	$451,300	$481,500	$338,300	$358,800	$601,400	

* The June 30, 1975 ending cash balance reflects a temporary loan of $30 million dollars to the Social Welfare Federal Fund which will be repaid on July 1, 1975.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON GENERAL FUND LOANS—Continued

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	Actual 1972–73	Forecast 1973–74	Forecast 1974–75
State Operations:			
Agriculture and services	$9,312,272	$13,835,692	$14,170,713
Business and transportation	1,088,478	881,425	911,395
Health and Welfare:			
Corrections	12,972,783	7,847,718	8,206,743
Department of Health	–	25,508,000	27,100,000
Mental Hygiene	11,427,754	–	–[1]
Public Health	13,659,127	–	–[1]
Other health and welfare	19,634,640	14,309,685	15,500,669
Resources	14,282,523	13,530,745	13,497,321
Education:			
University of California	3,122,084	7,500,000	8,000,000
State Colleges and Universities	15,692,350	16,947,736	17,964,596
Other education	11,606,009	11,716,930	12,033,993
General Government	12,994,820	12,852,138	12,816,025
Debt service (excluding state school building aid bonds)	21,348,093	20,960,278	23,812,945
Totals, State Operations	$147,140,933	$145,890,347	$154,014,400
Local Assistance:			
Public schools	–	–	–
State school building aid—debt service	$10,945,088	$10,633,228	$11,578,767
Contribution to Teachers' Retirement System	–	–	–
Other education	33,211,347	27,600,000	28,600,000
Health and Welfare:			
Corrections	–	2,405,000	2,505,000
Department of Health:			
Mental Health Program	–	14,000,000	14,000,000
Health services	–	22,000,000	22,000,000
Special social service program	–	25,750,000	25,750,000
Medical assistance program	–	–	–
Alcoholism program	–	–	–
Developmental disabilities	–	6,200,000	6,200,000
Health care benefits	–	–	–[1]
Mental hygiene	40,059,586	–	–[1]
Public health	29,619,149	–	–[1]
Social Welfare:			
Special social service programs	35,777,375	–	–[1]
Other social welfare	9,899,836	6,192,000	6,192,000
Office of Educational Liaison	1,147,146	–	–
Senior Citizens' Property Tax Assistance	–	–	–
Personal Property Tax Relief	–	–	–
Homeowners' Property Tax Relief	–	–	–
Open Space Program	–	–	–
Renters' Relief	–	–	–
Other local assistance	3,043,069	3,610,309	1,070,309
Totals, Local Assistance	$163,702,596	$118,390,537	$117,896,076
Totals, Capital Outlay	$1,393,051	$34,913,517	$12,670,620
TOTALS, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	$312,236,580	$299,194,401	$284,581,096

[1] Schedule adjusted for forecast as of June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975 to reflect Department of Health.

AUGMENTATIONS FOR SALARY INCREASE AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Program Objectives

Within existing appropriations, the objectives of the Augmentations for Salary Increase and Employee Benefits are to:

(a) Maintain salary and benefit equity for state employees when compared to prevailing compensation practices in other public employment and private industry.

(b) Provide salary adjustments for broad occupa tional groups based on direct comparison of stat bench mark salaries with survey salaries, recruitmen and retention problems, internal salary relations an salary trend changes.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Salary Increase Program (All Funds)			
A. Civil Service and Related			
Allocated Increase *(General Fund)*	$65,117,099	$91,178,239	$38,642,000
General Fund	*49,795,498*	*57,200,871*	*30,705,000*
Special Fund	*15,321,601*	*33,977,368*	*7,937,000*
Other Funds	*(2,688,088)*	*(24,112,000)*	*(7,761,000)*
Pending Cost of Living Council Action	–	69,547,442	69,547,442
General Fund	–	*40,860,810*	*40,860,810*
Special Funds	–	*28,686,632*	*28,686,632*
Other Funds	–	*(11,331,000)*	*(11,331,000)*
B. University of California			
Allocated Increase *(General Fund)*	27,155,000	32,156,000	18,775,000
Pending Cost of Living Council Action	–	–[1]	–[2]

AUGMENTATIONS FOR SALARY INCREASE AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS—Continued

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS—Continued

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
C. State University and Colleges			
Allocated Increase *(General Fund)*	28,087,814	34,693,155	20,516,000
Pending Cost of Living Council Action	–	–[3]	–[4]
D. Judicial (totally allocated) *(General Fund)*	598,841	564,922	862,000
Totals, Salary Increase	$120,958,754	$228,139,758	$148,342,442
General Fund	*105,637,153*	*165,475,758*	*111,718,810*
Special Fund	*15,321,601*	*62,664,000*	*36,623,632*
Other Funds	*(2,683,061)*	*(35,443,000)*	*(19,092,000)*
Allocated to Agency Budgets	–120,958,754	–158,592,316	–
Net Expenditures, Salary Increase	–	$69,547,442	$148,342,442
II. Employee Benefits Program			
Civil Service and Related	$2,532,455	–	$39,800,000
General Fund	*2,100,084*	–	*25,619,000*
Special Funds	*432,371*	–	*14,181,000*
Other Funds	*(5,027)*	–	*(5,200,000)*
State University and Colleges	–	–	5,114,000
Totals, Employee Benefits Program	$2,532,455	–	$44,914,000
Allocated to Agency Budgets	–2,532,455	–	–
Net Expenditures, Employee Benefits	–	–	$44,914,000
General Funds	–	–	*30,733,000*
Special Funds	–	–	*14,181,000*
Other Funds	–	–	*(5,200,000)*
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL PROGRAMS	–	$69,547,442	$193,256,442
General Fund	–	*40,860,810*	*142,451,810*
Special Funds	–	*28,686,632*	*50,804,632*
Other Funds	–	*(11,331,000)*	*(24,292,000)*

[1] Included in the above $32,156,000 is $8,052,200 which has been allocated to the University but which has not been distributed pending Federal Pay Board authorization.

[2] An additional $8,052,200 is provided in the support budget for the University to finance anticipated 1974–75 costs for the frozen increment of 1973–74 salary increases.

[3] Included in the above $34,633,155 is $5,894,324 which has been allocated to the State University and Colleges but which has not been distributed pending Federal Pay Board authorization.

[4] An additional $5,894,324 is provided in the support budget for the State University and Colleges to finance anticipated 1974–75 costs for the frozen increment of 1973–74 salary increase.

I. SALARY INCREASE

Salary increase funds were appropriated for 1973–74 salary adjustments to bring state employee salaries generally into line with those prevailing in California. Action by the federal Cost of Living Council significantly affected the salary program. Under authority of the Economic Stabilization Act, the Cost of Living Council issued a general decision and order which limited the salary increase program for civil service, civil service related and nonacademic employees subject to federal controls. When calculated in accordance with the Cost of Living Council guidelines, the approved salary increase differed slightly for the various employee segments. Employees at or below $3.50 per hour or $605 per month were exempted from federal wage controls and received full recommended salary adjustments. Recommended salary increases for academic employees of the University of California and the California State University and Colleges were approved by the Cost of Living Council and fully implemented.

Chapter 1136, Statutes of 1973, provides that funds appropriated by the Budget Act of 1973 for state employee salary increases, including University of California and California State University and Colleges salary increases, which are not expended during the 1973–74 fiscal year shall be retained until appropriated by the Legislature.

A. Civil Service and Related Classifications

General Description

The Budget Act of 1973 included funds to provide an overall average salary increase of 12.5 percent for civil service, civil service related, statutory and exempt classifications. Action by the federal Cost of Living Council resulted in a modified salary increase program averaging 7.8 percent for those classifications subject to federal controls. Salary increases for approximately 26,000 employees, exempt from federal controls, were fully implemented. The remaining funds not approved by the Cost of Living Council would provide an additional average of 4.5 percent increase for those civil service employees subject to federal control. In addition to the funds needed to provide the increases held back by the Cost of Living Council, funds are budgeted for 1974–75 to provide an overall average increase of 2.7 percent. The overall increase represents an average increase of 3.7 percent for classes funded from the General Fund, 1.5 percent for classes funded from special funds and 2.3 percent for classes funded from nongovernmental cost funds. Funds are included to provide a 2.7 percent increase in statutory salaries, in addition to increases authorized for the 1973–74 salary program, to maintain parity with civil service classifications.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$69,547,442	$108,189,442
Allocations	$65,117,099	91,178,239	–
Totals	$65,117,099	$160,725,681	$108,189,442

B. University of California

General Description

The Budget Act of 1973 included funds to provide an average salary increase of 5.4 percent for faculty

AUGMENTATIONS FOR SALARY INCREASE AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS—Continued

I. SALARY INCREASE—Continued

and faculty-related classifications and 13 percent for nonfaculty classifications. Action by the federal Cost of Living Council resulted in a modified salary increase program averaging 7.5 percent for those nonfaculty classifications subject to federal controls. In addition to the funds needed to provide the increases held back by the Cost of Living Council, funds are budgeted for 1974–75 to provide an overall average increase of 4.73 percent for faculty and faculty-related classifications, and an overall average increase of 3.7 percent for nonfaculty classifications.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures and Allocations:			
Faculty and Faculty-Related	$15,914,000	$10,979,000	$11,011,000
Nonfaculty	11,241,000	21,177,000	7,764,000
Amount reflected in University of California budget	–	–	(8,052,200)
Totals	$27,155,000	$32,156,000	$18,775,000

C. The California State University and Colleges

General Description

The Budget Act of 1973 included funds to provide an average salary increase of 7.5 percent for instructional and instructional-related classifications and 12.1 percent for nonfaculty classifications. Action by the federal Cost of Living Council resulted in a modified salary increase program averaging 7.5 percent for those nonfaculty classifications subject to federal controls. In addition to the funds needed to provide the increases held back by the Cost of Living Council, funds are budgeted for 1974–75 to provide an overall average increase of 5.45 percent for instructional and instructional-related classifications, and an overall average increase of 3.7 percent for nonfaculty classifications.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures and Allocations:			
Instructional and Instructional-related	$19,101,255	$19,053,715	$15,134,000
Noninstructional	8,986,559	15,639,440	5,382,000
Amount reflected in State University and Colleges budget	–	–	(5,894,324)
Totals	$28,087,814	$34,693,155	$20,516,000

D. Judicial

General Description

Government Code Section 68203 provides that the salaries of judges and justices be adjusted on September 1 of each year by the percentage change in the California consumer price index for the previous calendar year.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
California CPI percent change	3.7424%	3.3585%	4.0575%

Under Government Code Section 18004, salary adjustments for employees of the courts are approved by the Chairman of the Judicial Council. Salary adjustments for these employees are generally consistent with adjustments granted to civil service employees and are budgeted with civil service increases.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures and Allocations:			
Statutory	$598,841	$564,922	$862,000

E. Hastings College of the Law

General Description

The Budget Act of 1973 included funds to provide an average salary increase of 5.4 percent for faculty and faculty-related classifications and 12.5 percent for nonfaculty classifications. Action by the federal Cost of Living Council resulted in a modified salary increase program averaging 7.8 percent for nonfaculty classifications subject to federal controls. In addition to the funds needed to provide the increases held back by the Cost of Living Council, funds are budgeted for 1974–75 to provide an overall average increase of 4.73 percent for faculty and faculty-related classifications, and an overall average increase of 3.7 percent for nonfaculty classifications.

Salary increase funds for Hastings are budgeted with civil service increases. They are shown here separately only for information.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures and Allocations:			
Hastings	($158,901)	($148,984)	
Faculty and Faculty-Related	–	–	($73,000)
Nonfaculty	–	–	(37,000)
Totals	($158,901)	($148,984)	($110,000)

II. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

General Description

An independent study was made for the State Personnel Board during 1972–73 relating to total state employee benefits. As a result of the study, the State Personnel Board adopted a Total Equivalent Compensation (TEC) approach toward adjusting salaries and benefits for state employees. The objective of TEC is to provide equitable compensation in both salaries and benefits when compared to prevailing practice. A task force has been established under the direction of the Agriculture and Services Agency Secretary to research and implement the consultants' and the State Personnel Board's recommendations. It is anticipated that separate legislation will be required to clarify organizational responsibility for benefit programs and to adjust employee benefits in specific areas.

AUGMENTATIONS FOR SALARY INCREASE AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS—Continued

II. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS—Continued

Funds are included for 1974–75 to provide for the initial implementation of a Total Equivalent Compensation benefit program for both civil service employees and noninstructional employees of the California State University and Colleges. These two employee segments share the same retirement system, have a similar benefit structure and a comparable salary structure. No funds are included for other employee segments until a comparable review of salaries and benefits has been made.

A study is proposed, to be conducted by a team composed of representatives of the Department of Finance, the Legislative Analyst, the State Personnel Board, the Postsecondary Education Commission and the University of California, to review the salary and benefits of noninstructional classes at the University of California, in relationship to comparable state civil service classes. Consideration will be given to the findings reported by such a study group.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures:			
Health Benefits	$2,537,482	–	–
Civil Service	–	–	$39,800,000
State College—noninstructural	–	–	514,000
Totals	$2,532,455	–	$44,914,000

Program Requirements—Employee Benefits Program	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Health benefits	$2,532,455	–	–
Total equivalent compensation	–	–	$44,914,000
Totals, Employee Benefits Program	$2,532,455	–	$44,914,000
General Fund	*2,100,084*	–	*30,733,000*
Special funds	*432,371*	–	*14,181,000*
Other funds	*(5,027)*	–	*(5,200,000)*

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Personal services	$123,491,209	$228,139,758	$193,256,442
Less allocations included in agency budgets	–123,491,209	–158,592,316	–
Net Totals, Expenditures	–	$69,547,442	$193,256,442
General Fund	–	*40,860,810*	*142,451,810*
Special funds	–	*28,686,632*	*50,804,632*
Other funds	–	*(11,331,000)*	*(24,292,000)*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

Budget Act Appropriations:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Chapter 156, Statutes of 1972:			
Item 80, Civil Service and Related	$31,125,000	–	–
Item 80.1, Inequities	22,000,000	–	–
Item 80.5, Statutory	118,000	–	–
Item 81, University	20,705,000	–	–
Item 81.1, University Inequities	6,100,000	–	–
Item 82, State University and Colleges	21,836,000	–	–
Item 82.1, State University and Colleges Inequities	5,600,000	–	–
Item 83, Judicial	688,000	–	–
Item 84, Health Benefits	2,062,000	–	–
Item 84.1, Workmen's Compensation	1,000,000	–	–
Chapter 512, Statutes of 1972	5,000,000	–	–
Chapter 1029, Statutes of 1972	1,385,000	–	–
Chapter 1433, Statutes of 1972	750,000	–	–
Chapter 129, Statutes of 1973:			
Item 86, Civil Service and Related	–	$92,083,000	–
Item 89, Judicial	–	600,000	–
Item 89.1, One Percent	–	6,624,000	–
Item 317, University of California	–	32,156,000	–
Item 324, State University and Colleges	–	34,693,155	–
Budget Act of 1974:			
Civil Service and Related (Match)	–	–	$40,860,810
Civil Service and Related (New Program)	–	–	30,705,000
University of California (New Program)	–	–	18,775,000
State University and Colleges (New Program)	–	–	20,516,000
Judicial	–	–	862,000
Civil Service, Employee Benefits	–	–	25,619,000
State University and Colleges, Employee Benefits	–	–	5,114,000
Totals Available	$118,369,000	$166,156,155	$142,451,810
Less allocations included in agency budgets	–107,737,237	–124,614,948	–
Balance available in subsequent years	–	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–10,631,763	–680,397	–
Totals, Expenditures	–	$40,860,810	$142,451,810

AUGMENTATIONS FOR SALARY INCREASE AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

Special Funds

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act Appropriations:			
Chapter 156, Statutes of 1972:			
Item 80, Civil Service and Related	$15,321,601	–	–
Item 84, Health Benefits	432,371	–	–
Chapter 129, Statutes of 1973:			
Item 87, Civil Service and Related	–	$58,564,000	–
Item 89.2, One Percent	–	4,816,000	–
Budget Act of 1974:			
Civil Service and Related (Match)	–	–	$28,686,632
Civil Service and Related (New Program)	–	–	7,937,000
Civil Service and Related (Employee Benefits)	–	–	14,181,000
Totals Available	$15,753,972	$63,380,000	$50,804,632
Less allocations included in agency budgets	–15,753,972	–33,977,368	–
Balance available in subsequent years	–	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–716,000	–
Totals, Expenditures	–	$28,686,632	$50,804,632

Other Funds

Budget Act Appropriations:			
Chapter 156, Statutes of 1972:			
Item 80, Civil Service and Related	(2,683,061)	–	–
Item 84, Health Benefits	(5,027)	–	–
Chapter 129, Statutes of 1973:			
Item 88, Civil Service and Related (Match)	–	($32,831,000)	–
Item 89.3, One Percent	–	(2,612,000)	–
Budget Act of 1974:			
Civil Service and Related (Match)	–	–	($11,331,000)
Civil Service and Related (New Program)	–	–	(7,761,000)
Civil Service and Related (Employee Benefits)	–	–	(5,200,000)
Totals Available	($2,688,088)	($35,443,000)	($24,292,000)
Less allocations included in agency budgets	(–2,688,088)	(–24,112,000)	–
Balance available in subsequent years	–	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	–	($11,331,000)	($24,292,000)
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	–	$69,547,442	$193,256,442

UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Uniform Allowances:			
General Fund	*$833,000*	–	–
Special funds	*912,700*	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAM	$1,745,700	–	–
Less allocations included in agency budgets	–1,745,700	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	–	–	–

General Description

Uniform allowances were authorized by Chapter 908, Statutes of 1972 and by Board of Control Rules. This appropriation financed a uniform maintenance allowance in the 1972–73 fiscal year. Costs for this year and for subsequent years are reflected in budgets for individual state organizations.

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Chapter 908, Statutes of 1972	$833,000	–	–
Less allocations included in agency budgets	–833,000	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	–

Motor Vehicle Account

Chapter 908, Statutes of 1972	$839,700	–	–
Less allocations included in agency budgets	–839,700	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	–

Fish and Game Preservation Fund

Chapter 908, Statutes of 1972	$73,000	–	–
Less allocations included in agency budgets	–73,000	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	–	–	–

RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Unallocated balance *(General Fund)*	–	$555,446	$1,500,000

Need

Funds are required by various state agencies for unforeseen contingencies for which no appropriation or an insufficient appropriation has been made. Amounts as required are allocated to the various agencies by the Department of Finance based upon the determination of need. Major allocations are noted below in the general description.

General Description

Major allocations during the 1972–73 fiscal year (in excess of $100,000) are: Office of Information Services, Governor and Governor's office, $200,000; Ballot Paper Revolving Fund, Secretary of State, $301,500; resoration of fire damages, military headquarters and Roseville explosion, Military Department, $417,331; workmen's compensation for subsequent injury, Department of Industrial Relations, $270,000; emergency fire suppression and detection, Department of Conservation, $2,592,180; fire hazard reduction work related to eucalyptus trees, Department of Conservation, $210,000; flood emergency works on Brannan Island, Department of Water Resources, $300,000; increased uniform allowances, Department of Corrections, $1,195,000; returning fugitives from justice, Department of Corrections, $204,173; court costs and county charges, Department of Corrections, $622,064; and payments to counties for homicide trials, $871,195.

Major allocations during the 1973–74 fiscal year (in excess of $100,000) are: payment of interest on General Fund Loans, Debt Service, $1,000,000; emerge fire suppression and detection, Department of C servation, $3,259,102; contributions to Judges' Ret ment Fund, Judicial, $548,975; and payments counties for homicide trials, General Administrati $350,000.

In the 1972–73 fiscal year, a deficiency appropr tion was approved in the amount of $7,500,000. but $423,276 of this was required to finance required allocations. A deficiency appropriation $4,700,000 will be submitted to finance required a cations in the 1973–74 fiscal year. This will le $555,446 in the 1973–74 fiscal year to meet unfores contingencies. This amount is reported as an exper ture in the 1973–74 fiscal year. It is proposed t $1,500,000 be appropriated for the 1974–75 fiscal ye

The authorization to make temporary loans was c tinued at $1,500,000 in the 1973–74 fiscal year. Th loans, to meet the needs of programs which would curtailed due to delayed receipt of reimbursement revenues, result in no cost to the General Fund. Lo under this authorization are shown in parentheses. is proposed that this authorization to make tempor loans be continued at $1,500,000 for the 1974–75 fi year.

The detail below includes allocations and loans fr the Emergency Fund, and allocations from the Sal Increase Fund. All of these allocations are shown available funds in each agency budget. The una cated balance of the Emergency Fund shows as expenditure in this section of the budget.

DETAIL OF ALLOCATIONS INCLUDED IN AGENCY BUDGETS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73 AND 1973–74

STATE OPERATIONS

General Government	GENERAL EMERGENCIES Actual 1972–73	GENERAL EMERGENCIES Estimated 1973–74	ALLOCATIONS IN SALARY INCREASE BUD Actual 1972–73	ALLOCATIONS IN SALARY INCREASE BUD Estim 197
Legislative:				
Legislative Counsel Bureau	–	–	$140,132	$119,50
Law Revision Commission	–	–	6,402	8,06
Judicial:				
Supreme Court, Appellate Court, Judicial Council and Commission of Judicial Qualifications	–	–	398,414	378,92
New appellate court judgeships	–	$77,972	–	
Contribution to Judges Retirement Fund	–	39,959	–	
Executive:				
Governor and Governor's office	–	–	64,356	108,44
Increase printing costs	$15,000	–	–	
Office of Information Services	200,000	–	–	
Travel expenses	57,000	–	–	
Secretary for Agriculture and Services	–	–	6,698	25,31
Closeout cost of Revenue Data Center	–	8,303	–	
Secretary for Health and Welfare	–	–	5,000	21,42
Secretary for Resources	–	–	11,200	21,20
Office of Intergovernmental Management	–	–	6,215	
Council on Intergovernmental Relations	–	–	2,737	
Office of Emergency Services	–	–	61,931	48,50
Office of Planning and Research	–	–	6,354	47,84
Terminal pay—abolish position	–	2,117	–	
Implementation of Energy Planning Council	–	75,000	–	
Implementation of Energy Planning Council—from proposed deficiency appropriation	–	50,000	–	
Lieutenant Governor	–	–	14,942	11,00
Commission of the Californias	–	–	1,244	2,05
General Administration:				
Department of Justice	–	–	1,391,597	1,775,39
Office of Criminal Justice	–	–	7,900	9,46
Cash match state agencies	–	49,288	–	
Crime Technological Research Foundation	–	–	1,645	4,31

RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES—Continued

DETAIL OF ALLOCATIONS INCLUDED IN AGENCY BUDGETS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73 AND 1973–74	GENERAL EMERGENCIES		ALLOCATIONS IN SALARY INCREASE BUDGET	
	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74
General Administration:				
Administration and Payment of Tort Liability Claims	$50,000	–	–	–
State Controller	–	–	$375,234	$461,050
Board of Equalization	–	–	2,062,566	2,527,607
Secretary of State	–	–	87,145	152,803
Ballot Paper Revolving Fund	301,500	–	–	–
Loan for inventory increases of ballot paper and cards	(190,000)	–	–	–
Payment to presidential elector's mileage allowance	5	–	–	–
State Treasurer	–	–	52,777	84,086
Department of Finance	–	–	300,745	309,842
Commission on Government Organization and Economy	–	–	3,118	2,758
Military Department	–	–	304,615	414,325
Restoration of fire damages, military headquarters, and Roseville explosion	417,331	–	–	–
California Cadet Corps	–	–	6,421	4,620
Fire damage restoration	2,590	–	–	–
Public Utilities Commission	–	–	318,200	621,725
Miscellaneous:				
Commission on the Status of Women	–	–	2,137	2,014
Intergovernmental Board on EDP	–	–	2,250	2,908
Arts Commission	–	–	9,788	8,763
Debt Service:				
Payment of interest on General Fund loans	–	$1,000,000	–	–
Totals, General Government	$1,043,426	$1,302,639	$5,651,763	$7,173,958
(Loans)	(190,000)	–	–	–
Agriculture and Services				
Department of Food and Agriculture	–	–	$687,016	$1,215,914
Department of Commerce	–	–	100,000	131,188
Second District Agricultural Association:				
Loan for temporary cash requirements	($145,000)	–	–	–
Department of Consumer Affairs:				
Athletic Commission	–	–	11,988	14,158
Board of Medical Examiners:				
Loans to Speech Pathology and Audiology Examining Committee	(24,000)	–	–	–
Board of Control	–	–	5,902	8,541
State Fire Marshal	–	–	58,031	152,353
Startup cost for statistical reporting system	40,000	–	–	–
General Services costs for "FIRS" computer support	–	$43,888	–	–
Franchise Tax Board	–	–	1,738,344	2,300,511
Department of General Services	–	–	231,857	238,555
Reroof the Capitol	–	70,000	–	–
Department of Industrial Relations	–	–	1,349,333	1,722,841
Uninsured Employers—Workmen's Compensation	42,000	–	–	–
Disaster Workers—Workmen's Compensation	–	–	–	–
Workmen's compensation for subsequent injury	270,000	–	–	–
State Personnel Board	–	–	324,161	418,015
Department of Veterans Affairs:				
General Activities	–	–	36,849	52,060
Restore operations expense funds	69,781	–	–	–
Veterans' Home of California	–	–	512,253	722,584
Totals, Agriculture and Services	$421,781	$113,888	$5,055,734	$6,976,720
(Loans)	(169,000)	–	–	–
Business and Transportation				
Business:				
Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control	–	–	$435,466	$595,621
Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board	–	–	5,881	6,869
Department of Corporations	($50,000)	–	232,706	225,524
Department of Housing and Community Development	–	–	78,684	99,083
Department of Insurance	–	–	218,656	272,377
Transportation:				
Department of Transportation	–	–	–	82,315
State Transportation Board	–	–	–	3,203
Department of Motor Vehicles:				
Loan for fire damage restoration	(300,000)	–	–	–
Totals, Business and Transportation	(–)	–	$971,393	$1,284,992
(Loans)	(350,000)	–	–	–

RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES—Continued

DETAIL OF ALLOCATIONS INCLUDED IN AGENCY BUDGETS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73 AND 1973–74

Resources	GENERAL EMERGENCIES Actual 1972–73	GENERAL EMERGENCIES Estimated 1973–74	ALLOCATIONS IN SALARY INCREASE BUD Actual 1972–73	ALLOCATIONS IN SALARY INCREASE BUD Estim 197
California Pollution Control Financing Authority Loan	($50,000)	($50,000)	–	
Solid Waste Management Board	–	–	–	$15,03
Air Resources Board	–	–	$29,809	120,16
California Advisory Committee on Marine and Coastal Resources	–	–	1,850	
Colorado River Board	–	–	11,875	6,07
Department of Conservation	–	–	3,935,008	3,622,10
Loan to Professional Foresters Examining Committee	(40,559)	–	–	
Price Increases in Operating Expenses Reflecting Salary In creases:				
Contracting counties	–	–	380,016	318,98
U.S. Forest Service	–	–	200,917	149,78
Emergency fire suppression and detection	2,592,180	3,259,102	–	
Fire hazard reduction work related to eucalyptus trees	210,000	–	–	
State Lands Division	–	–	79,144	163,18
Workmen's compensation claims settlement	28,000	9,000	–	
Surveillance oil spill	–	15,000	–	
Protective measures relating to beached vessel	12,650	–	–	
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development	–	–	5,804	7,36
California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission	–	–	–	76,82
Department of Parks and Recreation	–	–	1,578,933	2,241,82
State Exposition and Fair Executive Committee	–	–	112,570	20,00
Loan to State Fair Fund	(600,000)	(600,000)	–	
Repair and plumbing and sprinkler system	20,398	–	–	
To correct unsafe conditions in electrical system	83,000	–	–	
Reclamation Board	–	–	671	8,81
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission	–	–	14,855	18,47
Additional positions to cover workloads	–	18,408	–	
Department of Water Resources	–	–	480,492	849,04
Flood damage and debris cleanup, Monterey County	60,000	–	–	
Flood emergency works on Brannan Island	300,000	–	–	
Water Resources Control Board	–	–	258,700	443,75
Totals, Resources	$3,306,228	$3,301,510	$7,090,644	$8,061,43
(Loans)	(690,559)	(650,000)	–	
Health and Welfare				
Office of Educational Liaison	–	–	–	$8,364
Office of Special Services—Developmental Disabilities Program	–	–	$5,461,888	–
Office on Aging	–	–	9,173	67,92
Office of Data Processing:				
Terminal pay—abolished positions	–	$10,834	–	
Department of Public Health:				
General activities	–	–	629,729	
Regional dialysis centers	–	–	1,718	
Department of Health:				
Hospital for mentally ill	–	–	–	1,911,64
Department of Health	–	–	–	1,086,70
Department of Mental Hygiene	–	–	–	919,53
Departmental administration	–	–	512,671	
Research and training	–	–	94,209	
Neuropsychiatric institutes	–	–	807,779	
Hospitals for mentally ill	–	–	1,167,167	
Department of Employment Development	–	–	213,954	184,39
Loan to Classified School Employees Fund	($113,956)	–	–	
Department of Rehabilitation	–	–	235,776	223,40
Department of Benefit Payments	–	–	494,480	543,57
Department of Corrections	–	–	11,301,872	7,339,30
For increased uniform allowances	1,195,000	–	–	
Transportation of prisoners	50,369	–	–	
Returning fugitives from justice	204,173	–	–	
Court costs and county charges	622,064	–	–	
Department of the Youth Authority	–	–	5,555,540	3,938,32
Totals, Health and Welfare	$2,071,606	$10,834	$26,485,956	$16,223,16
(Loans)	(113,956)	–	–	
Education				
Education:				
Department of Education:				
General activities	–	–	$365,517	$272,99
National defense education	–	–	4,603	8,13
Special schools for the physically handicapped	–	–	512,003	696,25
Division of Libraries	–	–	64,242	130,08
Increased cost of rent	$20,000	–	–	

RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES—Continued

Education—Continued

DETAIL OF ALLOCATIONS INCLUDED IN AGENCY BUDGETS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972–73 AND 1973–74	GENERAL EMERGENCIES		ALLOCATIONS IN SALARY INCREASE BUDGET	
	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74
Higher Education:				
Coordinating Council for Higher Education	–	–	23,993	16,690
Student Flow Study	21,866	–	–	–
University of California	–	–	27,155,000	32,156,000
Hastings College of the Law	–	–	158,901	148,984
Trustees of the California State University and Colleges	–	–	28,423,746	34,693,155
Maritime Academy	–	–	82,197	117,755
Coverage of repair works, increases in utility and food costs	35,000	–	–	–
Board of Governors of the Community Colleges	–	–	63,332	51,519
State Scholarship and Loan Commission	–	–	40,762	85,764
Electronic data processing system development	65,814	–	–	–
Totals, Education	$142,680	–	$56,894,296	$68,377,335
(Loans)	–	–	–	–
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS	$6,985,721	$4,728,871	$102,149,786	$108,097,602
Totals, Loans	($1,513,515)	($650,000)	–	–
LOCAL ASSISTANCE				
General Government				
Judicial:				
Salaries for superior court judges	$29,219	$15,058	$517,158	$486,540
Contributions to Judges' Retirement Fund	79,154	548,975	–	–
General Administration:				
Payments to counties for homicide trials	871,195	350,000	–	–
Agriculture and Services:				
Salaries of county agricultural commissioners	–	1,650	–	–
Workmen's Compensation for Disaster Service Workers:				
Increased claims	60,000	–	–	–
Resources				
Department of Water Resources:				
Flood control	–	–	$14,408	–
Health and Welfare				
Department of Health:				
Mental health services	–	–	–	$5,033,001
Alcoholism program	–	–	–	174,623
Developmental disabilities	–	–	–	10,126,978
Medical program	–	–	–	600,088
Assistance to cities, counties, and local agencies for mental health services	–	–	–	96,116
Mental Hygiene:				
Assistance to local agencies for mental health services	–	–	$4,702,663	–
Developmental disabilities	–	–	283,051	–
Department of Public Health:				
Assistance to counties without local health departments	–	–	53,205	–
Family planning	–	–	14,305	–
Totals, Health and Welfare	–	–	$5,053,224	$16,030,806
Education				
Education:				
Free textbooks	–	–	$2,661	–
Increased cost of rent	$51,435	–	–	–
Totals, Local Assistance	$1,091,003	$915,683	$5,587,451	$16,517,346
TOTALS, ALLOCATIONS	$8,076,724	$5,644,554	$107,737,237	$124,614,948
TOTALS, LOANS	($1,513,515)	($650,000)	–	–

RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	–	$555,446	$1,500,000
Totals, Reserves for Contingencies *(General Fund)*	–	$555,446	$1,500,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Special Items of Expense:			
Reserve for contingencies	–	$555,446	$1,500,000
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	–	$555,446	$1,500,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$1,000,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Deficiency Appropriation:			
Chapter 94, Statutes of 1973	7,500,000	–	–
Proposed deficiency appropriation	–	4,700,000	–
Totals Available	$8,500,000	$6,200,000	$1,500,000
Allocations included in agency budgets	–8,076,724	–5,644,554	–
Unallocated balances, estimated savings	–423,276	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	–	$555,446	$1,500,000

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LOANS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Loans to agencies	1,513,515	650,000	–
Loan returned or accrued for return	–1,513,515	–650,000	–
Balance	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000

MOVING AND REMODELING EXPENSE

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
UNALLOCATED BALANCE *(General Fund)*	–	$395,294	–

General Description

The Legislature has appropriated $400,000 to be allocated by executive order of the Department of Finance for the relocation of the various agencies in the west wing of the Capitol Building in Sacramento ($250,000) and in the old state office building in Los Angeles ($150,000) and to remodel their quarters. This action has been taken to lessen the threat to occupants of these older structures in the event of a natural disaster.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
TOTAL, PROGRAM	–	$400,000	–
Less allocation included in agency budget	–	–4,706	–
NET TOTAL, PROGRAM	–	$395,294	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	–	$400,000	–
Less allocation included in agency budgets	–	–4,706	–
TOTAL, EXPENDITURES	–	$395,294	–

LEGISLATIVE CLAIMS

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Legislative claims	$139,960	$188,860	$136,689
General Fund	121,873	123,388	96,292
Special funds	11,717	34,957	27,943
Nongovernmental cost funds	6,370	30,515	12,454
Output			
Claim of Secretary, State Board of Control:			
General Fund	$121,873	$123,388	$96,292
Special Funds:			
State Transportation Fund:			
State Highway Account	7,141	8,320	9,334
Transportation Tax Fund:			
Motor Vehicle Account	1,596	4,194	5,966
Motor Vehicle Fuel Account	2,112	–	487
Motor Vehicle License Fee Account	144	20,588	145
Department of Food and Agriculture Fund	–	1,658	–
Architecture Public Building Fund	–	8	–
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	334	158	725
Peace Officers' Training Fund	40	–	–
State Fair Fund	350	31	86
Senate Contingent Fund	–	–	11,200
Totals, Special Funds	$11,717	$34,957	$27,943
Totals, Government Cost Funds	$133,590	$158,345	$124,235
Nongovernmental Cost Funds:			
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Toll Revenue Fund	–	$548	–
Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund	$410	880	$187
Correctional Industries Revolving Fund	–	254	–
Service Revolving Fund	–	7,750	–
State Water Quality Control Fund	–	98	–
Water Resources Revolving Fund	2,193	8,768	3,914
Teachers' Retirement Fund	–	14	–
Unemployment Administration Fund	1,722	–	3,346
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	–	2,869	–
Health Care Deposit Fund	1,864	4,043	5,007
Manpower Development Fund	181	–	–
Unclaimed Property Fund	–	2,149	–
Unemployment Fund	–	3,142	–
Totals, Nongovernmental Cost Funds[a]	$6,370	$30,515	$12,454
Totals, Claim of Secretary, State Board of Control	$139,960	$188,860	$136,689

Need

It is essential that the government provide a procedure for granting claims for money or damages to its citizens.

Objectives

To provide an equitable procedure for the payment of the following categories of claims:

(a) For which no appropriation has been made or for which no fund is available but the settlement of which has been provided for by statute or constitutional provision.

(b) For which the appropriation made or fu designated is exhausted.

(c) For which settlement is not otherwise p vided for by statute or constitutional provision.

General Description

Otherwise known as the "omnibus claims bill," t program includes all claims approved by the Board Control and referred to the Legislature for payme in accordance with the criteria mentioned above.

Authority

Government Code Section 905.2.

LEGISLATIVE CLAIMS—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Various Funds

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act Appropriation:			
General Fund	$115,937	$123,388	$96,292
Special funds	11,721	34,957	27,943
Nongovernmental cost funds[a]	6,373	30,515	12,454
Chapter 1155, Statutes of 1972	5,975	–	–
Totals Available	$140,006	$188,860	$136,689
Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:			
General Fund	–39	–	–
Special funds	–4	–	–
Nongovernmental cost funds[a]	–3	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$139,960	$188,860	$136,689

[a] The expenditure of these funds is not included in overall budget totals.

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR SALES AND PROPERTY TAX REVENUE LOSS

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Payments to local government	–	$2,000	$4,002,000

Need

Local government must have a tax base sufficient to allow it to provide existing services.

Objectives

It is the intent of this program to maintain the tax base existent at the time property tax controls were placed on local jurisdictions by the Legislature.

Authority

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972; Chapter 358, Statutes of 1973.

General Description

Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 placed controls on local governments ability to increase property tax rates without concurrence of the local electorate. This program is intended to allow counties and cities to maintain the property tax base in existence at the time of passage of that legislation.

The program provides for replacement of sales or property tax loss as a result of legislation passed after January 1, 1973. The 1973 Legislature passed two bills which will result in tax loss.

They are Chapter 16, Statutes of 1973 which increased the exemption from property taxation from $5,000 to $10,000 for a blind veteran on his home owned by a corporation of which he is a shareholder and has a right to own the home under the articles of corporation. Chapter 1169, Statutes of 1973 changed the assessment of certificated aircraft for property taxation purposes.

No legislation has been passed which provides reimbursed sales tax exemptions.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Payments to local government	–	$2,000	$4,002,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$4,002,000
Chapter 16, Statutes of 1973	–	$2,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$2,000	$4,002,000

UNALLOCATED CAPITAL OUTLAY

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Totals, Unallocated Capital Outlay Expenditures	$70,838	$8,332,946	$10,400,000
General Fund	*83,570,838*	*82,946*	*150,000*
Bagley Conservation Fund	*–41,500,000*	–	–
Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education	–	*8,000,000*	*10,000,000*
Capitol Improvement Fund	*–42,000,000*	–	–
State Construction Program Fund g (prior bond issue)	–	–	–
State Construction Program Fund g (1966 bond issue)	–	*250,000*	*250,000*

Need

Allocations are required each year to cover increased cost incurred in capital outlay projects.

General Description

Lump sum appropriations for project planning and increased cost of construction have been provided from which allocations to agencies are made as needed. The expenditures from such allocations, except project planning, are included in the individual agency budgets. That part which has not been allocated but which is estimated to be needed for further allocations, is included here as an expenditure.

Funds for preparation of complete project planning are proposed to continue the presently authorized procedures for securing sound cost estimates for subsequently budgeted projects.

Expenditures from available appropriations are estimated for allocation to state agencies upon approval of the State Public Works Board as prescribed by Sections 16409 and 16354 of the Government Code and for increased cost of construction when the lowest bid on a project is in excess of the available funds for such project. Savings from completed projects are transferred to these funds and are available by law for such allocations.

Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971 (First Extraordinary Session), created the Bagley Conservation Fund and allocated $40,000,000 from the General Fund to the Bagley Conservation Fund for beach, park, and land acquisition programs, including wildlife areas, and coastline planning and development of recreational facilities. Subsequent Budget Act appropriations earmarked portions of the $40 million for projects in the Departments of General Services, Mental Hygiene, Parks and Recreation, and the Wildlife Conservation Board. On November 7, 1972, Section 4 of Initiative Proposition 20 appropriated $5 million of the $40 million for support of the newly created California Coastal Zone Commission. Section 19.3, Chapter 129, Statutes of 1973, transferred an additional $41,500,000 from the General Fund to the Bagley Conservation Fund and designated this as a source of funding for Item 350 of Chapter 129. Expenditures out of the Bagley Conservation Fund are included in the budgets of these various departments, boards, and commissions.

Chapter 129, Statutes of 1973, Item 332.5, created the Capitol Improvement Fund and transferred $42,000,000 from the General Fund for expenditure for reconstruction or restoration of the State Capitol Building after the effective date of a statute authorizing the construction of a legislative building by the Department of Public Works or its successor.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	$70,838	$8,332,946	$10,400,000

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major Projects:			
Unallocated	$70,838	$8,332,946	$10,400,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$70,838	$8,332,946	$10,400,000
General Fund	*83,570,838*	*82,946*	*150,000*
Bagley Conservation Fund	*–41,500,000*	–	–
Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education	–	*8,000,000*	*10,000,000*
Capitol Improvement Fund	*–42,000,000*	–	–
State Construction Program Fund g (prior bond issue)	–	–	–
State Construction Program Fund g (1966 bond issue)	–	*250,000*	*250,000*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

PROJECT PLANNING	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$50,000	$75,000	$150,000
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Budget Act of 1970, Item 337	30,000	–	–
Budget Act of 1972, Item 300	–	7,946	–
Totals Available	$80,000	$82,946	$150,000
Balance available in subsequent year	–7,946	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–1,216	–	–
Totals, Expenditures, Project Planning (unallocated)	$70,838	$82,946	$150,000

For the list of standard (lettered) footnotes, see the end of the Capital Outlay section of the budget.

UNALLOCATED CAPITAL OUTLAY—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATION

General Fund

INCREASED COST OF CONSTRUCTION	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Transfers from other appropriations—current appropriations	$54,285	–	–
Transfers from other appropriations—prior appropriations	292,400	–	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Section 16409, Government Code	142,042	$456,636	$411,216
Totals Available	$488,727	$456,636	$411,216
Allocations to agencies—minor capital outlay	–1,899	–	–
Allocations to agencies—current appropriations	–	–26,285	–
Allocations to agencies—prior appropriations	–30,192	–19,135	–
Balance available in subsequent year	–456,636	–411,216	–411,216
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–	–
Totals, Expenditures, Increased Cost of Construction (unallocated)	–	–	–

BAGLEY CONSERVATION FUND AUGMENTATION

General Fund

APPROPRIATION			
Budget Act appropriation	$41,500,000	–	–
Bagley Conservation Fund			
Transfer from General Fund (expenditures)	–$41,500,000	–	–
Totals, Expenditures, All Funds	–	–	–

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT FUND AUGMENTATION

General Fund

APPROPRIATION			
Budget Act appropriation	$42,000,000	–	–
Capitol Improvement Fund			
Transfer from General Fund (expenditures)	–$42,000,000	–	–
Totals, Expenditures, All Funds	–	–	–

CAPITAL OUTLAY FUND FOR PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

INCREASED COST OF CONSTRUCTION			
Appropriation:			
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$10,000,000
Section 16352 of the Government Code	–	$8,000,000	–
Totals, Expenditures, Increased Cost of Construction (unallocated)	–	$8,000,000	$10,000,000

STATE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FUND g

Prior Bond Acts

INCREASED COST OF CONSTRUCTION	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	–
Transfers from other appropriations—current appropriations	–	–	–
Transfers from other appropriations—prior appropriations	–	–	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Section 16354, Government Code	$852,691	$848,812	$848,812
Totals Available	$852,691	$848,812	$848,812
Allocations to agencies—current appropriations	–920	–	–
Allocations to agencies—prior appropriations	–2,959	–	–
Balance available in subsequent year	–848,812	–848,812	–848,812
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–	–
Totals, Expenditures, Increased Cost of Construction (unallocated)	–	–	–

For the list of standard (lettered) footnotes, see the end of the Capital Outlay section of the budget.

UNALLOCATED CAPITAL OUTLAY—Continued

STATE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FUND—Continued

Prior Bond Acts—Continued

INCREASED COST OF CONSTRUCTION—BOND ACT OF 1966	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation in augmentation of Section 16354, Government Code	–	–	–
Transfers from other appropriations—current appropriations	–	–	–
Transfers from other appropriations—prior appropriations	–	–	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Section 16354, Government Code	$1,072,535	$915,825	$665,825
Totals Available	$1,072,535	$915,825	$665,825
Allocations to agencies—current appropriations	–148,974	–	–
Allocations to agencies—prior appropriations	–7,736	–	–
Balance available in subsequent year	–915,825	–665,825	–415,825
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–	–
Totals, Expenditures, Increased Cost of Construction (unallocated)	–	$250,000	$250,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$70,838	$8,332,946	$10,400,000
General Fund	*83,570,838*	*82,946*	*150,000*
Bagley Conservation Fund	*–41,500,000*	–	–
Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education	–	*8,000,000*	*10,000,000*
Capitol Improvement Fund	*–42,000,000*	–	–
State Construction Program Fund g (prior issues)	–	–	–
State Construction Program Fund g (1966 bond issue)	–	*250,000*	*250,000*

FUND CONDITION

STATE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDS g

Prior Bond Acts

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Available funds, July 1	$2,998,001	$3,144,439	$3,034,295
Prior year adjustments	892,552	–	–
Totals, Resources	$3,890,553	$3,144,439	$3,034,295
Less Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay:			
California State University and Colleges	750,126	110,144	–
Mental Hygiene	–4,012	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$746,114	$110,144	–
Available funds, June 30	$3,144,439	$3,034,295	$3,034,295
Less Unencumbered Balance of Continuing Appropriations:			
Increased cost of construction	848,812	842,812	842,812
State facilities program	110,144	–	–
Reserve for community college construction	125,218	125,218	125,218
Surplus available for appropriation	*$2,060,265*	*$2,066,265*	*$2,066,265*

Higher Education Construction Program Bond Act of 1966

Available funds, July 1	$5,827,264	$7,257,778	$6,663,967
Prior year adjustment	209,885	–	–
Available Funds, Adjusted	$6,037,149	$7,257,778	$6,663,967
Revenues—miscellaneous	24,000	–	–
Totals, Resources	$6,061,149	$7,257,778	$6,663,967
Less Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay:			
California State University and Colleges	–1,196,629	343,811	–
Unallocated:			
Increased cost of construction	–	250,000	250,000
Totals, Expenditures, Capital Outlay	–$1,196,629	$593,811	$250,000
Available Funds, June 30	$7,257,778	$6,663,967	$6,413,967
Less Unencumbered Balance of Continuing Appropriations:			
Increased cost of construction	915,825	665,825	415,825
California State University and Colleges, construction	343,811	–	–
Surplus available for appropriation	*$5,998,142*	*$5,998,142*	*$5,998,142*

For the list of standard (lettered) footnotes, see the end of this budget volume.

UNALLOCATED CAPITAL OUTLAY—Continued

FUND CONDITION

STATE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDS—Continued

Junior College Construction Program Bond Act of 1968

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Available funds, July 1	$496,475	–$839,838	–$840,536
Prior year adjustments	–69,002	–	–
Totals, Resources	$427,473	–$839,838	–$840,536
Less Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay:			
Community college construction	1,266,613	698	–
Available Funds, June 30	–$839,140	–$840,536	–$840,536
Less unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	698	–	–
Surplus available for appropriation [1]	*–$839,838*	*–$840,536*	*–$840,536*

Community College Construction Program Bond Act of 1972

Available Funds, July 1	–	$133,948,038	$60,310,599
Bond issue of 1972 (Chapter 937, Statutes of 1971)	$160,000,000	–	–
Revenues	43,104	–	–
Totals, Resources	$160,043,104	$133,948,038	–
Less Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay:			
Community college construction	26,047,072	73,637,439	44,054,600
Totals, Expenditures, Capital Outlay	$26,047,072	–	–
Debt service on bonds	43,104	–	–
Treasurer's expenses, issuing and advertising bonds	4,890	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$26,095,066	$73,637,439	$44,054,600
Available Funds, June 30	$133,948,038	$60,310,599	$16,255,999
Less unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	18,413,339	–	–
Reserve for increase cost of construction	–	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus available for appropriation	*$115,534,699*	*$59,310,599*	*$15,255,999*

State Construction Program (Reserve Account)

Available funds, July 1	$1,118,141	$2,212,029	$2,203,803
Prior year adjustments	2,025,802	–	–
Available Funds, Adjusted	$3,143,943	$2,212,029	$2,203,803
Less Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay:			
Community college construction	931,914	8,226	–
Available Funds, June 30	$2,212,029	$2,203,803	$2,203,803
Less unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	8,226	–	–
Available Funds, June 30	$2,203,803	$2,203,803	$2,203,803

HEALTH SCIENCES FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FUND

Available funds, July 1	–	$155,674,484	$82,126,284
Bond issue of 1972 (Chapter 665, Statutes of 1971)	$155,900,000	–	–
Less Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay:			
University of California	220,800	73,548,200	40,918,000
State Treasurer—bond expense	4,716	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$225,516	–	–
Available Funds, June 30	$155,674,484	$82,126,284	$41,208,284
Less unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	14,459,200	–	–
Surplus available for appropriation	*$141,215,284*	*$82,126,284*	*$41,208,284*

For the list of standard (lettered) footnotes, see the end of this budget volume.

[1] This deficit in the Bond Act of 1968 is on an accrual basis only. Savings will be generated from the lowest priority projects in amount sufficient to eliminate this deficit. The deficit stems from Item 309, Budget Act of 1971, which was increased during legislative process.

UNALLOCATED CAPITAL OUTLAY—Continued

FUND CONDITION

CAPITAL OUTLAY FUND FOR PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$86,443,415	$132,780,785	$64,915,766
Prior year adjustments	1,229,807	–	–
Accumulated surplus, adjusted	$87,673,222	$132,780,785	$64,915,766
Revenues:			
State tidelands and Long Beach tideland, revenues	73,764,172	57,276,000	46,950,000
Sale of fixed assets	83,693	–	–
Totals, Revenue	$73,847,865	$57,276,000	$46,950,000
Totals, Resources	$161,521,087	$190,056,785	$111,865,766
Less Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay:			
University of California	1,893,000	7,331,000	12,000,000
University of California, Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971 (First Extraordinary Session)	4,785,009	12,743,991	16,197,000
California State University and Colleges	22,062,293	69,999,028	10,505,000
California State University and Colleges, Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971 (First Extraordinary Session)	–	23,967,000	22,307,000
Department of Education (special schools)	–	3,100,000	19,942,000
Unallocated:			
Increased cost of construction	–	8,000,000	10,000,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$28,740,302	$125,141,019	$90,951,000
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$132,780,785	$64,915,766	$20,914,766
Surplus available for appropriations	*35,817,775*	*26,411,766*	*20,914,766*
Surplus available for appropriation, Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971 (First Extraordinary Session)	*75,214,991*	*38,504,000*	–
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriation	*21,748,019*	–	–

BAGLEY CONSERVATION FUND

Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$39,998,946	$77,333,696	$7,031,728
Revenues:			
Regulatory licenses and sale of documents	76,885	368,484	368,484
Transfer From State Highway Users Tax Account, Transportation Tax Fund	–	900,000	900,000
Totals, Resources	$40,075,831	$78,602,180	$8,300,212
Less Expenditures:			
State Operations:			
California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission	376,416	1,977,370	2,068,567
Department of Parks and Recreation—State Park Highway Account	–	100,000	238,704
Capital Outlay:			
Department of General Services	59,612	90,388	–
Department of Health (Mental Hygiene)	–	1,000,000	–
Department of Parks and Recreation	3,510,497	68,277,694	2,611,275
Wildlife Conservation Board	295,610	125,000	–
Less transfers from the General Fund [b]	–41,500,000	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	–$37,257,865	$71,570,452	$4,918,546
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$77,333,696	$7,031,728	$3,381,666
Reserve for unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*14,804,858*	*3,631,581*	*1,391,498*
Reserve for State Park Highway Account	–	*800,000*	*1,461,296*
Surplus available for appropriations	*62,528,838*	*2,600,147*	*528,872*

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT FUND

Accumulated surplus, July 1 [a]	–	$42,000,000	$42,000,000
Less Expenditures:			
Department of General Services	–	–	–
Department of Public Works	–	–	–
Less transfer from the General Fund [b]	–$42,000,000	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	–$42,000,000	–	–
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$42,000,000	$42,000,000	$42,000,000
Surplus available for appropriation	*42,000,000*	*42,000,000*	*42,000,000*

[a] No expenditures are anticipated from the Capitol Improvement Fund pending subsequent legislation in accordance with the language in the Budget Act appropriation (Item 332.5, Budget Act of 1973).

[b] Transfer from General Fund reported as General Fund expenditure. A control section is proposed in the Budget Act of 1974, to provide that these expenditures shall be treated as meeting the requirements of Section 153 of Chapter 963, Statutes of 1967, for the 1973–74 fiscal year.

SHARED REVENUES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. For general government	$37,068,016	$44,929,091	$46,331,000
II. For county and city purposes	679,785,029	727,476,843	720,960,553
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$716,853,045	$772,405,934	$767,291,553
General Fund	*1,532,036*	*1,570,289*	*1,658,553*
Special funds	*693,714,319*	*742,600,452*	*736,917,000*
Federal funds [a]	*21,606,690*	*28,235,193*	*28,716,000*

EXPENDITURES

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES			
General Fund	*$1,532,036*	*$1,570,289*	*$1,658,553*
Special funds	*693,714,319*	*742,600,452*	*736,917,000*
Federal funds [a]	*21,606,690*	*28,235,193*	*28,716,000*
Totals	$716,853,045	$772,405,934	$767,291,553
For General Government			
APPORTIONMENT OF LIQUOR LICENSE FEES			
Fixed charge prescribed by Section 25761 of the Business and Professions Code:			
To cities	$10,410,035	$10,915,477	$11,283,300
To counties	2,438,986	2,560,421	2,646,700
Totals, Apportionment of Liquor License Fees *(Alcoholic Beverage Control Fund)*	$12,849,021	$13,475,898	$13,930,000
APPORTIONMENT OF HIGHWAY PROPERTIES RENTAL RECEIPTS			
Apportionment of moneys for rents of highway properties prescribed by Section 104.10 of the Streets and Highways Code *(Highway Properties Rental Account, Transportation Tax Fund)*	$2,472,103	$2,642,000	$2,676,000
APPORTIONMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY LICENSE FEES			
Apportionment of fixed charge (in lieu fee) prescribed by Sections 38230–38240 of the Vehicle Code:			
To cities (one-half)	$70,101	$288,000	$504,500
To counties (one-half)	70,101	288,000	504,500
Totals, Apportionment of Off-Highway License Fees *(Off-Highway License Fee Fund)*	$140,202	$576,000	$1,009,000
APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL RECEIPTS FROM FLOOD CONTROL LANDS [a]			
Apportionment of moneys received from federal government from lands acquired for flood control purposes. Receipts are prorated to the counties in which such lands are located:			
To counties *(United States Flood Control Receipts Fund)* [a]	$192,195	$163,481	$164,000
APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL RECEIPTS FROM FOREST RESERVES [a]			
Apportionment of moneys received from federal government as state's share of receipts from forest reserves in California. Receipts are prorated to counties in which such forest reserves are located:			
To counties *(United States Forest Reserve Fund)* [a]	$20,735,013	$27,520,688	$28,000,000
APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL RECEIPTS FROM GRAZING LAND [a]			
Apportionment of moneys received from federal government from grazing lands in California. Receipts are prorated to counties in which such grazing lands are located:			
To counties *(United States Grazing Fee Fund)* [a]	$63,459	$71,584	$72,000
APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL POTASH LEASE RENTALS [a]			
Apportionment of moneys received from federal government from potash lands in California. Receipts are prorated to school districts *(Special Deposit Fund)* [a]	$616,023	$479,440	$480,000
TOTALS, SHARED REVENUES FOR GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$37,068,016	$44,929,091	$46,331,000
Special funds	*15,461,326*	*16,693,898*	*17,615,000*
Federal funds [a]	*21,606,690*	*28,235,193*	*28,716,000*

[a] Neither receipts nor expenditures of federal funds are reported in the overall budget totals.

SHARED REVENUES—Continued

EXPENDITURES

LOCAL ASSISTANCE—Continued

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPORTIONMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES			
Fixed charge prescribed by Sections 11003.3 and 11005 of the Revenue and Taxation Code:			
To cities	$126,182,933	$153,521,277	$154,200,000
To counties	126,182,933	153,521,277	154,200,000
To counties, trailer coach fees	18,328,359	21,500,000	24,500,000
Totals, Apportionments of Motor Vehicle License Fees *(Motor Vehicle License Fee Account—Transportation Tax Fund)*	$270,694,225	$328,542,554	$332,900,000
APPORTIONMENT OF CIGARETTE TAX			
Apportionment of 30 percent of the cigarette tax pursuant to Section 30462(c) of the Revenue and Taxation Code:			
To cities	$60,588,515	$61,370,000	$62,280,000
To counties	14,256,713	14,480,000	14,690,000
Totals, Apportionment *(Cigarette Tax Fund)*	$74,845,228	$75,850,000	$76,970,000
APPORTIONMENT OF HIGHWAY CARRIERS' UNIFORM BUSINESS TAX FEE			
Apportionment pursuant to Section 4306(b) of the Public Utilities Code of the one-tenth of 1 percent gross revenue tax imposed after October 1, 1970:			
To cities and cities and counties *(Highway Carriers' Business License Tax Account—General Fund)*	$1,403,327	$1,425,289	$1,496,553
For Cities and Counties Tideland Development			
APPORTIONMENT OF TIDELAND REVENUES			
Apportionment pursuant to Section 6817 of the Public Resources Code 1 percent of the revenues received from tide and submerged lands, to a maximum of $75,000, to each city or county having within its boundaries such lands granted to it by the state in which the state has reserved the rights to the mineral deposits *(General Fund)*	$128,709	$145,000	$162,000
For County Roads			
APPORTIONMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX			
Net receipts of 1⅛ cents per gallon, fixed charge prescribed by Section 2104 of the Streets and Highways Code *(Highway Users Tax Account, Transportation Tax Fund)*	$158,777,379	$153,339,000	$147,535,000
For City Streets			
APPORTIONMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX			
Apportionment of net receipts from 72.5 percent of 1 cent per gallon. Fixed charge prescribed by Sections 194, 2107 and 2107.5 of the Streets and Highways Code *(Highway Users Tax Account, Transportation Tax Fund)*	$72,438,638	$70,038,000	$67,474,000
For County Roads and City Streets			
APPORTIONMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX			
Apportionment of net receipts from 1.04 cents per gallon of motor vehicle fuel tax. Fixed charge prescribed by Section 2106, Streets and Highways Code *(Highway Users Tax Account, Transportation Tax Fund)*	$101,497,523	$98,137,000	$94,423,000

FUND CONDITION

CIGARETTE TAX FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$14,488,764	$9,858,599	$10,808,599
Revenue accrual adjustment (A.B. 1000)	–5,587,863	–	–
Prior year adjustments	22,861	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$8,923,762	$9,858,599	$10,808,599
Revenues:			
Cigarette tax	253,601,718	256,000,000	259,800,000
Revenues for the General Fund	177,821,653	179,200,000	181,860,000
Net Revenues	$75,780,065	$76,800,000	$77,940,000
Totals, Resources	$84,703,827	$86,658,599	$88,748,599
Less Expenditures:			
Apportionments—Local Assistance—Shared Revenues:			
To cities	60,588,515	61,370,000	62,280,000
To counties	14,256,713	14,480,000	14,690,000
Totals, Expenditures	$74,845,228	$75,850,000	$76,970,000
Accumulated Surplus, June 30 (Unapportioned Shared Revenues)	$9,858,599	$10,808,599	$11,778,599

SHARED REVENUE—Continued

FUND CONDITION

OFF-HIGHWAY LICENSE FEE FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	$284,404	$284,404
Revenues:			
Off-highway license fees	$419,125	576,000	1,009,000
Income from surplus money investments	5,481	–	–
Totals, Revenues	$424,606	$576,000	$1,009,000
Totals, Resources	$424,606	$860,404	$1,293,404
Less Expenditures:			
Apportionments—Local Assistance—Shared Revenues:			
To cities	70,101	288,000	504,500
To counties	70,101	288,000	504,500
Totals, Expenditures	$140,202	$576,000	$1,009,000
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$284,404	$284,404	$284,404



AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Program Objectives

To promote, protect, and further the economy of the state's agribusiness industry to the fullest extent commensurate with the public welfare.

To assure that producers, handlers, and consumers receive the true weights and measures of commodities and services purchased.

Within the authority delegated, to further and protect actively the health and welfare of the people of the state.

To assume active leadership in meeting current agricultural and environmental problems.

To identify, study, and recommend solutions to the state's agribusiness problems to the end that adequate supplies of food and fiber will be available and the industries involved will be economically sound.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Agricultural pest and disease prevention	$10,020,235	$11,599,691	$11,437,534
II. Food and agricultural standards and inspection service	9,783,012	12,287,113	12,875,330
III. Agricultural marketing services	5,655,152	6,452,762	6,600,148
IV. Financial supervision of local fairs	384,294	512,079	520,681
V. Assistance to counties for agricultural purposes	2,087,209	1,936,503	1,738,346
VI. Executive Management and Administrative Services:			
Distributed to budgeted programs	(1,597,824)	(1,635,705)	(1,807,931)
Distributed to continuing appropriation programs, other state departments, and trust funds	516,265	585,083	588,215
Undistributed administrative costs	−16,168	−	−
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$28,429,999	$33,373,231	$33,760,254
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*−2,549,696*	*−3,133,586*	*−3,387,954*
Other	*−2,311,541*	*−2,554,878*	*−1,640,658*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$23,568,762	$27,684,767	$28,731,642
Special Item of Expense:			
VII. Unclaimed Gas Tax Augmentation:			
Distributed to budgeted programs	1,202,353	1,138,839	272,392
Distributed to continuing appropriation programs	222,840	234,746	227,608
Emergency detection, eradication or research reserve	−	126,415	1,000,000
ADJUSTED TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$24,993,955	$29,184,767	$30,231,642
General Fund	*13,577,311*	*15,800,094*	*17,226,325*
Department of Agriculture Fund	*11,171,683*	*13,058,681*	*12,672,477*
Fair and Exposition Fund	*244,961*	*325,992*	*332,840*
Personnel man-years	1,530.7	1,677.2	1,697.3

I. AGRICULTURAL PEST AND DISEASE PREVENTION

Need

Infestations of harmful pests and diseases seriously affect the ability of the agricultural industry to produce adequate supplies of food and fiber of high quality and low cost. Failure to control or eradicate animal diseases which are transmissible to man would endanger the health of the people in the state.

Objective

To protect California agriculture by preventing the introduction or spread within the state of harmful plant and animal diseases, weeds, and other pests.

Authority

Food and Agricultural Code; Division 1, Part 1, Chapter 3; Division 4; Division 5, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4; Division 8; Division 13, Chapter 1; Division 19, Chapter 5.

General Description

This program's responsibility for preventing the introduction and spread of plant and animal diseases is accomplished by:

1. The establishment and enforcement of quarantine to exclude such diseases and pests whenever possible;
2. The detection of diseases and pests now established, or about to become established in California and, by identification, analysis, and evaluation after detection, arriving at recommendations for action;
3. The formulation and enactment of plans of action to eradicate or control such diseases and pests.

Activities to quarantine, detect, identify, evaluate, and eradicate or control diseases and pests are carried out by action of the Department of Food and Agriculture, either directly or with the county agricultural commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

I. AGRICULTURAL PEST AND DISEASE PREVENTION—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	512.8	527.5	476.6	$10,020,235	$11,575,632	$10,113,518
Workload adjustments	–	–7	39.5	–	24,059	1,324,016
Totals, Agricultural Pest and Disease Prevention	512.8	520.5	516.1	$10,020,235	$11,599,691	$11,437,534
General Fund	*432*	*431.3*	*464*	*7,740,283*	*8,864,577*	*9,948,989*
Department of Agriculture Fund	*47.4*	*53.6*	*46.1*	*1,112,539*	*1,422,830*	*1,099,657*
Reimbursements	*33.4*	*35.6*	*6*	*1,167,413*	*1,312,284*	*388,888*
Program Elements:						
Exclusion and detection of plant pests and diseases	150.3	123.4	123.4	2,569,654	2,315,190	2,376,366
Control and eradication of plant pests and diseases	143.2	174.9	165.1	3,380,439	4,783,755	4,343,138
Laboratory services	55	56.9	61.3	928,061	1,083,991	1,180,454
Nursery service	15	15.9	15.9	263,793	349,849	371,406
Seed potato certification service	2.9	2.7	2.7	92,251	77,883	80,880
Animal health	88	88.9	89.9	1,888,482	1,987,620	2,074,102
Veterinary laboratory services	58.4	57.8	57.8	897,555	1,001,403	1,011,188

Exclusion and Detection of Plant Pests and Diseases

Plant pest and disease exclusion and detection encompass those activities designed to prevent undesirable economic, social, or environmental impact due to entry and establishment of plant "target pests" from outside the borders of California. Also included within this element are those activities intended to detect and evaluate new infestations occurring within the state and to prevent the spread of already established plant pests (insects, diseases, weeds, or vertebrates) by internal quarantine.

Activities included within this element are:

1. Border and instate surveillance to prohibit entry via noncommercial and commercial shipments of plant and produce pests and diseases.
2. Instate detection and evaluation through detection surveys.
3. Label, quality, and packing surveillance of produce entering the state for consumer protection.
4. Public assistance regarding the regulated movement of plants and produce into or out of the state.
5. Permit issuance to control and assure safeguarding as a condition of entry or movement of restricted plant and produce items.
6. Local agricultural agency supervision.

The border inspection stations have responsibility of checking for disease and pests all plants, produce, and eggs entering the state by car or truck. No livestock or poultry are inspected, but their entrance is reported to the animal health element for control and inspection.

Plants and produce shipped by air, sea, or rail are a state program responsibility but are inspected by county agricultural commissioners or the federal government in accordance with cooperative agreements and state regulations. The commissioners are under the supervision of the Director of Food and Agriculture.

Intrastate detection activities are similarly conducted by the county agricultural commissioners under the guidance of the Department of Food an Agriculture.

Ultimate responsibility for any plant infestation occurring in California is vested in the Departme of Food and Agriculture, except where otherwise pr vided by state or federal statute. Thus, even thoug the actual intrastate work in detection is not done b state personnel, the effectiveness of the department operations must be measured by the performance the units under its supervision and guidance.

Program Size Indicators	1972–73 Internal	1972–73 Border
1. Number of Border and Internal Inspections of a Plant Pest or Disease Exclusion Nature:		
a. Commercial	507,717	737,5
b. Noncommercial		7,566,0
2. Dollar value of commercial shipments examined for plant pests and diseases	N/A	$275,000,0
3. Number of Shipments Prevented Entry or Movement Under Quarantine Action:		
a. Commercial	4,600	2
b. Noncommercial		47,5
4. Dollar value of commercial shipments prevented entry or movement under quarantine action	N/A	$2,000,0
5. Number of Certificate Actions to Safeguard the Movement of Restricted Plant and Produce Items:		
a. Certificates issued	155,899	36,3
b. Certificates examined in transit	216,775	N/
6. Number of New Plant Pest Infestation Detections:		
a. Within parameters	165	N/
b. Exceeding parameters	3	N/
7. Number of local agency operations surveyed for effectiveness	5	N/

Objective

To minimize the economic, social, and enviro mental impact on industry and the public from nev expanded, or stabilized infestations of target an

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

I. AGRICULTURAL PEST AND DISEASE PREVENTION—Continued

Exclusion and Detection of Plant Pests and Diseases—Continued

other significant plant pests and disease by:

1. Providing for detection of new infestations of target and other significant plant pests and diseases before they reach defined parameters.

2. Minimizing the entry into the state of plant pest- or disease-infested shipments likely to result in plant infestation.

3. Controlling the movement of restricted items into or within the state to prevent infestation spread.

4. Assuring that county plant pest and disease exclusion and detection activities are performed in accordance with department-prescribed standards and procedures.

Measures of Effectiveness	Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels 1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Percent of new plant pest and disease infestations detected within size parameters—Estimated	95%	95%	95%
Actual	98%	–	–
2A. Number of Infested Shipments Entering the State By:			
(1) Trucks—Actual/Estimated	222	175	175
(2) Rail—Actual/Estimated	20	30	20
(3) Automobile—Actual/Estimated	47,553	35,000	35,000
2B. Pounds of Infested Shipments Entering the State By:			
(1) Trucks—Actual/Estimated	8,880,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
(2) Rail—Estimated	3,800,000	5,700,000	3,800,000
2C. Dollar Value of Infested Shipments Entering the State By:			
(1) Trucks—Estimated	$816,000	$1,224,000	$816,000
(2) Rail—Estimated	$200,000	$300,000	$200,000
3. Percent of violations to certification procedures for moving restricted plant and produce items—Estimated	16%	18%	18%
Actual	18%	–	–
4A. Average score of county agricultural commissioners on rating form—Estimated	85%	85%	85%
Actual	86.6%	–	–
4B. Percent of County Agricultural Commissioners Scoring:			
90 to 100—Estimated	25%	40%	40%
Actual	60%	–	–
80 to 89—Estimated	75%	60%	60%
Actual	–	–	–
Below 80—Estimated	–	–	–
Actual	40%	–	–
Input			
Direct program costs	$2,448,743	$2,213,012	$2,270,103
Administrative support costs	120,911	102,178	106,263
Total Costs	$2,569,654	$2,315,190	$2,376,366
General Fund	*2,559,455*	*2,303,132*	*2,366,166*
Reimbursements	*10,199*	*12,058*	*10,200*
Personnel man-years	150.3	123.4	123.4

There is a slight increase in operating costs caused by necessity for the state to purchase the Japanese beetle lure formerly furnished by the USDA.

Control and Eradication of Plant Pests and Diseases

This element encompasses those activities designed to limit intrastate losses due to plant pest and disease infestations to some "tolerable" level and to eradicate such infestations when this is feasible and the best alternative.

Control and eradication of plant pests and diseases provides the structure for planning, organizing, and administering major pest, insect, disease, and noxious weed eradication or suppression activities. This element also maintains cooperative and advisory relationships with county agricultural commissioners, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the University of California and provides advice to other official agencies, industry, and the general public. Staff specialists support the county departments of agriculture in planning, training, supervision, and coordination of pest and disease control work.

Control or eradication activities are in effect against a number of pests including the curly top virus, tristeza virus of citrus, pink bollworm, woolly whitefly, Comstock mealybug, and bee diseases. Other actions include projects for control or eradiction of other insects, plant pathogens, weeds, and vertebrate pests. A study is also underway to ascertain the effect of smog on plants.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

I. AGRICULTURAL PEST AND DISEASE PREVENTION—Continued

Control and Eradication of Plant Pests and Diseases—Continued

Program Size Indicators

Pest	Impact target value	Estimated annual loss	Estimated number of producers	Percent of producers under state projects	Sources of support for state projects in percent: Industry	State	County	Fede
Pink Bollworm—Cotton								
1972–73	$227,000,000	$5,500,000	6–8,000	100%	25%	25%	–	50
1973–74	227,000,000	5,500,000	6–8,000	100%	25%	25%	–	50
1974–75	375,000,000	9,375,000	6–8,000	100%	25%	25%	–	50
Curly Top Virus—Tomatoes and Sugar Beets								
1972–73	$350,000,000	$8,400,000	3,300	90–100%	50%	50%	–	–
1973–74	350,000,000	8,400,000	3,300	90–100%	50%	50%	–	–
1974–75	360,000,000	9,000,000	3,600	90–100%	–	–	–	–
Woolly Whitefly—Citrus								
1972–73	$222,000,000	$30,000	9,320	100%	40%	48%	12%	–
1973–74	222,000,000	25,000	9,320	100%	14%	76%	10%	–
1974–75	222,000,000	20,000	9,320	–	3%	95%	2%	–
Bee Diseases—Apiary Products and Bee-Pollinated Crops								
1972–73	$3,300,000	$200,000	2,600	100%	–	15%	85%	–
1973–74	3,400,000	200,000	2,600	100%	5%	10%	85%	–
1974–75	3,500,000	200,000	2,600	100%	5%	10%	85%	–
Noxious Weed Eradication—Field Vegetable, Fruit and Nut Crops, Cattle and Sheep								
1972–73	$4,320,000,000	$200,000	63,000	Unknown	10%	40%	40%	10
1973–74	4,752,000,000	200,000	63,000	Unknown	10%	40%	40%	10
1974–75	5,227,200,000	175,000	63,000	Unknown	10%	40%	40%	10
Predatory Animal Damage Control—Cattle, Sheep, Turkeys								
1972–73	$1,270,487,000	$7,305,125	31,000	69%	–	40%	40%	20
1973–74	1,404,471,000	8,426,826	31,000	69%	–	40%	40%	20
1974–75	1,544,918,000	9,269,508	31,000	69%	–	40%	40%	20

Objectives

To minimize the undesirable economic, social, and environmental impacts on industry and the public from identified infestations by:

1. Achieving acceptable levels of impact for plant pests under control or eradication projects.

2. Maintaining the quality of apiaries for agricu tural pollination.

3. Assuring that county control and eradication a tivities are performed in accordance with departmen prescribed standards and procedures.

Measures of Effectiveness

		Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels 1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Percent of Annual Impact:				
a. Pink bollworm (eradication)—infested acres	Estimated	5.68%	5.68%	5.6%
	Actual	6%	–	–
b. Curly top virus (control)—loss to tomatoes	Estimated	1%	1%	1%
	Actual	1%	–	–
loss to sugarbeets	Estimated	5%	5%	5%
	Actual	2%	–	–
c. Woolly whitefly (suppression)—population reduced to	Estimated	4%	10%	5%
	Actual	15%	–	–
d. Comstock mealybug (eradication)—population reduced to	Estimated	66%	25%	15%
	Actual	50%	–	–
e. Branched broomrape (eradication)—infested acres	Estimated	0.004%	0.002%	0.002%
	Actual	0.005%	–	–
f. Noxious weeds (eradication)—infested acres	Estimated	1.21%	0.90%	0.85%
	Actual	0.95%	–	–
g. Vertebrate pest animals (control)—loss to agriculture	Estimated	2%	2%	2%
	Actual	1.17%	–	–
h. Predatory animal damage (control)—loss to livestock and poultry	Estimated	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
	Actual	0.59%	–	–
2. Percent of bee colonies free from diseases as a percent of total number of colonies	Estimated	99%	99%	99%
	Actual	99%	–	–
3A. Average score of county agricultural commissioners on rating form:	Estimated	85%	85%	85%
	Actual	84.19%	–	–
3B. Percent of County Agricultural Commissioners Scoring:				
90–100	Estimated	30%	0%	0%
	Actual	0%	–	–
80–89	Estimated	60%	90%	90%
	Actual	100%	–	–
Below 80	Estimated	10%	10%	10%
	Actual	0%	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

I. AGRICULTURAL PEST AND DISEASE PREVENTION—Continued

Control and Eradication of Plant Pests and Diseases—Continued

Input

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Direct program costs	$3,279,693	$4,657,545	$4,194,936
Administrative support costs	100,746	126,210	148,202
Total Costs	$3,380,439	$4,783,755	$4,343,138
General Fund	*2,054,585*	*2,801,405*	*3,707,460*
Department of Agriculture Fund	*625,801*	*852,571*	*438,743*
Reimbursements—other	*79,457*	*272,182*	*196,935*
Reimbursements—emergency detection, eradication, or research (Food and Agricultural Code Section 224(2)	*620,596*	*857,597*	–
Personnel man-years	143.2	174.9	165.1

The reduction in this element is due to the expiration of Food and Agricultural Code authority for collection of industry assessments to provide 50%-50% state-industry funding for two plan pest control programs. The curly top virus control program expires June 30, 1974, and the pink bollworm control program expires January 31, 1975. The increase in General Fund support requested with an offsetting decrease in reimbursements from the Section 224(2) emergency fund results from the continuation in fiscal year 1974–75 of emergency eradication projects. These projects are for the suppression or eradication of Comstock mealybug, woolly whitefly, and Japanese beetle.

Laboratory Services

General Description

Laboratory services provides supportive diagnosis and identification of agricultural pests to other agricultural pest and disease prevention elements, as well as to other state departments, federal and county regulatory and research agencies, the agricultural industry, and the general public.

Specimens submitted to the five laboratories may be weeds, weed or crop seeds, insects, mites, mollusks, nematodes, bacteria, fungi, viruses, parasitic plants, or plants exhibiting environmental excesses or deficiencies. Accurate and timely identification, evaluation, and rating are of critical importance.

Program Size Indicators

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Number of identifications and/or tests performed	81,490	83,756	90,311
2. Number of Identifications and/or Tests Performed for:			
a. Federal agencies	808	936	981
b. Departmental units	10,443	10,907	11,637
c. Counties	56,262	57,315	63,614
d. Extension service	886	1,049	1,128
e. Universities	6,210	6,264	5,263
f. Other states	783	962	1,170
g. Public and others	6,098	6,323	6,518
3. Number of units using laboratory services (excluding individuals from the public)	90	92	94
4. Number of Specimens Sent to Other Agencies:			
a. For initial identification or diagnosis	21	28	28
b. To confirm the state's identification or diagnosis	70	86	99

Objective

To provide timely and accurate identification or diagnosis of significant agricultural pests from samples and specimens submitted by other agricultural pest and disease prevention elements, collaborating agencies, or the public by:

1. Providing an acceptable level of service to users as evaluated by submitting agencies.
2. Minimizing the number of samples or specimens referred elsewhere for initial identification or diagnosis.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

I. AGRICULTURAL PEST AND DISEASE PREVENTION—Continued

Laboratory Services—Continued

Measures of Effectiveness		Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels 1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1A. Percent of submitting agencies responding to questionnaire	Estimated	–	100%	100%
	Actual	100%	–	–
B. Percent of Submitting Agencies Rating Timeliness of Service As:				
(1) 95 percent to 100 percent timely	Estimated	–	32%	33%
	Actual	30.1%	–	–
(2) 90 percent to 94 percent timely	Estimated	–	42%	43%
	Actual	40.2%	–	–
(3) 80 percent to 89 percent timely	Estimated	–	26%	24%
	Actual	24.8%	–	–
(4) 50 percent to 79 percent timely	Estimated	–	0%	0%
	Actual	4.9%	–	–
(5) 0 percent to 49 percent timely	Estimated	–	0%	0%
	Actual	0%	–	–
C. Percent of Submitting Agencies Rating Identification Service As Adequate:				
(1) 95 percent to 100 percent of the time	Estimated	–	42%	43%
	Actual	40.9%	–	–
(2) 90 percent to 94 percent of the time	Estimated	–	37%	38%
	Actual	35.9%	–	–
(3) 80 percent to 89 percent of the time	Estimated	–	21%	19%
	Actual	18.4%	–	–
(4) 50 percent to 79 percent of the time	Estimated	–	0%	0%
	Actual	4.8%	–	–
(5) 0 percent to 49 percent of the time	Estimated	–	0%	0%
	Actual	0%	–	–
D. Percent of Submitting Agencies Rating the Depth of Specimen Evaluation As Adequate:				
(1) 95 percent to 100 percent of the time	Estimated	–	42%	44%
	Actual	39%	–	–
(2) 90 percent to 94 percent of the time	Estimated	–	37%	39%
	Actual	34%	–	–
(3) 80 percent to 89 percent of the time	Estimated	–	21%	17%
	Actual	20.3%	–	–
(4) 50 percent to 79 percent of the time	Estimated	–	0%	0%
	Actual	6.7%	–	–
(5) 0 percent to 49 percent of the time	Estimated	–	0%	0%
	Actual	0%	–	–
2. Percent of Significant Agricultural Pest Specimens Referred Elsewhere for Identification or Diagnosis:				
a. For initial identification or diagnosis	Estimated	–	0.03343%	0.03101%
	Actual	0.02577%	–	–
b. To confirm the state's identification or diagnosis	Estimated	–	0.10268%	0.10963%
	Actual	0.0859%	–	–

Input			
Direct program costs	$882,427	$1,033,993	$1,125,445
Administrative support costs	45,634	49,998	55,009
Total Costs	$928,061	$1,083,991	$1,180,454
General Fund	*911,429*	*1,070,791*	*1,097,105*
Department of Agriculture Fund	–	–	*63,659*
Reimbursements	*16,632*	*13,200*	*19,690*
Personnel man-years	55	56.9	61.3

Increased workload of plant and animal specimens submitted for analysis requires a slight increase in laboratory personnel. The seed laboratory component will be supported 50 percent each from the General Fund and the Department of Agriculture Fund i fiscal year 1974–75 due to the enactment of Chapt 919, Statutes of 1973.

Nursery Service

General Description

Nursery service initiates and maintains programs to coordinate and supervise the enforcement by county agricultural commissioners of state laws which regulate the growing, handling, and distribution of nursery stock. Persons selling nursery stock are licensed to enable effective enforcement work.

The unit provides uniformity in regulatory work and leadership in pest detection programs in nurseries to provide for adequate freedom of movement of nursery stock, to keep the nursery trade from becoming involved in restrictive quarantines, and to a sure orderly marketing of nursery stock. Cooperati research is undertaken to solve nursery-related pe problems.

Voluntary registration and certification prograr are provided to nurserymen as a means of producii and marketing plants relatively free of virus disease disorders, and economic plant pests.

Nursery service is supported by fees collected f licenses and services performed in nursery stock re istration and certification.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

I. AGRICULTURAL PEST AND DISEASE PREVENTION—Continued

Nursery Service—Continued

Program Size Indicators

	1969	1970	1971
1. Value of nursery stock produced in California	$210,656,035	$229,952,419	$256,958,516
2. Value of nursery stock certified	21,066,000	22,995,000	24,000,000
	1972–73	**1973–74**	**1974–75**
3. Number of nursery inspections and reinspections	28,614	30,044	31,546
4. Number of licenses issued to operate nurseries	7,026	7,377	7,745
5. Number of nurseries authorized to use origin certificates	1,961	2,059	2,161
6. Number of applications entered in voluntary registration and certification programs	275	275	280
7. Number of participants in registration and certification programs	160	170	172
8. Certification Activities:			
A. Growing grounds (acres)	904	1,360	2,037
B. Trees (number)	7,187	7,172	7,400

Objectives

To ensure that the industry and the public have available high quality nursery stock free of destructive pests and truthfully labeled while allowing as free as possible movement of the products by:

1. Ensuring that all persons selling nursery stock are licensed.
2. Ensuring that nursery stock meets specified standards.
3. Ensuring that the nursery regulatory operations of county agricultural commissioners are uniform and in accordance with state laws and established standards.
4. Increasing the number of nurseries authorized for use of origin inspection certificates.
5. Increasing participation in voluntary nursery stock registration and certification programs.

Measures of Effectiveness

		Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels		
		1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Percent of unlicensed seller violations to total licenses	Estimated	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
	Actual	0%	–	–
2A. Percent of inspections revealing violations to total inspections	Estimated	20%	20%	20%
	Actual	0.04%	–	–
B. Percent of license revocations or suspensions to total licenses	Estimated	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
	Actual	0.0004%	–	–
C. Statewide percent of pest freedom on pest control effectiveness survey	Estimated	99%	99%	99%
	Actual	97.66%	–	–
D. Statewide percent of labeling compliance on labeling effectiveness survey	Estimated	80%	85%	85%
	Actual	81.64%	–	–
3A. Average score of county agricultural commissioners on rating form for nursery services	Estimated	90.00%	90%	90%
	Actual	72.27%	–	–
B. Percent of County Agricultural Commissioners Scoring:				
90–100	Estimated	95.00%	95%	95%
	Actual	14.3%	–	–
80–89	Estimated	4.00%	4%	4%
	Actual	14.3%	–	–
Below 80	Estimated	1.00%	1%	1%
	Actual	71.4%	–	–
4. Percent of shipping nurseries authorized to use origin certificates to total shipping nurseries	Estimated	99.98%	99.98%	99.98%
	Actual	99.97%	–	–
5. Percent of Registered or Certified Nursery Stock Planted to Total Stock Planted:				
A. Avocado registration	Estimated	75%	75%	75%
	Actual	90%	–	–
B. Avocado certification	Estimated	50%	50%	50%
	Actual	45%	–	–
C. Citrus psorosis registration	Estimated	95%	95%	95%
	Actual	98%	–	–
D. Citrus registration and certification	Estimated	85%	85%	85%
	Actual	25%	–	–
E. Deciduous fruit and nut tree	Estimated	40%	40%	40%
	Actual	25%	–	–
F. Citrus seed tree registration	Estimated	–	100%	100%
	Actual	50%	–	–
G. Garlic certification	Estimated	50%	50%	50%
	Actual	45%	–	–
H. Grapevine registration and certification	Estimated	90%	95%	95%
	Actual	85%	–	–
I. Strawberry registration and certification	Estimated	75%	75%	75%
	Actual	75%	–	–
J. Caneberry registration and certification	Estimated	–	100%	100%
	Actual	100%	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

I. AGRICULTURAL PEST AND DISEASE PREVENTION—Continued

Nursery Service—Continued

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Direct program costs	$245,976	$330,555	$351,326
Administrative support costs	17,817	19,294	20,080
Totals, Costs	$263,793	$349,849	$371,406
Department of Agriculture Fund	*252,979*	*339,872*	*361,103*
Reimbursements	*10,814*	*9,977*	*10,303*
Personnel man-years	15	15.9	15.9

Seed Potato Certification Service

General Description

California's industry-supported seed potato certification program commenced in 1915 when it became evident that potatoes could no longer be produced commercially unless seed, meeting strict standards of pest cleanliness and varietal purity, was available for planting.

The fitness of potatoes to qualify for certification is determined by inspection and testing of plants and tubers for serious pests, grade standards and varietal purity.

Over 5,000 acres of seed potatoes are entered for certification annually. This acreage is grown and harvested over a 12-month period throughout the state.

Currently, certified seed growers are supplying sufficient seed to meet the needs of California's com mercial growers.

Program Size Indicators

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Value of certified seed produced	$2,925,000	$2,950,000	$2,950,0(
Value of seed exported	500,000	500,000	500,0(
Estimated savings to potato industry	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,0(
Input			
Direct program costs	$85,246	$73,492	$76,3
Administrative support costs	7,005	4,391	4,4
Total Costs	$92,251	$77,883	$80,8
Department of Agriculture Fund	*84,612*	*73,104*	*76,0*
Reimbursements	*7,639*	*4,779*	*4,8(*
Personnel man-years	2.9	2.7	2

Animal Health

General Description

This program is responsible for the detection, control, and eradication of animal diseases in the State of California. Detection activities include surveillance, examination, testing, and autopsies which are performed both in the field and in the laboratory.

Disease control is accomplished through vaccination, testing, and elimination of infected animals; cleaning and disinfection of premises; and restriction of movement by hold orders, quarantines, or movement permits with controlled destinations of animals with diseases, exposed to disease, or contaminated with deleterious substances.

Eradication efforts are made through nationwide programs to break the cycle of infection by test and removal of infected animals, sterilization of garbage fed to swine, fumigation of hatching eggs, and herd treatment for external parasites. Owners whose animals are removed are, in some cases, indemnified for removal.

Preventive activities are directed toward protecting against the entry of foreign diseases and diseases already successfully eradicated in California. Th processes used in this effort include destruction o ship and aircraft garbage, inspection of shipments o animals from other states, and quarantines when ap plicable.

Program Size Indicators

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Number of Animals Tested:			
a. Livestock	852,939	1,297,000	1,300,00
b. Show or sale horses	3,055	3,000	3,00
2. Number of vaccinations	42,880,796	350,000	350,00
3. Number of inspections	176,436,712	150,000,000	150,000,00
4. Number of investigations	5,286	5,000	5,00

Objectives

To protect the consumer of animal products from the harmful effects of animal diseases and to allow the economic production of animal food and fibre by maintaining an adequately disease-free environmen in the livestock industry.

To assure fair and honest competition between show horses and to protect the purchases of sale horses by ensuring that drugs are used only for therapeutic medication.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

I. AGRICULTURAL PEST AND DISEASE PREVENTION—Continued

Animal Health—Continued

Measures of Effectiveness		Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels 1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1A. Incidence of eradicated diseases (vesicular exanthema, foot and mouth, cattle and sheep scabies, hog cholera, pullorum in turkeys, and scrapie)	Estimated	0	0	0
	Actual	0	–	–
B. Incidence of other diseases:				
(1) Bovine tuberculosis	Estimated	600	600	600
	Actual	474	–	–
(2) Brucellosis:				
a. Human	Estimated	20	15	10
	Actual	25	–	–
b. Bovine	Estimated	250	800	200
	Actual	323	–	–
c. Swine	Estimated	10	10	10
	Actual	0	–	–
(3) Newcastle (exotic)	Estimated	6,500,000	140,000	0
	Actual	7,833,000	–	–
(4) Other animal-transmitted human illnesses	Estimated	50	50	50
	Actual	3	–	–
(5) Other animal diseases	Estimated	350	700	350
	Actual	141	–	–
2. Percent of show and sale horses indicating abusive use of drugs	Estimated	5%	3%	1%
	Actual	0.66%	–	–
Input				
Direct program costs		$1,810,035	$1,903,649	$1,982,413
Administrative support cost		78,447	83,971	91,689
Total Costs		$1,888,482	$1,987,620	$2,074,102
General Fund		*1,428,757*	*1,818,834*	*1,895,570*
Department of Agriculture Fund		*149,147*	*157,283*	*160,079*
Reimbursements—other		*5,981*	*11,503*	*18,453*
Reimbursements—emergency detection, eradication, or research (Food and Agriculture Code Section 224(2))		*304,597*	–	–
Personnel man-years		88	88.9	89.9

The one man-year staff increase is to fulfill a reimbursable contract with the USDA. The program cost increase is due to the higher indemnities to be paid for bovine slaughtered in the control of animal tuberculosis and brucellosis. Chapter 356, Statutes of 1973, provided a $90,000 appropriation for this purpose in fiscal year 1973–74.

Veterinary Laboratory Services

General Description

Five laboratories are strategically located for promptness of results at Petaluma, San Gabriel, Turlock, Fresno, and Sacramento. These laboratories conduct tests, perform autopsies, and provide diagnoses for state and federal animal health regulatory veterinarians, veterinary practitioners, poultrymen, staff of the Bureau of Meat Inspection and of the Bureau of Milk and Dairy Foods Control, and university and extension veterinarians. A fee is charged for all diagnostic work performed by the laboratories.

Program Size Indicators

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Seriological tests on all diseases	1,151,651	1,261,413	1,131,166
Number of poultry cases diagnosing diseases or conditions	10,054	12,568	24,236
Number of poultry specimens autopsied or examined	95,688	104,935	192,998
Number of livestock cases diagnosing diseases or conditions	8,856	9,461	8,099
Number of livestock or specimens autopsied or examined	24,518	28,917	33,548

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Input			
Direct program costs	$851,205	$953,183	$961,357
Administrative support costs	46,350	48,220	49,831
Total Costs	$897,555	$1,001,403	$1,011,188
General Fund	*786,057*	*870,415*	*882,688*
Reimbursements—other	*111,498*	*115,000*	*128,500*
Reimbursements—emergency detection, eradication, or research (Food and Agricultural Code Section 224(2))	–	*15,988*	–
Personnel man-years	58.4	57.8	57.8

Increases are due to normal salary and price increases. Fiscal year 1973–74 includes a one-year only research project contracted to the University of California, Davis. The cost of this poultry virus and genetic research project is reimbursed from the emergency fund created by Section 224(2) of the Food and Agricultural Code.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

II. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS AND INSPECTION SERVICE

Need

There is a need to maintain the quality of food and agricultural products and materials used by agricultural producers and processors. There is also a need to protect the consumer from inaccurate measure or count of commodities purchased and from poor quality and false advertising of petroleum products. There is a need to protect the environment, agriculture, agricultural workers, and the general public from the potential harmful effects of pesticides and other materials used in agricultural production.

Objectives

To enforce standards and regulate claims for food and agricultural products and for certain products and materials used by food and agricultural producers and processors which assure the consumer of an adequate supply of foods and other commodities at a low cost that are safe, disease free, wholesome, and correctly labeled. Additionally, to assure the public of accuracy of weight, measure, or count of commodities purchased, and also of the quality of petroleum products.

Authority

Food and Agricultural Code, Divisions 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, Parts 1, 4, Chapter 2; Division 12; Divisions 15, 17, 18, Chapters 2, 3; Business and Professions Code, Division 5, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7.3, 7.7, 9 10, 11; Division 8, Chapters 7, 10, 11, 11.5.

General Description

This program is responsible for the assurance tha meat and meat food products are wholesome, properly labeled, and in compliance with adequate standards the enforcement of laws relating to dairies, milk, mill products, and products resembling milk products; the enforcement of laws relating to pesticide regulatory activities, including residues and pest control activities; the regulation of commercial fertilizers to assure uniform product labeling and to assure buyers that products they purchase are as represented by the label; the regulation of commercial feed and livestock remedies to assure buyers that the products they purchase are as represented by the label and can safely be used for the production of livestock and poultry when labeled directions are followed; and providing the necessary deterrent factor to remove from the channels of trade those food and agricultural products which fail to meet minimum quality standards.

It is also responsible for the protection of the consumer by providing regulatory services in the areas of measure and count of consumer goods, labeling and advertising of petroleum products, training and licensing of weighmasters, and standardization of weighing and measuring devices.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	559	678	678.3	$9,783,012	$11,906,152	$12,462,157
Workload adjustments	–	7.8	24.5	–	380,961	413,173
Totals, Food and Agricultural Standards and Inspection Service	559	685.8	702.8	$9,783,012	$12,287,113	$12,875,330
General Fund	*257*	*292.7*	*297.8*	*4,223,849*	*5,152,156*	*5,460,342*
Department of Agriculture Fund	*148.8*	*197.3*	*206.2*	*2,736,854*	*3,752,071*	*3,778,417*
Reimbursements	*153.2*	*195.8*	*198.8*	*2,822,309*	*3,382,886*	*3,636,571*
Program Elements:						
Meat inspection	315.7	376.4	382.4	5,025,889	5,979,539	6,479,129
Milk and dairy foods control	44.7	45.7	46.1	815,291	909,386	919,618
Fruit and vegetable quality control	25.5	52.1	52.1	498,530	848,099	852,132
Quantity and quality assurance	62.4	69.4	70.9	1,258,489	1,474,115	1,486,147
Pesticide control	72.2	97.5	104	1,369,581	2,134,544	2,115,049
Commercial fertilizer control	17.6	18.2	18.3	392,992	401,463	412,396
Feed and livestock remedies control	20.9	24.7	25.7	420,311	495,143	518,292
Seed service	–	1.8	3.3	1,929	44,824	92,567
Chemistry laboratory services				(1,170,560)	(1,370,574)	(1,461,407)

Meat Inspection

General Description

All animals and poultry and the products from such that are intended for sale as human food in California are under inspection activities. The responsibility for inspection activities is divided between the federal government (interstate products) and the Department of Food and Agriculture (intrastate products). The Department of Food and Agriculture has responsibility for about 650 slaughter and/or processing plants, while the federal governments inspects about 400 plants.

Since 1968 meat inspection in California has been operated under contracts with the federal government. These contracts provide approximately 50 percent reimbursement for California's meat inspection activities and covers meat used within or outside California.

There are two federal laws involved—the Wholesome Meat Act which covers the inspection by California of meat used within the state and the Talmadge-Aiken Act which covers the inspection of meat which may be shipped out of state.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

II. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS AND INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued

Meat Inspection—Continued

In 1971, the meat inspection element inspected over one billion pounds of meat, including poultry, and prevented over 15 million pounds of defective meat from reaching the resale market. It also prevented the sale of meat for food purposes from the carcasses of approximately 207,500 animals which died on farms.

The state inspection program has control of the processing of meat and poultry products from antemortem, through slaughter and processing, to delivery to the retailers. Activities include:

1. Sanitary inspection of slaughter and processing establishments.
2. Approval of product labels before use.
3. In-process inspections.
4. Inspection of processing at retail stores with more than 25 percent of their total sales of meat and poultry products or $10,000 in processing sales.
5. Approval of plans and specifications for processing establishments prior to construction.
6. Training of employees for joint use in meat and poultry inspection.

Program Size Indicators

	Meat	Poultry
1. Pounds of State-Inspected Meat Products Approved in 1972–73 for Retail Distribution:		
a. From slaughter	146,624,490	203,694,493
b. From processing	802,274,209	304,476,312
2. Pounds of meat condemned	1,610,479	16,196,438
	Meat and Poultry	
3. Number of labels approved	3,580	
4. Number of processing and slaughter plants under inspection	795	
5. Meat for Pet Food:		
a. Pounds inspected	199,841,888	
b. Pounds condemned	3,747,084	

Objective

To ensure that only wholesome, clean, and truthfully labeled meat and poultry products reach the retail markets by:

1. Ensuring that meat products approved and delivered to the retailer have a minimum level of slaughter and processing defects.
2. Increasing the average slaughter and processing establishment score based on federal government standards.
3. Increasing the average inspector effectiveness score based on federal government standards.
4. Ensuring minimum customer deception by maintaining a high level of accuracy in label approval and minimizing the use of unapproved labels.

Measures of Effectiveness

		Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels		
		1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1A. Number of investigated complaints regarding improperly processed meat products	Estimated	22	50	50
	Actual	51	–	–
B. Number of investigated complaints found to be valid	Estimated	3	30	30
	Actual	33	–	–
2A. Average slaughter/processing establishment score	Estimated	87	92	93
	Actual	91	–	–
2B. Percent of slaughter/processing establishments scoring:				
90–100	Estimated	35%	70%	71%
	Actual	65%	–	–
80–89	Estimated	50%	25%	25%
	Actual	29%	–	–
Below 80	Estimated	15%	5%	5%
	Actual	6%	–	–
3A. Average inspector score	Estimated	87	92	93
	Actual	91.5	–	–
B. Percent of Inspectors Scoring:				
90–100	Estimated	48%	63%	64%
	Actual	62%	–	–
80–89	Estimated	42%	36%	35%
	Actual	37%	–	–
Below 80	Estimated	10%	1%	1%
	Actual	1%	–	–
4A. Percent of accuracy of label approvals	Estimated	99.5%	99.7%	99.7%
	Actual	99.7%	–	–
B. Percent of unapproved labels found in use	Estimated	0.1%	1%	1%
	Actual	1%	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

II. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS AND INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued

Meat Inspection—Continued

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Direct program costs	$4,761,077	$5,669,919	$6,134,693
Administrative support costs	264,812	309,620	344,436
Total Costs	$5,025,889	$5,979,539	$6,479,129
General Fund	*2,344,467*	*2,767,091*	*3,020,075*
Reimbursements	*2,681,422*	*3,212,448*	*3,459,054*
Personnel man-years	315.7	376.4	382.4

In addition to normal salary and price increases, there is a six position increase provided for increased workload. As new meat and poultry processing plants are opened, inspectors must be provided under law. The USDA reimburses the state for approximately one-half of costs incurred.

Milk and Dairy Foods Control

General Description

Over 3,800 milk producers, about 787 milk and milk products processors, and 5,530 soft-serve frozen milk products processors are engaged in providing milk and dairy products to the people of California. Two thousand two hundred and two licensed distributors and approximately 43,000 retail outlets are involved in the distribution and sale of these products. The annual retail value of milk and milk products approximate 1.2 billion dollars.

Milk and dairy foods control has responsibility for assuring the wholesomeness of milk and milk products. This is accomplished by enforcing the provisions of the law dealing with the standards of composition and purity and the requirements and limitations for the production, processing and distribution of milk, milk products, and products resembling milk products. This element also provides the laws and regulations to control weighing, sampling, and testing of milk where such measurements determine the value of the products.

In addition to the intrastate activities outlined above, milk and dairy foods control inspects and certifies dairies, plants, dairy laboratories, and milk container fabricators for interstate sale and sale to all federal installations, including the military.

Butter, cheese, and dry milk are under a state program; however, the bureau provides additional inspections on a reimbursable basis for the federal government in its surplus commodities program.

To minimize duplication, this element carries out a program of pesticide control in milk products and collaborates with state and federal agencies on radiological surveillance and with the Water Quality Control Board on environmental control programs of dairies.

Program Size Indicators

1. Pounds of market milk produced in California per year	9,200,000,00
2. Number of final packaging units for milk and milk products	1,825,000,00
3. Percent of final packaging units inspected for purity, quality, and quantity	0.04%
4. Number of Inspections Performed:	
a. Raw milk level	29,00
b. Finished product level	60,00
5. Number of market milk producers as of January 1, 1973	2,41
6. Number of processing distributors	78
7. Number of licensed fluid milk distributors	2,20

Objective

To ensure that fluid milk, milk products, and products resembling milk products which are consumed in California meet the standards of purity, quality, and packaging applicable to California.

Measures of Effectiveness

Percentage of Milk Products and Products Resembling Milk Products Offered for Sale to Consumers in California That Conform to:	Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels		
	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
A. Purity standards—Estimated	–	81.5	82
Actual	81.2	–	–
B. Quality standards—Estimated	–	92.5	92.5
Actual	92.5	–	–
C. Packaging and labeling standards—Estimated	–	90	90
Actual	N/A	–	–
D. All standards in use—Estimated	–	85	85
Actual	84.7	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

II. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS AND INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued

Milk and Dairy Foods Control—Continued

Discussion of Measures of Effectiveness

A principal objective of this program is to ensure that a California consumer can purchase and consume milk and other milk products from any retail outlet in the state with the assurance that the product he receives will be pure, wholesome, and otherwise as represented.

This measure is designed to reflect the effectiveness of the program in maintaining the standards of quality, purity, and quantity established by the California codes and other standards prevailing in California. This will be accomplished by using the data from present inspection activities at the retail level and applying the results of the sampling effort to all retail level milk or milk products offered for sale in this state. A sample, when analyzed, is subjected to many different tests. A 90 percentile figure of compliance for milk and milk products based on all tests performed would be a reasonable goal. Inspection and sampling frequency will influence the percentage of compliance and is directly related to program costs.

Pasteurization of milk and milk products is primarily to assure the consumer that the product is free from bacteria that may be harmful to the public welfare of the consumer. The compliance figure on tests that indicate proper pasteurization is 99.8 percent. The compliance figure on tests that indicate the product to be free from antibiotics is 99.4 percent.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Direct program costs	$772,372	$859,148	$867,321
Administrative support costs	42,919	50,238	52,297
Totals Costs	$815,291	$909,386	$919,618
General Fund	*342,033*	*369,059*	*385,138*
Department of Agricultural Fund	*438,939*	*510,624*	*504,174*
Reimbursements	*34,319*	*29,703*	*30,306*
Personnel man-years	44.7	45.7	46.1

In addition to normal salary and price increases, there is an $18,000 increase due to the enactment of Chapter 970, Statutes of 1973, which requires fluid milk testing through use of infrared milk analyzing equipment.

Fruit and Vegetable Quality Control

General Description

The standardization program of fruit and vegetable quality control is responsible for inspecting fruits, nuts, vegetables, and honey to assure minimum legal standards of quality, packaging, and labeling.

Inspections are performed at the production, wholesale, and retail levels by county agricultural personnel who are trained and supervised by state personnel.

Mandatory avocado inspection and certification is carried out by state personnel to ensure that all avocados offered for sale are certified as meeting the standards of quality and maturity. This portion of the element's activity is supported by a fee charged for each container of avocados.

In addition to the inspections and certification service conducted by the state and county, state personnel operate permanent and temporary highway inspection stations to ensure maximum coverage of the various channels of distribution and to verify the general validity of the certifications.

Program Size Indicators

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Containers of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, and Honey Inspected At:			
a. Production	196,006,657	129,000,000	129,000,000
b. Wholesale		56,000,000	56,000,000
c. Retail	8,262,945	8,700,000	8,700,000
d. Temporary stations	1,946,343	2,600,000	2,600,000
e. Permanent stations	33,708,044	45,000,000	45,000,000
f. Processing controls issued	4,352	6,000	6,000
2. Containers of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, and Honey Rejected At:			
a. Production	697,691	320,000	320,000
b. Wholesale		460,000	460,000
c. Retail	49,000	55,000	55,000
d. Temporary stations	12,160	15,000	15,000
e. Permanent stations	89,590	100,000	100,000
f. Processing controls received	4,352	6,000	6,000
3. Man-hours of Classroom Training Conducted for:			
a. County personnel	420	420	420
b. State personnel	950	950	950
4. Total annual value (1972) of California fruits and vegetables	$1,942,000,000		

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Direct program costs	$476,381	$810,065	$812,450
Administrative support costs	22,149	38,034	39,682
Totals Costs	$498,530	$848,099	$852.132
General Fund	*474,164*	*626,893*	*628,545*
Department of Agriculture Fund	*24,366*	*213,988*	*216,281*
Reimbursements	–	*7,218*	*7,306*
Personnel man-years	25.5	52.1	52.1

The increase in fiscal year 1973–74 is due to the enactment of Chapter 1261, Statutes of 1972, adding self-supporting avocado inspection and certification activities. Fiscal year 1974–75 increases are normal salary and price adjustments.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

II. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS AND INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued

Quantity and Quality Assurance

General Description

This element is responsible for the protection of the consumer by providing regulatory services in the areas of weight, measure, and count of consumer commodities; quality, labeling, and advertising of petroleum products; and weighing of bulk commodities. This consumer protection is a cooperative program provided by county sealers of weights and measures and the Department of Food and Agriculture.

The quantity control unit assures the consumer, with a high degree of probability, that the packer or distributor of products is presenting for sale packaged commodities that are properly labeled, filled, and constructed, and, for certain commodities, packaged in accordance with approved standards.

The petroleum products unit is responsible for enforcement of Chapter 7 of the Business and Professions Code. In the past, most of the effort was directed toward identification of inferior products. During 1971, the operations of this unit were expanded to include the assurance of high quality petroleum products, in addition to the identification of fraudulent subsitution of inferior grades in place of represented quality. The petroleum products monitored by this unit include gasoline, motor oil, brake fluid, automatic transmission fluid, gear oil, and antifreeze. In addition to quality standards for petroleum products, the unit enforces laws pertaining to false and misleading advertising and labeling of the products.

The weighmaster enforcement unit has responsibility for ensuring the integrity and reliability of the weighmaster's certificate which is used by purchasers and sellers of nearly all bulk commodities. Weights of commodities that are misrepresented by the weighmaster or altered by the recipient of the certificate can cause economic loss to the persons using the weighmaster's services. Weighmaster records and weighing procedures are systematically inspected and appraised to reduce the incidence of misuse of the license and the certificates.

The weighing and measuring devices unit has responsibility for assuring that all commercially used weighing or measuring devices are accurate. All primary standards of weights and measures are maintained in the Sacramento and Downey laboratories. Working standards used by state, industry, and counties are tested and must conform to these primary standards. In addition, new types of devices are inspected and must be approved prior to sale. Through this chain, the public is assured of the accuracy of commercially used weighing and measuring devices.

Program Size Indicators

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Number of Inspections:			
a. Packaged products	114,716	117,000	119,000
b. Petroleum products	16,747	16,700	16,700
c. Bulk commodities	2,970	3,000	3,000
2. Number of Violations in Packaged Products:			
a. Labeling	4,913	5,000	5,000
b. Shortages	2,294,207	2,330,000	2,370,000
3. Number of Violations in Petroleum Products:			
a. Quality	548	500	500
b. Labeling	6,932	6,900	6,900
c. Advertising	6,360	6,000	6,000
4. Number of Violations in Bulk Commodities	3,045	3,000	3,000
5. Number of Disciplinary Actions:			
a. Packaged products	8,620	8,000	8,000
b. Petroleum products—court action	15	15	15
Orders to conform	294	300	300
c. Bulk commodities	25	25	25
Input			
Direct program costs	$1,183,801	$1,400,761	$1,409,337
Administrative support costs	74,688	73,354	76,810
Total Costs	$1,258,489	$1,474,115	$1,486,147
General Fund	*551,819*	*669,559*	*661,579*
Department of Agriculture Fund	*670,298*	*774,646*	*794,233*
Reimbursements	*36,372*	*29,910*	*30,335*
Personnel man-years	62.4	69.4	70.9

The increase results from (1) the enactment of Chapter 303, Statutes of 1973, which appropriated funds to provide semiannual inspection of animal euthanasic devices, and (2) a workload increase of two positions to provide for inspection of new electronic weighing and measuring devices.

Pesticide Control

General Description

Pesticide Registration

The pesticide registration component is concerned with registration, inspection, sampling, and testing of pesticide products. Pesticides (economic poisons) are materials that are formulated and sold for pest control uses. Included are insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides, disinfectants, germicides, sanitizers, defoliants, repellants, wood preservatives, and substances for control of snails, predatory animals, nematodes, and various other undesirable organisms. California laws and regulations require pesticides, before sale, to be registered by the Department of Food and Agriculture. In the registration process, label evaluation is correlated with studies by researchers and various actions of the Environmental Protection Agency. Unregistered pesticide products, when found offered for sale, are subject to quarantine action. Quality and labeling requirements are enforced through statewide inspection, sampling, and chemical analysis of pesticide products, as well as by official actions including investigative interviews, warnings, violation notices, hearings, and prosecutions. The department also cooperates closely with the state Departments of Health and Fish and Game, the county agricultural commissioners, the Water Resources Control Board, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

II. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS AND INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued

Pesticide Control—Continued

Service, and the University of California, in order to fully consider the possible public health and safety and environmental effects of a new pesticide product.

Pesticide Application

Agricultural pest control operators annually treat with pesticides approximately 12 million acres in California, plus a great number of home gardens, industrial areas, and stored products. A large population of pesticide salesmen and advisers is employed in contacting and servicing pesticide users. Applicants for agricultural pest control licenses and for pilot certificates are examined and, if qualified, licensed to operate in the pest control business. Regulations are developed and standards are adopted to which licensed pest control operators, dealers, and pest control advisers must conform. Persons giving instructions or advice about pest control on particular properties must become licensed as pest control advisers.

County agricultural commissioners inspect ground and aircraft pesticide applications; investigate complaints of unsafe spraying, reports of pesticide illnesses, and reports of commercial pest control by unlicensed applicators; and inspect pest control operator treatment records, pesticide dealer sales records, and pest control adviser recommendation records. When violations occur, disciplinary actions are taken. These actions include issuing violation notices, investigative interviews, commissioner hearings, administrative hearings, and criminal prosecutions.

Pesticide Residue

Throughout the state, farm commodities including fruits, nuts, vegetables, eggs, honey, hay, and fodder are inspected, sampled, and tested for illegal levels of pesticide residue. This component provides for detection and seizure of pesticide-contaminated farm products that could otherwise be sold to consumers in California, other states, and foreign countries. Since 1970, information about pesticide-use patterns has been provided by a statewide data-gathering, recording, and reporting program. This information enables systematic sampling and testing of farm commodities according to the pesticide-use data. Analysis of various farm products is done at department laboratories located in Downey, Fresno, San Francisco, and Sacramento. For special problems in growing, packing, and marketing areas, two mobile laboratories are available for conducting numerous pesticide residue tests rapidly. The program is coordinated with county agricultural commissioners who frequently provide assistance with sampling. This component also coordinates and cooperates with Federal Food and Drug Administration regarding farm products intended for interstate movement or export.

Program Size Indicators	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Number of Economic Poison Labels:			
a. Reviewed	10,400	10,500	10,500
b. Registered	10,000	10,000	10,000
2. Number of Licenses:			
a. Pest control operators	1,449	1,500	1,500
b. Economic poison registrants	1,457	1,400	1,400
c. Pest control advisers	2,205	2,800	3,000
d. Pesticide dealers	694	700	700
e. Branch offices	347	350	350
f. Agricultural pilot certificates	814	820	820
3. Number of enforcement actions	225	250	250
4. Economic Poison Product Inspections:			
a. Quarantine actions	75	70	70
b. Containers quarantined	12,000	10,000	9,000
c. Notice of warnings	140	150	125
d. Products found deficient	80	75	75
e. Products found mislabeled	25	20	20
f. Samples collected	1,169	1,200	1,200
g. Products found unregistered	44	25	20
h. Number of registrants sampled	178	180	200
5. Number of Pesticide Residue Inspections:			
a. At origin	2,725	2,500	2,500
b. At wholesale markets	6,540	6,500	6,500
c. At retail markets	1,135	1,150	1,150
6. Amounts (Lots) of Contaminated Products Seized:			
a. Fruits and berries	–	5	5
b. Leafy vegetables	11	15	15
c. Root vegetables	–	15	15
d. Solid vegetables	–	5	5
e. Hay and fodder	429	50	50
f. Miscellaneous (nuts, eggs, honey, etc.)	–	5	5
Input			
Direct program costs	$1,316,338	$2,045,050	$2,011,195
Administrative support costs	53,243	89,494	103,854
Total Costs	$1,369,581	$2,134,544	$2,115,049
General Fund	*509,437*	*674,730*	*700,129*
Department of Agriculture Fund	*824,240*	*1,425,889*	*1,376,230*
Reimbursements	*35,904*	*33,925*	*38,690*
Personnel man-years	72.2	97.5	104

Increases result from:

(1) Enactment of Chapter 894, Statutes of 1973, which appropriated $300,000 from the Department of Agriculture Fund for purposes of acquiring a mobile pesticide residue testing laboratory, for salaries of additional personnel, and for necessary research to carry out designated pesticide use provisions.

(2) Increased workload created through industry growth and the administrative reorganization necessary to effectively handle this workload. Two field supervisors, one agricultural chemist and five clerical positions are proposed for this purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

II. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS AND INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued

Commercial Fertilizer Control

General Description

Over 1.8 million tons of commercial fertilizer are formulated and used annually in California. Purchasers of commercial fertilizer products depend upon label guarantees in selecting the proper plant nutrient and the amount needed for particular soil conditions. Products that are misrepresented by the label can cause economic loss from lowered crop production. Fertilizer materials also must be used according to label information and instructions in order to prevent environmental contamination, including water pollution from leaching and runoff of nitrates and phosphates. The commercial fertilizer program is self-sustaining from tonnage assessments and registration fees. Standards and required label information are defined by laws and regulations. Fertilizing materials are systematically inspected and sampled throughout the state and tested at the fertilizer analysis laboratory in Sacramento. When violations (including formulation deficiencies) occur, enforcement actions are taken. These include quarantine action, investigational interviews, administrative hearings, and prosecutions.

Program Size Indicators	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Annual Tonnage of Fertilizing Materials	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
2. Number of Registrants:			
a. Commercial fertilizers	550	550	560
b. Agricultural minerals	191	191	200
3. Number of Inspections:			
a. Commercial fertilizers	2,000	2,000	2,000
b. Agricultural minerals	300	350	400
4. Number of Samples:			
a. Commercial fertilizers	2,100	2,100	2,100
b. Agricultural minerals	320	320	420
5. Number of Corrective Actions:			
a. Investigations	40	40	45
b. Investigational interviews	20	25	25
c. Quarantines	25	25	25
d. Administrative hearings	8	10	10
e. Prosecutions	10	15	15
Input			
Direct program costs	$377,980	$380,230	$390,456
Administrative support costs	15,012	21,233	21,940
Total Costs	$392,992	$401,463	$412,396
Department of Agriculture Fund	*376,698*	*391,183*	*401,849*
Reimbursements	*16,294*	*10,280*	*10,547*
Personnel man-years	17.6	18.2	18.3

Feed and Livestock Remedies Control

General Description

In California, producers of meat, milk, and eggs purchase over seven million tons of commercial feed annually. High-quality feed is essential for effectively producing and maintaining livestock and poultry. Those purchasing commercial feeds are guided by the product guarantee statements shown on feed labels. Mislabeling, misrepresentation, or adulteration of feeds can cause serious economic losses from growth failure, along with illness, death, or injury of animals.

"Hazardous remedies" and "livestock remedies" used improperly may also have harmful effects to treated animals and cause illegal drug residue in meat, milk, and poultry products. Livestock remedies are vital and of increasing necessity for disease control in production of livestock and poultry. Remedy purchasers depend economically on product effectiveness in controlling, preventing, or eliminating livestock and poultry diseases.

Nutrient standards for feed ingredients are set by regulation, as are tolerances for pesticide residues, approved levels of drugs, and levels for the various feed additives. Livestock remedies are registered after labels are reviewed for claims, use directions, caution statements, withdrawal warnings, and effectiveness. A statistical sampling plan based on tonnage output and compliance patterns provides statewide surveillance over feed production. Violations are investigated by field personnel, and if companies fail to correct problems resulting in violations, various legal actions (including prosecutions and administrative hearings) may be necessary. Currently, it is not possible to sample and laboratory test livestock remedies; however, field personnel routinely inspect licensed retail outlets for compliance with laws regulating sale of hazardous remedies.

Program Size Indicators	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Annual tonnage of commercial feeds	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
2. Annual Dollar Value of:			
a. Commercial feeds	$800,000,000	$800,000,000	$800,000,000
b. Livestock remedies	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
3. Number of Licenses:			
a. Commercial feeds	1,100	1,100	1,100
b. Livestock remedies	250	275	300
4. Number of Inspections:			
a. Commercial feeds	3,000	3,000	3,000
b. Livestock remedies	100	125	150
5. Number of Samples:			
a. Commercial feeds	3,300	3,600	3,600
b. Livestock remedies	75	100	110
6. Number of Corrective Actions:			
a. Investigations	40	45	45
b. Hearings	2	2	2
c. Quarantines	30	32	34
d. Prosecutions	1	3	6
Input			
Direct program costs	$404,508	$467,375	$488,699
Administrative support costs	15,803	27,768	29,593
Total Costs	$420,311	$495,143	$518,292
Department of Agriculture Fund	*402,313*	*435,741*	*457,959*
Reimbursements	*17,998*	*59,402*	*60,333*
Personnel man-years	20.9	24.7	25.7

Fiscal year 1973–74 increase results from the addition of feed mill inspections under a reimbursable agreement with the USDA. In fiscal year 1974–75, an additional position is proposed for the increased analytical workload resulting from increased sampling of livestock remedies.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

II. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS AND INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued

Seed Service

General Description

Seed service initiates and maintains programs to coordinate and supervise enforcement and inspection work done by the county agricultural commissioners and performs field seed certification work. The element also administers the One-Variety Cotton Districts Act which authorizes only the Acala variety of cotton to be planted in the San Joaquin Valley, thus assuring the growing of the most profitable and uniform cotton variety.

Official sampling and inspection work determines compliance with the California Seed Law as to specific quality statements on seed labels, freedom of the seed from primary noxious weed seeds, and proper labeling of treated seed.

Seed service activities effective with the 1974–75 fiscal year are supported 50 percent by industry funds.

Program Size Indicators

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Pounds of seed planted in California	288,940,000	290,000,000	291,000,000
2. Number of official seed samples drawn	900	950	1,500
3. Number of "stop-sales" written	1,173	1,200	1,500
4. Number of premises inspected	8,130	8,500	9,000
5. Number of lots of seed inspected	61,477	64,500	68,000
6. Number of seed certification samples drawn	1,211	1,250	1,250
7. Number of certified seed mill inspections	805	820	850
8. Number of acres planted to "Acala" cotton	860,400	890,000	950,000
Input			
Direct program costs	$1,919	$43,068	$89,097
Administrative support costs	10	1,756	3,470
Total Costs	$1,929	$44,824	$92,567
General Fund	*1,929*	*44,824*	*64,876*
Department of Agriculture Fund	–	–	*27,691*
Personnel man-years	–	1.8	3.3

This element has been operating at a very minimum level while encouraging industry to provide financial support. By the enactment of Chapter 919, Statutes of 1973, effective July 1, 1974, the activities required under the California Seed Law will be equally supported by industry and the General Fund. In addition, a position is added to provide direct supervision of experimental cotton breeding and testing programs within the one-variety cotton districts. This additional activity results from hearings held pursuant to House Resolution 90 of the 1971 Legislature.

Chemistry Laboratory Services

General Description

Analyzes meat and meat products for protein, fat, ash, moisture, phosphates, food additives, and species identity. Prepares pesticide residue sampled from meats and meat products and from milk and milk products. Makes microbiological examination of milk and milk products and other microbiological determinations on request. Identifies individual fat additives or components of milk and milk products. Calibrates milk testing glassware. Conducts methodology development.

Measures of Effectiveness

All routine Dairy and Meat Laboratories samples are to be completed one week after receipt.

	Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels		
	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Percentage of Samples That Were Completed Within One Week of Receipt:			
a. Routine Meat — Estimated	95%	98%	98%
Actual	97.2%	–	–
b. Routine Dairy — Estimated	90%	97%	98%
Actual	96.8%	–	–
2. Number of Analyses Performed:			
a. Meat analyses	21,095	22,500	25,000
b. Dairy analyses	26,654	30,000	32,000
c. Dairy glassware calibrated	7,845	7,000	5,000

Feed-Fertilizer Laboratory

Analyzes for minerals in feeds, fertilizer, milk, meat, livestock remedies. Analyzes for such additives as antibiotics, vitamins, drugs, and nutritional factors.

Measures of Effectiveness

	Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels		
	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Results of fertilizers (NPK) to proximate feed analyses reported within two weeks — Estimated	85%	90%	90%
Actual	84%	–	–
2. Results of minerals and vitamin analyses reported within 1 month — Estimated	85%	95%	95%
Actual	95%	–	–
3. Number of analyses performed:			
a. Fertilizers (NPK) to proximate feed	24,584	N/A	N/A
b. Minerals and vitamins	7,151	N/A	N/A

Analyzes for protein, fat, fiber, ash, moisture of samples as required. Develops methods to analyze samples where normal means have shown interference or no results.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

II. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS AND INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued

Chemistry Laboratory Services—Continued

Pesticide Residue Laboratory

Analyzes greatly varied commodity samples for pesticide residues; the majority are food and feed crops, but additional microanalyses are made on samples suspected of economic poison effects from many other agencies. Analyzes economic poisons for specific ingredient as labeled for contaminants or related compounds.

Measures of Effectiveness

	Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels		
	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Economic Poisons:			
a. Results reported on day of receipt of sample—Estimated	10%	15%	15%
Actual	10%	–	–
Number of analyses	280	650	710
b. Results reported within one week of receipt of sample—Estimated	60%	60%	60%
Actual	59%	–	–
Number of analyses	1,650	2,610	2,850
c. Results reported later than one week of receipt of sample—Estimated	30%	25%	25%
Actual	31%	–	–
Number of analyses	868	1,090	1,190
d. Reports useful—Estimated	99%	99%	99%
Actual	99%	–	–
e. Reports of minimum value—Estimated	1%	1%	1%
Actual	1%	–	–
2. Pesticide Residue:			
a. Results reported on day of receipt of sample—Estimated	30%	30%	30%
Actual	32%	–	–
Number of analyses	8,960	8,700	9,000
b. Results reported within one week of receipt of sample—Estimated	35%	40%	40%
Actual	29%	–	–
Number of analyses	8,120	11,600	12,000
c. Results reported later than one week of receipt of sample—Estimated	35%	30%	30%
Actual	39%	–	–
Number of analyses	10,320	8,700	9,000
d. Reports useful—Estimated	97%	98%	98%
Actual	97%	–	–
e. Reports of minimum value—Estimated	3%	2%	2%
Actual	3%	–	–

Mobile Laboratories

Statewide, provide one-day analysis of preharvest samples for pesticide residues; participate in studies involving worker reentry periods, environmental monitoring and pesticide registration review. On call for emergency situations involving pesticides anywhere within the state.

Measures of Effectiveness

	Estimated and Actual Effectiveness Levels		
	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1A. Percent of submitting agencies responding to questionnaire—Estimated	100%	100%	100%
Actual	95%	–	–
B. Percent of submitting agencies rating accuracy of data—Estimated	100%	100%	100%
Actual	95%	–	–
C. Percent of submitting agencies rating analysis time—Estimated	100%	100%	100%
Actual	95%	–	–
D. Percent of submitting agencies rating selection of work area to coincide with major growing seasons—Estimated	100%	100%	100%
Actual	95%	–	–
2A. Percent of collaborative samples within analytical tolerances—Estimated	100%	100%	100%
Actual	100%	–	–
Actual number	10	10	10
B. Percent of collaborative samples outside of analytical tolerances—Estimated	0%	0%	0%
Actual	0%	–	–
Actual number	–	–	–
3A. Number of samples	1,250	1,500	3,000
B. Number of analyses	2,500	3,000	6,000
C. Number of counties	15	20	20

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

II. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS AND INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued

Chemistry Laboratory Services—Continued

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Direct program costs	$1,108,122	$1,306,940	$1,391,060
Administrative support costs	62,438	63,634	70,347
Total Costs	$1,170,560	$1,370,574	$1,461,407
Recovery From:			
Milk and dairy foods control	−176,422	−196,846	−196,283
Pesticide control	−393,549	−587,442	−646,553
Commercial fertilizer control	−172,801	−142,927	−142,541
Feed and livestock remedies control	−227,010	−233,351	−255,435
Meat inspection	−200,778	−210,008	−220,595
Net Totals, Costs	−	−	−

III. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICES

Need

To promote orderly marketing, to provide assistance, and to protect the consumer and industry, in order to assure the public of an adequate supply of pure and wholesome products at fair and reasonable prices.

Objectives

To assist and protect food and agricultural producers and handlers and the consuming public providing regulatory, informational, and other marketing services.

Authority

Food and Agricultural Code, Division 16. Chapters 1, 2, 3; Division 18. Chapters 1, 3, 4; Division 20, Chapters 1, 6, 7; Division 21, Part 1, Chapters 1, 2; Part 2, Chapters 1, 2; Part 3. Chapters 1, 2, 3; Division 22, Chapters 2, 3. U.S. Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

General Description

The following activities are carried out in meeting the assigned responsibilities of this program:

1. The collecting and disseminating of information relative to marketing conditions, such as produce supply and demand. Dissemination of this information utilizes all communication methods and is available to everyone in the state. Information collected is also used to develop harvest forecasts.
2. Identifying marketing problem areas and meeting with the involved participants to help them solve their problems. This requires special studies, counseling, and developing recommendations relative to the problem.
3. Assisting the milk industry to maintain stability by establishing minimum prices on milk products, by serving as a clearinghouse for pooling and distributing revenue on milk, and by enforcing their self-imposed restrictions.
4. Reviewing and helping arbitrate problems between producers and handlers.
5. Inspecting grain and commodities to enforce self-imposed standards.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	320.6	332.1	331.7	$5,655,152	$6,439,794	$6,553,343
Workload adjustments	−	2.8	4.8	−	12,968	46,805
Totals, Agricultural Marketing Services	320.6	334.9	336.5	$5,655,152	$6,452,762	$6,600.148
General Fund	*93.1*	*94.5*	*95.1*	*1,457,301*	*1,609.665*	*1,641,648*
Department of Agriculture Fund	*227.5*	*238.2*	*239.2*	*3,981,934*	*4,620,973*	*4,731.403*
Reimbursements	−	*2.2*	*2.2*	*215,917*	*222,124*	*227,097*
Program Elements:						
Market news	64.6	64.9	64.5	1,062,934	1,158,045	1,154.038
Agricultural statistics	23.5	25.6	26.6	358.260	406 233	438.808
Milk marketing	153.8	160.8	160.8	2,940,833	3,435.311	3,521,280
General marketing services	5	6.2	6.2	95.010	113,389	117.702
Market enforcement	34.8	38.5	38.5	633,578	750.895	757.564
Grain and commodities inspection	38.9	38.9	39.9	564,537	588,889	610,756

Market News

General Description

The Market News element is operated jointly with the United States Department of Agriculture as the Federal-State Market News Service.

Data are collected by telephone and personal contact from farmers, buyers, dealers, shippers, distributors, retailers, and others involved in the marketing process. All data are given to Market News representatives on a voluntary basis, including confidential information such as an individual's or firm's selling prices, supplies, shipments, and local market conditions. Shippers, dealers, processors, retailers, auction sales companies, and others provide current supply

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

III. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICES—Continued

Market News—Continued

measures such as truck shipments, volume processed, volume sold, etc., and give this information directly to Market News.

California markets the largest food and agricultural production of any state, with a large portion shipped to the eastern consuming centers of the nation. Current market news from the nation's major marketing centers has given California agriculture the timely information needed to market several billion dollars worth of perishable food and agricultural commodities each year. Through use of these data, shortages and/or surpluses of food and agricultural commodities will be held to a minimum, creating a better economic balance benefiting both the agribusiness complex and the general public.

Program Size Indicators

	1972–73
1. Number of information contacts by telephone, personal visit and mail made by Market News personnel each week to compile Market News releases	9,013
2. Number of agricultural commodities on which Market News is compiled	1
3. Value of agricultural commodities on which Market News is compiled	$4,756,589,0
4. Number of commodities prices reported in an average week	7,0
5. Number of current supply measures reported in an average week (e.g. cars of lettuce, number of cattle sold)	1,0
6. Number of radio and television Market News releases voiced by Market News personnel each week	3
7. Number of separate issues of printed market reports compiled and released	5,8
8. Number of requests to have name placed on mailing list for printed market reports	31,7

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Direct program costs	$1,008,502	$1,105,137	$1,099,8
Administrative support costs	54,432	52,908	54,2
Total Costs	$1,062,934	$1,158,045	$1,154,0
General Fund	*1,016,231*	*1,114,270*	*1,110,2*
Reimbursements	*46,703*	*43,775*	*43,7*
Personnel man-years	64.6	64.9	64

Agricultural Statistics

General Description

California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service is a federal-state entity supported under a cooperative agreement between the Department of Food and Agriculture and USDA Statistical Reporting Service. Funding is approximately two-thirds federal and one-third state. While farm numbers in California continue to decline, the number of estimates and demand for precision increase for "farm facts." These demands often require larger samples and more frequent reporting. The statistical series include estimates on the following:

1. Preharvest forecasts and later estimates of acreage, yield, production, prices, and utilization of crops.
2. Inventory numbers, production, and prices of livestock and poultry and their products.
3. Periodic reports of weather, crop and range conditions.

Newer sampling techniques which provide forecasts of production with greater precision have caused a steady increase in workload as the number of field interviews has increased. Improved estimating procedures adopted include the objective cotton and fruit counts, probability list sampling, area frame sampling, and the use of aerial photography.

A reliability level of 5 percent (average forecasting error) is required to develop effective marketing plans for most important crops, particularly where marketing orders are in effect or production is dominant in California. The value of timely and accurate crop and livestock forecasts is well recognized. For exampl leaders in the grape industry estimate that under cer tain conditions a crop forecast above the expecte error level of 3 to 5 percent for this crop can reduc grower income by $1 million for each 1-percent in crement of error.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of usable questionnaires tabulated	157,718	160,000	160,00
Field personal interviews made	31,336	32,000	32,00
Number of telephone interviews	4,212	4,200	4,20
Number of estimates made	910	910	91
Leading farm products	250	250	25
Other farm products	450	450	45
Minor farm products	210	210	21
Average forecasting error (percent)	5	5	
Number of copies of reports issued (includes bulletins)	524,284	525,000	525,00
Number of individual requests through office	6,995	7,000	7,00
Input			
Direct program costs	$346,911	$392,467	$423,51
Administrative support costs	11,349	13,766	15,29
Total Costs	$358,260	$406,233	$438,80
General Fund	*352,660*	*389,506*	*421,18*
Reimbursements	*5,600*	*16,727*	*17,62*
Personnel man-years	23.5	25.6	26

A position is proposed for the coordination of state and county statistical programs in order to promote uniformity of concepts, definitions, methodology, and timing and to reduce duplication of effort.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

III. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICES—Continued

Milk Marketing

General Description

Over 4,000 milk producers, about 787 milk and milk products processors, and 5,530 soft-serve frozen milk products processors are engaged in providing milk and dairy products to the people of California. There are 2,202 licensed distributors and approximately 43,000 retail outlets involved in the distribution and sale of these products. The annual retail value of milk and milk products approximate 1.2 billion dollars.

Three components of the department are involved in the marketing of milk and milk products.

1. Milk pooling.
2. Milk stabilization.
3. Milk marketing enforcement.

The milk pooling component computes the statewide dollar value of class usage monthly for all handlers. This value is then distributed to producers on the basis of their quota, base, and overbase entitlements with the highest usage being assigned in descending order beginning with the quota pool.

Computations are made as to the amount of money each handler owes and to whom, and statements are prepared which detail monthly transactions. Settlement statements are prepared for each producer, giving an accounting for this month's production, broken down by his quota, base, and overbase values. Handlers are charged or reimbursed for the difference between their class values and the amounts paid to producers. An audit program is maintained to validate the accuracy of handlers' transactions.

Annual adjustment to quota is made from growth in the class 1 market with the eventual end to provide gradually for equal participation in the highest pool for all producers.

Both handlers and producers are monitored to determine their continued compliance with mandatory provision standards, and updating penalties or changes in status are made in the event of default.

The milk stabilization component has responsibility for the establishment of minimum milk prices at each level of the marketing process. This includes the establishment of minimum prices paid to producers by distributors, minimum wholesale prices paid by retail stores to distributors, and minimum prices paid by consumers to retailers.

The pricing program is carried out under standards established by the Legislature. There are general standards to ensure price stability and an adequate and continuous supply. For establishing minimum producer prices, there is a cost of production standard and a supply and demand factor. In setting minimum wholesale and retail prices, the basic standard is the cost of processing and distributing fluid milk. These minimum prices are established through the public hearing process.

The milk marketing enforcement component has responsibility for controlling unfair practices in the milk industry. These responsibilities include the enforcement of established minimum prices of fluid milk, the filing of prices on dairy products, and the prohibition against sales below cost. Stability in the market is promoted by the price filing requirements which prohibit the initiation of price changes without seven days' public notice and by the prohibition against sales of any dairy product or any item sold in connection with a dairy product at a price that does not recover costs.

Program Size Indicators

1. Pounds of market milk produced in California in 1972–73	9,200,000,000
2. Gross dollar value added by the California milk and milk products industry.	
In the 1972–73 production year, the value at the farm level of all market milk produced in California is estimated at	$550,000,000
The value of this milk at the wholesale level is estimated at	$935,000,000
And the retail value is estimated at	$1,100,000,000
3. Average monthly value of market milk to producers	$45,000,000
4. Number of producer statements calculated per month	1,200
5. Number of market milk producers as of July 1, 1973	2,535
6. Number of market milk processing distributors	304
7. Number of licensed fluid milk distributors	2,202

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Direct program costs	$2,733,898	$3,243,308	$3,314,449
Administrative support costs	206,935	192,003	206,831
Total Costs	$2,940,833	$3,435,311	$3,521,280
Department of Agriculture Fund	*2,830,321*	*3,323,570*	*3,406,646*
Reimbursements	*110,512*	*111,741*	*114,634*
Personnel man-years	153.8	160.8	160.8

General Marketing Services

General Description

One category of general marketing services includes identification and analysis of agricultural marketing problems, attending and participating in industry meetings, counseling and recommending alternative procedures or solutions, stimulating and organizing industry efforts, making special reports, assisting in the formulation of nonprofit cooperative or bargaining associations, and responding to correspondence and inquiries from the general public and other governmental agencies.

A second category of general marketing services involves assisting agricultural industries in analyzing their marketing problems and helping industries prepare programs to meet these needs.

A third category of general marketing services involves work to assist California agriculture with foreign trade development. An agricultural economist has been assigned to devote one-half time to this work. Specifically, the work involves the development and dissemination of information about foreign markets and the bringing together of sellers of California farm products and import buyers.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Direct program costs	$90,260	$108,093	$112,083
Administrative support costs	4,750	5,296	5,619
Total Costs	$95,010	$113,389	$117,702
General Fund	*88,410*	*105,889*	*110,262*
Reimbursements	*6,600*	*7,500*	*7,500*
Personnel man-years	5	6.2	6.2

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

III. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICES—Continued

Market Enforcement

General Description

Through licensing provisions of the Food and Agricultural Code, this element exercises control upon the activities of middlemen and processors of farm products.

Mandatory provisions require investigation and settlement procedures when complaints against handlers are received from producers. In the event that settlement negotiations are not successful, the authority provides for formal hearing. Disposition of the complaint may be by either dismissal or disciplinary action against the licensee in the form of probation or suspension or by revocation of license. This activity is handled by a field staff under the supervision of regional administrators.

Optional elements of the authority emphasize th preventive and deterrent effect achieved through ex amination of licensee's records to assure that th licensee is conducting his business in a manner ac ceptable to the statutes. This part of the activity i handled by auditors auditing licensees on a randor sampling basis. This activity results in specific in formation as to the level of compliance.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Direct program costs	$587,840	$707,116	$712,45
Administrative support costs	45,738	43,779	45,10
Total Costs	$633,578	$750,895	$757,56
Department of Agriculture Fund	*611,528*	*729,109*	*735,32*
Reimbursements	*22,050*	*21,786*	*22,24*
Personnel man-years	34.8	38.5	38.5

Grain and Commodities Inspection

General Description

Standards for grain, rice, beans, peas, hops, and hay have been established by the United States Department of Agriculture by authority of the United States Grain Standards Act and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended. By this authority, the federal agency licenses inspectors and enters into cooperative agreements with states and other agencies to provide inspection, grading, and certification of the commodities specified. The Department of Food and Agriculture has entered into a cooperative agreement to provide federal-state inspection and state inspectors are so licensed.

Under authority of the United States Department of Agriculture, this element also is involved in inspection and certification of certain foods purchased by the Agricultural Stabilization Service for the School Lunch Program, and for the Food for Peace Program, as well as by the Department of Defense for military subsistence.

Not covered by the above authority are safflower seed and mustard seed. Standards for these commodities, with authority to inspect and certify, have been established by state regulation.

Grain and commodity markets generally recognize minimum grade standards as a means of establishing market prices. Grade certification is used as proof of sales contracts or as a means of arriving at equitable prices if the contract standard is not met. California inspection offices are located wherever the demand for services is sufficient to support the office. The service is not mandatory and is self-funded by fees charged for inspection services.

Program Size Indicators

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Number of Requests for Services:			
a. Received	452	450	450
b. Provided	452	450	450
2. Number of Grades Supervised:			
a. Grains	585	1,200	1,200
b. Rice	166	300	300
c. Bean and pea	9	90	90
3. Number of Certificates Issued:			
a. Grains	38,276	40,000	40,000
b. Rice	9,301	10,000	10,000
c. Bean and pea	2,992	3,000	3,000
d. Other	12,504	12,500	12,500
4. Number of Grades Changed:			
a. Grains	82	120	100
b. Rice	3	6	4
c. Bean and pea	–	–	–

Input			
Direct program costs	$518,801	$553,017	$573,263
Administrative support costs	45,736	35,872	37,493
Total Costs	$564,537	$588,889	$610,756
Department of Agriculture Fund	*540,085*	*568,294*	*589,433*
Reimbursements	*24,452*	*20,595*	*21,323*
Personnel man-years	38.9	38.9	39.9

Two positions are added effective January 1, 1974, for current and projected demand for inspection services.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

IV. FINANCIAL SUPERVISION OF LOCAL FAIRS

Need

The Legislature has determined that it is in the public interest that state funds be spent annually on construction and support for a fair system including 51 district agricultural association fairs, 24 county fairs, and two citrus fruit fairs. The Division of Fairs and Expositions was created in 1939 with responsibility for allocating and accounting for these funds.

Objectives

To assist fairs in continually upgrading their services and exhibits and in keeping these services and exhibits responsive to changing conditions in the state.

Authority

Food and Agricultural Code, Division 3; Business and Professions Code, Division 8, Chapter 4, Article ___.

General Description

The division staff allocates and accounts for state funds, as well as funds generated locally, for support and construction of 77 fairs. It works directly with the 77 managers in the areas of planning, accounting, exhibiting, construction, and maintenance by calling them in or visiting them at their facilities, whichever is appropriate.

With three exceptions, the budget and premium lists of these fairs are reviewed and approved by the chief of the division, and no deviation from these instruments may be made without approval. An administrative manual and a master premium list are continually revised by the division staff and distributed to the fairs, as is a manual designed to orient and instruct fair directors. About 1,200 contracts and 800 claims are reviewed and approved annually.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	16.7	17	17	$384,294	$512,079	$500,236
Workload adjustments	–	–	1	–	–	20,445
Totals, Financial Supervision of Local Fairs	16.7	17	18	$384,294	$512,079	$520,681
Fair and Exposition Fund	*12.7*	*13*	*14*	*244,961*	*325,992*	*332,840*
Reimbursements—other	–	–	–	*62,000*	*98,540*	*98,540*
Reimbursements—engineering services to local fairs (Business and Professions Code Section 19630)	*4*	*4*	*4*	*77,333*	*87,547*	*89,301*

Increases result from:

(1) Enactment of Chapter 276, Statutes of 1973, which provides for creation of a Fair Budget Review Board. Costs reimbursed to board members are estimated as $7,000.

(2) Addition of an auditor to maintain the goal of auditing each fair on a two-year cycle.

V. ASSISTANCE TO COUNTIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

This program is designed to:

a. Secure more adequate and uniform enforcement of the provisions of the Food and Agricultural Code through sharing in the payment of salaries of county agricultural commissioners.

b. Participate in the preservation of prime agricultural lands under the authority of the Land Conservation Act of 1965.

c. Partially reimburse counties for carrying out agricultural programs authorized by the Food and Agricultural Code under the supervision of the Department of Food and Agriculture.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	–	–	–	$2,087,209	$1,934,853	$1,735,046
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	1,650	3,300
Totals, Assistance to Counties for Agricultural Purposes	–	–	–	$2,087,209	$1,936,503	$1,738,346
General Fund				*172,046*	*173,696*	*175,346*
Department of Agriculture Fund				*1,915,163*	*1,762,807*	*1,563,000*
Program Elements:						
Salaries of county agricultural commissioners				171,600	173,250	174,900
Assistance to counties and cities for land under contract				446	446	446
Payments to counties for agricultural programs				1,915,163	1,762,807	1,563,000

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

V. ASSISTANCE TO COUNTIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES—Continued

Salaries of County Agricultural Commissioners

To secure more adequate and uniform enforcement of the provisions of the Food and Agricultural Code, the state participates in the payment of salaries of the county agricultural commissioners as provided by Sections 2221 through 2224 of the Food and Agricultural Code. Participation is limited to the lesser of $3,300 per year or two-thirds of the salary of each commissioner. Fifty-three counties are participating in this program.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Direct program costs *(General Fund)*	$171,600	$173,250	$174,9

The increase provides funding for the new In County Agricultural Commissioner, established eff tive January 1, 1974.

Assistance to Cities and Counties for Land Under Contract

In accordance with provisions of Chapter 1443, Statutes of 1965, known as the Land Conservation Act, agricultural preserves may be established in California for preservation of prime agricultural lands and other lands compatible with agricultural uses. Landowners may enter into 10-year contracts with cities or counties for the establishment of such agricultural preserves. The statute requires that the state shall, through the Department of Food and Agriculture, make an annual payment to each city or county which has land under contract as of July 1 of each year is an amount equal to $1 for each acre of land under such a contract.

Whenever a city or county enters into a contract with a landowner pursuant to the statute, it must file with the Director of Food and Agriculture a copy the contract and the director must approve such co tract before it becomes effective and operative. Fres and Kern Counties have filed contracts with the d rector. The director is required to pay $446 annual to Fresno County. The litigation involving Ker County is still in process.

The Department of Food and Agriculture admini ters the state's functions under the Land Conserv tion Act, and the workload is performed by the sta of the division of marketing services.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Direct program costs *(General Fund)*	$446	$446	$4

Payment to Counties for Agricultural Programs

Section 8352 of the Revenue and Taxation Code provides for the annual transfer of refundable unrefunded gasoline taxes applicable to agricultural use from the Transportation Fund's Motor Vehicle Fuel Account to the Department of Agriculture Fund. Section 224(3) of the Food and Agricultural Code provides that of the funds transferred each year, the amount in excess of $1,500,000 is to be paid to counties as partial reimbursement for county expense incurred in carrying out agricultural programs authorized by the Food and Agricultural Code that are supervised by the Department of Food and Agriculture. These payments are apportioned to the counties by the Director of Food and Agriculture in the percentage relationship that each county's expenditures for the preceding fiscal year for such agricultural programs bear to the total amount expended by all counties.

Section 12844 of the Food and Agricultural Code provides for payments to the counties as reimbursement for costs incurred by the counties in the administration and enforcement of the provisions of Division 6 (commencing with Section 11401), and Division 7, Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 12751 Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 14001), an Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 14101) of th Food and Agricultural Code. These payments are ap portioned to the counties in the percentage relatio ship that each county's expenditures bear to the tot amount expended by all counties for such programs.

Section 12112 of the Food and Agricultural Cod provides that 50 percent of the moneys collected fro licensing pesticide dealers shall be paid to countie for enforcement and administration of Division Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 1201) of th Food and Agricultural Code. These payments ar made to the county that the applicant indicates as h principal address at the time of payment.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Direct Program Costs:			
Section 224(3)	$812,288	$804,807	$730,00
Section 12844	1,083,440	937,500	812,50
Section 12112	19,435	20,500	20,50
Total Costs *(Department of Agriculture Fund)*	$1,915,163	$1,762,807	$1,563,00

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

VI. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Need

In order to operate successfully, this department needs overall executive leadership and administrative services to provide the necessary centralized planning, development, implementation, maintenance, and evaluation.

Objectives

To provide active leadership to meet current and future agricultural problems; to coordinate and provide major administrative, housekeeping, and business management services for all the programs of the department.

Authority

Food and Agricultural Code.

General Description

Executive Management includes the executive leadership of the director's office and the staff services associated with it. The director's office sets policies and priorities which recognize and meet the changing needs of the agribusiness community of this state and which help protect the health and welfare of its people. The director's office interprets and explains to the public and the Legislature the decisions and actions which are developed to anticipate and meet the ever changing needs of the agricultural industry and its impact on consumers and the environment.

Administrative Services includes the staff, management, and housekeeping services necessary for the effective operation of this department. Components are fiscal management, management analysis, personnel management services, training and safety programs, as well as centralized supply, reproduction, stenographic, property, and equipment services.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program Elements:						
Executive management	22.5	21.4	23.1	$625,179	$644,352	$692,764
Administrative services	99.1	97.6	100.8	1,472,742	1,576,436	1,703,382
Totals, Executive Management and Administrative Services	121.6	119	123.9	$2,097,921	$2,220,788	$2,396,146
Less direct charges to programs				–408,312	–359,477	–427,756
Net Expenditures				$1,689,609	$1,861,311	$1,968,390
Less Allocations to Programs:						
Agricultural pest and disease prevention				–398,551	–421,236	–442,266
Food and agricultural standards and inspection service				–485,092	–563,081	–623,666
Agricultural marketing services				–270,323	–273,656	–294,603
Financial supervision of local fairs				–16,848	–18,255	–19,640
Executive management and administrative services				–18,698	–	–
Totals, Amounts Allocated				–$1,189,512	–$1,276,228	–$1,380,175
Net Totals, Executive Management and Administrative Services				$500,097	$585,083	$588,215
Reimbursements				*–197,138*	*–231,425*	*–238,805*
Reimbursements from continuing appropriations				*–319,127*	*–353,658*	*–349,410*
Undistributed administration *(General Fund)*				–$16,168	–	–

VII. UNCLAIMED GAS TAX AUGMENTATION

Section 8352 of the Revenue and Taxation Code provides for the annual transfer of unrefunded gasoline taxes applicable to agricultural use from the Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Fuel Account to the Department of Agriculture Fund.

Section 224(1) of the Food and Agricultural Code provides that of the funds transferred each year, $500,000 is appropriated for reimbursement for charges for state administrative costs and for departmental and divisional overhead expense apportioned to the Department of Agriculture Fund. The Department of Agriculture Fund supports elements under both annual appropriation and continuing appropriations. Under the authority of Food and Agricultural Code Sections 221 and 27554, the continuing appropriation elements are exempt from the provisions of Government Code Sections 13320 through 13324; as such, they are not included in this budget. However, the portion of the $500,000 applicable to these elements is shown as a budget program cost.

The portion of the $500,000 applicable to the elements supported by annual appropriation is shown as a reimbursement to those elements within this program budget.

Section 224(2) of the Food and Agricutural Code provides that of the funds transferred, $1,000,000 is appropriated for emergency detection, eradication, or research. If not used for the purpose in the year of transfer, the balance of any transfer is appropriated for payment in the following year to counties as reimbursement for their expenses in carrying out agricultural programs authorized by the Food and Agricultural Code.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

VII. UNCLAIMED GAS TAX AUGMENTATION—Continued

In 1972–73, $925,193 of the $1,000,000 was used for the following projects:

	1972–73
1. Eradication and research on Comstock mealybug	$479,612
2. Eradication and research on woolly whitefly	18,000
3. Eradication of branched broomrape	106,591
4. Eradication of dudaim melon	16,393
5. Exotic Newcastle disease	304,597
	$925,193

In 1973–74, the department has encumbered funds for the following projects (as of November 12, 1973):

	1973–7
1. Continued biological eradication of Comstock mealybug	$232,5
2. Continued eradication and research on woolly whitefly	165,2
3. Poultry virus and genetic research	15,9
4. Eradication of Japanese beetle	457,9
5. Tulare County Comstock Mealybug Quarantine Extension	1,8
	$873,5

Within this program budget, the actual and estimated expenditures for fiscal years 1972–73 and 1973–74 are included in the input costs of the program element administering the emergency project.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	–	–	–	$1,425,193	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less administrative cost reimbursement to continuing programs				–222,840	–234,746	–227,608
Net Expenditures				$1,202,353	$1,265,254	$1,272,392
Less Allocations to Programs:						
Administrative cost reimbursements				–277,160	–265,254	–272,392
Agricultural pest and disease prevention emergency projects				–925,193	–873,585	–
Totals, Amounts Allocated				–$1,202,353	–$1,138,839	–$272,392
Emergency Reserve, Unclaimed Gas Tax Augmentation *(Department of Agriculture Fund)*				–	$126,415	$1,000,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	1,548.1	1,730.1	1,730.1	$17,367,772	$20,672,889	$21,294,871
Allocation for salary increase	–	–	–	–	(1,641,806)	(1,690,685)
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(486,297)	(557,895)	(621,982)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	11.5	–40	–	94,549	–361,427
Proposed new positions	–	18.9	82.1	–	106,186	788,185
Totals, Adjustments	–	30.4	42.1	–	$200,735	$426,758
Totals, Salaries and Wages	1,548.1	1,760.5	1,772.2	$17,367,772	$20,873,624	$21,721,629
Estimated salary savings	–	*–64.9*	*–56.5*	–	*–758,737*	*–723,712*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	1,548.1	1,695.6	1,715.7	$17,367,772	$20,114,887	$20,997,917
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,071,432	2,622,606	2,813,721
Totals, Personal Services	1,548.1	1,695.6	1,715.7	$19,439,204	$22,737,493	$23,811,638

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General expense	$1,924,089	$2,301,200	$2,381,635
Printing	46,864	91,052	98,933
Communications	463,762	510,313	539,712
Travel—in-state	1,605,075	1,875,030	1,811,585
Travel—out-of-state	23,208	28,430	35,485
Out-service training	24,353	37,630	68,891
Pro rata charges	184,212	131,410	131,410
Field	311,104	450,875	332,084
Laboratory	164,377	188,554	204,038
Contractual services	876,277	818,363	621,355
Cooperative agreements	224,698	563,219	548,519
Service from USDA or USDI	256,195	654,535	582,121
Data processing	230,495	386,302	406,510
Equipment	644,018	816,414	672,713
Preliminary planning	15,000	–	–
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$6,593,727	$8,853,327	$8,434,991
Minor capital outlay	87,506	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$26,520,431	$31,590,820	$32,246,629
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–2,549,696*	*–3,133,586*	*–3,387,954*
Other	*–2,311,541*	*–2,554,878*	*–1,640,658*
Subtotal, Reimbursements Shown in Program Budget	*–$4,861,237*	*–$5,688,464*	*–$5,028,612*
Divisional Services to Continuing Appropriations not shown in Program Budget	*–17.4* *–18.4* *–18.4*	*–177,641*	*–214,092*	*–224,721*
Net Expenditures, Support	1,503.7 1,677.2 1,697.3	$21,481,553	$25,688,264	$26,993,296
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE			
Administrative Offset Under Food and Agriculture Code Section 224(1) to:			
Budgeted programs		277,160	265,254	272,392
Continuing appropriations programs		222,840	234,746	227,608
Emergency detection, eradication, or research under Food and Agricultural Code Section 224(2)		925,193	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pink bollworm research—Chapter 170, Statutes of 1973		–	60,000	–
Totals, Expenditures—Support		$22,906,746	$27,248,264	$28,493,296
General Fund		*13,405,265*	*15,626,398*	*17,050,979*
Department of Agriculture Fund		*9,256,520*	*11,295,874*	*11,109,477*
Fair and Exposition Fund		*244,961*	*325,992*	*332,840*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$12,438,786	$14,307,536	$17,050,979
Allocation for salary increase	665,139	1,215,914	–
Allocation for health benefits	21,877	–	–
Chapter 13, Statutes of 1973 (meat inspection)	689,880	–	–
Chapter 356, Statutes of 1973 (bovine indemnities)	–	90,000	–
Chapter 303, Statutes of 1973 (euthanasic devices)	–	12,948	–
Totals Available	$13,815,682	$15,626,398	$17,050,979
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–410,417	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$13,405,265	$15,626,398	$17,050,979

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

Department of Agriculture Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$7,863,527	$9,329,531	$9,609,477
Deficiency authorization	190,499	273,340	–
Salary increase authorization	375,174	534,453	–
Health benefits increase authorization	9,088	–	–
Chapter 970, Statutes of 1973 (IRMA milk testing)	–	18,000	–
Chapter 894, Statutes of 1973 (farmworker safety)	–	300,000	–
Chapter 170, Statutes of 1973 (pink bollworm research)	–	60,000	–
Section 224(1), Food and Agricultural Code	500,000	500,000	500,000
Section 224(2), Food and Agricultural Code	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Less transfer to local assistance (Sec. 224(2), Food and Agricultural Code)	–74,807	–	–
Totals Available	$9,863,481	$12,015,324	$11,109,477
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–606,961	–719,450	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$9,256,520	$11,295,874	$11,109,477

Fair and Exposition Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$256,701	$310,484	$332,840
Salary Increase Authorization	14,783	15,508	–
Health Benefits Increase Authorization	330	–	–
Totals Available	$271,814	$325,992	$332,840
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–26,853	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$244,961	$325,992	$332,840
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$22,906,746	$27,248,264	$28,493,296

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licenses, Taxes, Fees	$76,503	$76,920	$69,495
Miscellaneous	3,095	600	600
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$79,598	$77,520	$70,095

SUMMARY—STATE OPERATIONS AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State operations	$22,906,746	$27,248,264	$28,493,296
Local assistance	2,087,209	1,936,503	1,738,346
Totals, Expenditures	$24,993,955	$29,184,767	$30,231,642
General Fund	*13,577,311*	*15,800,094*	*17,226,325*
Department of Agriculture Fund	*11,171,683*	*13,058,681*	*12,672,477*
Fair and Exposition Fund	*244,961*	*325,992*	*332,840*

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

FUND CONDITION

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus July 1	$8,534,556	$8,793,695	$7,335,881
Prior year adjustments	−766,471	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$7,768,085	$8,793,695	$7,335,881
Revenues:			
Licenses, taxes and other fees	9,211,698	8,892,878	8,705,765
Income from surplus money investment	542,659	458,797	459,222
Miscellaneous	132,936	20,850	20,850
Totals, Revenues [a]	$9,887,293	$9,372,525	$9,185,837
Transfer from Motor Vehicle Fuel Account for Appropriations as authorized in Section 224, Food and Agricultural Code	2,310,000	2,230,000	2,230,000
Totals, Resources	$19,965,378	$20,396,220	$18,751,718
Less Expenditures:			
Support	7,831,327	9,417,874	9,609,477
Local assistance	1,915,163	1,762,807	1,563,000
Appropriations prescribed by Section 224(1) and (2) Food and Agriculture Code	1,425,193	1,500,000	1,500,000
Farm Worker Safety, Chapter 894/73	–	300,000	–
Irma Milk Testing, Chapter 970/73	–	18,000	–
Pink Bollworm Research, Chapter 170/73	–	60,000	–
State Board of Control Claim, Item 925 (BA 1973)	–	1,658	–
Totals, Expenditures [a]	$11,171,683	$13,060,339	$12,672,477
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$8,793,695	$7,335,881	$6,079,241
Investment—Department of Agriculture Building Fund	*2,422,513*	*2,327,213*	*2,244,563*
Reserve for unencumbered balances of continuing appropriations under Section 224—Food and Agricultural Code	*74,807*	–	–
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*228,347*	*463,487*
Surplus available for appropriation	*6,296,375*	*4,780,321*	*3,371,191*

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Salaries of county agricultural commissioners	$171,600	$173,250	$174,900
Land under contract	446	446	446
Payment to counties for agricultural purposes	1.915,163	1,762,807	1,563,000
Totals, Local Assistance	$2,087,209	$1,936,503	$1,738,346

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Salaries of County Agricultural Commissioners
(General Fund)

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$171,600	$171,600	$174,900
Allocation from Emergency Fund	–	1,650	–
Totals Available (Expenditures)	$171,600	$173,250	$174,900

Assistance to Counties for Land Under Contract
(General Fund)

APPROPRIATION			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	$446	$446	$446
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$172,046	$173,696	$175,346

Payment to Counties for Agricultural Programs
(Department of Agriculture Fund)

APPROPRIATIONS			
Section 224(3), Food and Agricultural Code	$810,000	$730,000	$730,000
Section 224(2), Food and Agricultural Code, Transfer from Support	74,807	–	–
Section 12112, Food and Agricultural Code	19,435	20,500	20,500
Section 12844, Food and Agricultural Code	1,083,440	937,500	812,500
Prior Year Balance Available: Section 224(2), Food and Agricultural Code	2,288	74,807	–
Totals Available	$1,989,970	$1,762,807	$1,563,000
Balance available in subsequent year	−74,807	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1.915,163	$1,762,807	$1,563,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$2,087,209	$1,936,503	$1,738,346

[a] Does not include revenues, expenditures, or surplus of funds under the provisions of Sections 221 and 27554, Food and Agricultural Code.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Capital Outlay

SUMMARY—CAPITAL OUTLAY

MAJOR PROJECTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Chemistry Laboratory Building:			
Feasibility study, working drawings and/or relocation expenses	–	$100,000	–
Site preparation and construction *(General Fund)*	–	–	$826,400
Hornbrook and Dorris—replace existing inbound inspection facilities with a single facility	–	150,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	–	$250,000	$826,400

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations	–	$250,000	$826,400
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	–	$250,000	$826,400

Facilities Financed by Loans From Treasury Funds

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE BUILDING—SACRAMENTO

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

(Department of Agriculture Building Fund) [a]

The Department of Agriculture Building Fund is authorized by Section 621 of the Agriculture Code. Moneys are transferred from the Department of Agriculture Fund to the Department of Agriculture Building Fund on a loan basis to provide for the construction of buildings. Rentals are being paid to the Department of Agriculture Building Fund and returned to the Department of Agriculture Fund.

Indicated expenditures in 1974–75 represent the Department of Agriculture Building Fund share of the cost for constructing the chemistry laboratory at Davis and fire and life safety corrections in the Food and Agriculture Building in Sacramento. The to project cost of the chemistry laboratory is $1,652,8 The Department of Agriculture Building Fund providing $826,400 as its share and the balance $826,400 is provided by the General Fund and is flected in the Department of Food and Agricultu Capital Outlay Section. The total project cost for t fire and life safety corrections is $486,000. The Ag culture Building Fund is providing $187,500 as share and the balance of $298,500 is provided by t General Fund and is reflected in the Department General Services, Capital Outlay Section.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Chemistry laboratory at Davis	–	–	($826,400)
Fire and life safety correction—Department of Food and Agriculture Building	–	–	(187,500)
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Department of Agriculture Building Fund* [a]	–	–	($1,013,900)

[a] Working capital and revolving fund. Neither receipts nor expenditures are included in overall budget totals.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	1,548.1	1,730.1	1,730.1	$17,367,772	$20,672,889	$21,294,871
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES						
Totals, Authorized Positions	121.6	122	122	$1,243,848	$1,363,046	$1,389,702
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Executive Office:						
Special asst to the State Board of Agriculture [b]	–	1	1	SALARY RANGE 2,159–2,159	24,248	24,248
Asst director	–	0.1	–	1,957–2,379	2,255	–
Clerk-typist I-II [a]	–	1	1	486-654	6,584	6,922
Information Office:						
From Management Analysis: Temporary help	–	0.5	–	–	5,796	–
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Executive Office:						
Secretary I [c]	–	–1	–1	738–897	–8,862	–9,292
Management Analysis Section:						
Sr sampling stds analyst	–	–0.2	–	1,356–1,649	–3,066	–
Positions Reclassified:						
Fiscal office	–	(5)	(5)	–	3,250	3,319
Personnel management	–	(2)	(2)	–	–224	–285
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	1.4	1	–	$29,981	$24,912
Proposed New Positions:						
Executive Office:						
Special asst	–	–	1	1,733–2,105	–	21,828
Program supvr, pest prev	–	–	1	1,496–1,819	–	18,864
Information Office:						
Temporary help	–	–	0.3	–	–	2,131
Personnel Management:						
Assoc personnel analyst	–	–	1	1,202–1,460	–	14,424
Management Analysis Section:						
DP programmer II	–	–	1	988–1,202	–	11,856
Fiscal Office:						
Accountant I	–	–	1	738–897	–	8,856
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	5.3	–	–	$77,959
Totals, Adjustments	–	1.4	6.3	–	$29,981	$102,871
Totals, Division of Administrative Services	121.6	123.4	128.3	$1,243,848	$1,393,027	$1,492,573
DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY						
Totals, Authorized Positions	490.4	570.3	570.3	$5,902,377	$7,059,637	$7,429,808
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Transfers and Adjustments of Blanket Authorizations:						
Animal Health:						
Temporary Help From:	–	1	–	–	15,474	2,166
Vet med off IV	–	–0.5	–	1,533–1,864	–9,146	–
Vet med off III	–	–0.5	–	1,324–1,611	–6,328	–
Veterinary Laboratory Services:						
Temporary Help To:	–	–1	–1	–	–7,555	–7,555
Laboratory asst II	–	1	1	565–686	7,555	7,555
Positions Reclassified:						
Meat inspection	–	(1)	(1)	–	380	582
Animal Health:						
Veterinary medical off III to veterinary medical off IV	–	(1)	–	1,533–1,864	1,702	–
Milk and Dairy Foods Control:						
Dairy foods inspector to district dairy foods inspector	–	(1)	(1)	988–1,036	2,591	2,011
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–	–	$4,673	$4,759

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY —Continued

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Proposed New Positions:						
Animal Health:						
Clk-typist I-II	–	–	1	486–686	–	6,864
Meat Inspection:						
Meat food inspector I-II	–	–	5	757–1,064	–	45,420
Temporary help	–	–	1	–	–	11,188
Milk and Dairy Foods Control:						
Temporary help	–	0.1	0.2	–	1,428	2,885
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	0.1	7.2	–	$1,428	$66,357
Totals, Adjustments	–	0.1	7.2	–	$6,101	$71,116
Totals, Division of Animal Industry	490.4	570.4	577.5	$5,902,377	$7,065,738	$7,500,924

DIVISION OF FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Totals, Authorized Positions	16.7	17	18	$231,137	$284,265	$286,351
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Governmental auditor II [c]	–	–1	–1	988–1,202	–11,856	–12,432
Clk-typist I-II [d]	–	–1	–1	486–654	–6,584	–6,922
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–2	–2	–	–$18,440	–$19,354
Proposed New Positions:						
Governmental auditor II	–	–	1	988–1,202	–	11,856
Totals, Adjustments	–	–2	–1	–	–$18,440	–$7,498
Totals, Division of Fairs and Expositions	16.7	17	18	$231,137	$265,825	$278,853

DIVISION OF INSPECTION SERVICES

Totals, Authorized Positions	271.3	321.6	321.6	$3,011,648	$3,732,287	$3,802,950
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Agricultural Chemicals:						
Staff toxicologist [e]	–	1	1	1,649–2,005	18,630	20,656
Avocado Inspection:						
Supervisor II [f]	–	1	1	988–1,202	12,008	12,597
Clk-typist I-II [f]	–	1	1	486–654	5,834	6,113
Temporary help [f]	–	18	18	–	138,684	138,684
Feed and Livestock Remedies:						
Sr. inspector [g]	–	2	2	853–1,036	20,472	21,528
Temporary help [g]	–	0.6	0.6	–	5,831	6,011
Transfers and Adjustments of Blanket Authorizations:						
Administration:						
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	–8,003	–8,003
Agricultural Chemicals and Feed:						
Temporary help	–	–1.3	–1.3	–	–6,431	–6,431
Agricultural Chemicals:						
Temporary help	–	–2.6	–2.6	–	10,680	10,680
Weights and Measures:						
Temporary help	–	0.5	0.5	–	14,723	15,170
Steno I-II to temporary help	–	0.5	0.5	–	–3,111	–3,558
Fruit and Vegetable Standardization:						
Temporary help	–	–0.5	–0.5	–	–6,150	–6,006
Other Reclassifications:						
Fruit and vegetable standardization	–	(3)	(3)	–	1,485	1,610
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	19.7	19.7	–	$204,652	$208,961

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

DIVISION OF INSPECTION SERVICES—Continued

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
				SALARY RANGE		
Proposed New Positions:						
Grain and Commodities Inspection:						
Field crop inspector	–	2	2	738–897	8,856	18,168
Agricultural Chemicals:						
Field supvr [1]	–	2	2	988–1,202	13,068	27,456
Sr. inspector [1]	–	1	1	853–1,036	7,677	10,764
Clk-typist I-II [1]	–	3	3	486–654	11,067	19,773
Clk I-II [1]	–	3	3	463–654	8,748	19,368
Chemistry Laboratory Services:						
Chemist II [1]	–	2	2	1,144–1,390	22,680	31,776
Chemist I	–	–	2	988–1,202	–	23,712
Lab techn [1]	–	1	1	757–920	6,523	10,160
Weights and Measures:						
Electronic techn [1]	–	2	2	853–1,036	10,236	21,000
Techn I [1]	–	1	1	738–897	4,428	9,084
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	17	19	–	$93,283	$191,261
Totals, Adjustments	–	36.7	38.7	–	$297,935	$400,222
Totals, Division of Inspection Services	271.3	358.3	360.3	$3,011,648	$4,030,222	$4,203,172

DIVISION OF MARKETING SERVICES

Totals, Authorized Positions	281.7	302.4	302.4	$3,207,810	$3,706,173	$3,774,755
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Transfers and Adjustments of Blanket Authorizations:						
Market News:						
Sr marketing specialist	–	0.4	–	1,144–1,390	6,621	–
Temporary help	–	0.1	0.1	–	1,516	1,516
Agricultural Statistics:						
Temporary help [g]	–	2.1	2.1	–	15,846	16,585
Market Enforcement:						
Temporary help	–	0.3	0.3	–	1,710	1,710
Division Administration:						
Temporary help	–	0.2	0.2	–	876	876
Positions Reclassified:						
Milk Pooling:						
Gen auditor I and II to general auditor III	–	(4)	(4)	1,202–1,460	3,761	4,452
Milk Stabilization:						
Asst economist to assoc economist	–	(1)	(1)	1,202–1,460	674	1,407
Assoc econ analyst to asst econ analyst	–	(1)	(1)	988–1,202	–5,176	–5,113
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	3.1	2.7	–	$25,828	$21,433
Proposed New Positions:						
Agricultural Statistics:						
Sr marketing specialist	–	–	1	1,144–1,390	–	13,728
Temporary help	–	1.8	1.8	–	11,475	11,475
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	1.8	2.8	–	$11,475	$25,203
Totals, Adjustments	–	4.9	5.5	–	$37,303	$46,636
Totals, Division of Marketing Services	281.7	307.3	307.9	$3,207,810	$3,743,476	$3,821,391

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	366.4	394.8	394.8	$3,770,952	$4,527,481	$4,611,305
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Control and Eradication [h]	–	31	–	–	264,382	–
Transfers/Adjustments of Blanket Authorizations:						
Special Services:						
Temporary help (from control and eradication)	–	0.3	0.3	–	1,421	1,421
Seed Service:						
Temporary help (from seed inspection specialists)	–	0.3	0.3	–	2,496	2,496
Laboratory Services:						
Temporary help (from seed inspection specialist)	–	0.7	0.7	–	5,619	5,619
Exclusion and Detection:						
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	–5,635	–5,635
Control and Eradication:						
Temporary help	–	–0.3	–0.3	–	–24,824	–4,611
Nursery Service:						
Temporary help	–	–0.2	–0.2	–	–2,238	–2,238
Positions Reclassified:				SALARY RANGE		
Special services	–	(1)	(1)	622–757	124	144
Program supvr plant quarantine to special asst permits and regulations	–	(1)	(1)	1,496–1,819	1,713	3,077
Laboratory Services:						
Seed analyst III to seed botanist III	–	(2)	(2)	1,117–1,356	2,560	4,269
Plant nematologist III to plant nematologist IV	–	(1)	(1)	1,291–1,572	590	1,427
Systematic entomologist II to systematic entomologist III	–	(1)	(1)	1,117–1,356	416	489
Seed botanist II to seed botanist III	–	(1)	(1)	1,117–1,356	167	489
Control and Eradication:						
Econ entomologist III to econ entomologist IV	–	(1)	(1)	1,291–1,572	781	1,134
Exclusion and Detection:						
Biologist III to biologist IV	–	(1)	(1)	1,291–1,572	–136	66
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Seed Service:						
Seed inspection specialist	–	–2	–2	897–1,089	–21,528	–21,528
Exclusion and Detection:						
Sr plant quarantine inspector [c]	–	–1	–1	897–1,089	–10,254	–10,748
Control and Eradication:						
Economic entomologist IV	–	–1	–1	1,291–1,572	–15,431	–16,217
Economic entomologist III	–	–3	–4	1,117–1,356	–41,114	–55,867
Entomologist I-II	–	–2	–3	776–1,117	–18,585	–31,707
Biological tech II	–	–23	–23	757–920	–211,040	–219,365
Field asst II	–	–	–5	721–874	–	–52,540
Field asst I	–	–	–2	654–757	–	–18,152
Temporary help	–	–10.5	–21.2	–	–81,629	–184,161
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–10.7	–61.4	–	–$152,145	–$602,138

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY —Continued

	MAN-YEARS					
Proposed New Positions:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Plant Laboratory Services:						
Temporary help	–	–	4.4	–	–	33,914
Seed Service:						
Biologist IV	–	–	1	1,291–1,572	–	17,073
Temporary help	–	–	0.3	–	–	1,936
Control and Eradication:						
Economic entomologist IV	–	–	1	1,291–1,572	–	17,952
Economic entomologist III	–	–	1	1,117–1,356	–	16,272
Entomologist I-II	–	–	2	776–1,117	–	23,532
Biological techn II	–	–	1	757–920	–	9,084
Field asst I	–	–	1	654–757	–	9,084
Clk-typist I-II	–	–	1	463–654	–	7,848
Temporary help	–	–	21	–	–	168,691
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	33.7	–	–	$305,386
Totals, Adjustments	–	–10.7	–27.7	–	–$152,145	–$296,752
Totals, Division of Plant Industry	–	348.1	367.1	$3,770,952	$4,375,336	$4,314,553
GRAND TOTALS, WORKLOAD AND ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENTS	–	11.5	–40	–	$94,549	–$361,427
Grand Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	18.9	82.1	–	$106,186	$788,185
Grand Totals, Adjustments	–	30.4	42.1	–	$200,735	$426,758
NET GRAND TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	1,548.1	1,760.5	1,772.2	$17,367,772	$20,873,624	$21,721,629

[a] Transfer from Division of Fairs and Expositions.
[b] Reimbursed by Agriculture and Services Agency.
[c] Section 20 position.
[d] Transfer to Division of Administrative Services.
[e] For Chapter 794/73 farm worker safety work.
[f] For Chapter 1261/72 avocado inspection work.
[g] Reimbursed by federal agreement.
[h] 3.7 man-years reimbursed through contract with Air Resources Board. 27.3 man-years reimbursed from Section 224(2) of the Food and Agricultural Code.
[i] Positions effective January 1, 1974.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Financial Assistance to Local Fairs

Program Objectives

To provide financial assistance to district agricultural association fairs, county fairs, and citrus fruit fair both in the area of operations and capital outlay.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
District agricultural associations	$4,852,788	$8,915,891	$6,331,650
County agricultural fairs	2,241,296	4,661,611	2,716,350
Citrus fruit fairs	180,000	579,500	380,000
Totals, Financial Assistance to Local Fairs	$7,274,084	$14,157,002	$9,428,000
General Fund	*–180,000*	*–105,000*	*543,000*
Fair and Exposition Fund	*7,454,084*	*14,262,002*	*8,885,000*

Need

The Legislature has determined that it is in the public interest that state funds be spent annually to provide financial assistance both for support and construction of facilities for a fair system including 51 district agricultural association fairs, 24 county fairs, and two citrus fruit fairs.

Objective

To provide financial assistance to these fairs in order that they may continually upgrade their services and exhibits and keep these services and exhibits responsive to changing conditions in the state.

Authority

Food and Agricultural Code, Division 3; Business and Professions Code, Chapter 4, Division 8, Article 10; Government Code, Part 2, Division 2, Title 3, Chapter 9.

General Description

Provision is made to provide financial assistance both in the area of operational support and for capital outlay for the 51 district agricultural associations, the 24 county fairs, and the two citrus fruit fairs. These entities are the successors of the regional agricultural associations which first received financial assistance from the state in 1861. This assistance is for the purpose of conducting annual fairs and exhibitions of the state's resources and products. The Los Angeles County Fair, the 1-A and 48th District Agricultural Associations' fairs, and the two citrus fruit fairs receive fixed annual support appropriations. The remaining 72 fairs receive support allocations based upon premiums paid and upon a proof of financial need.

The California Horse Racing Law provides for these and for capital outlay assistance through a series of continuing annual appropriations from revenue received from the licensing of horseracing with parimutuel wagering. This program reflects the expenditure of the funds appropriated by the existing Food and Agricultural Code, Business and Professions Code, and Government Code sections, as well as the appropriations discussed below, all payable from the Fair and Exposition Fund except as otherwise identified.

It is proposed to appropriate from the General Fund $150,000 for fire and life safety corrections and $498,000 for alterations and repairs for the 1-A District Agricultural Association (San Francisco Co Palace).

It is also proposed that $1,000,000 be appropriated in augmentation of the present continuing appropriation of $2,250,000 for fire and safety capital outlay purpose at the 74 eligible fairs. This amount will be distributed by the Director of Food and Agriculture and the State Public Works Board to meet the most pressing health and safety needs.

An appropriation of $500,000 is proposed for loans to county, district, combined county and district, or citrus fruit fairs, for capital outlay projects, major maintenance projects, or emergencies. These moneys shall be used primarily for those fairs that display ability to repay any such loan within a reasonable time period at the rate of interest as may be prescribed by the Department of Finance. Such reasonable time period may be extended to a maximum of ten years for repayment of loans to finance major capital outlay projects. The prescribed rate of interest shall be equal to that returned by investments of state funds through the Pooled Money Investment Board, except that any loan executed to correct health and safety deficiencies shall be at an interest rate of not to exceed 6 percent per year.

In addition, it is proposed that $89,301 of the $2,250,000 appropriated by Section 19630 of the Business and Professions Code, for district agricultural association fairs, county fairs, or citrus fruit fairs, be reappropriated during the 1974–75 fiscal year for engineering services, Department of Food and Agriculture.

An additional $250,000 appropriation is proposed for apportionment to county and district agricultural association fairs for encouragement of their continued activities in addition to the funds available as continuing appropriation under Section 19627 of the Business and Professions Code.

The General Fund expenditures represent repayments on long-term loans made by legislative action to two district agricultural associations. In 1974–75 an appropriation of $648,000 is made for capital outlay purposes. This amount is offset by a loan repayment of $105,000.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

Financial Assistance to Local Fairs—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
District Agricultural Associations:			
Loan to District 39	$50,000	–$5,000	–$5,000
Loan to District 1-A	–100,000	–100,000	–100,000
Loans for capital outlay	–	–	–100,000
Apportionments for encouragement based on premiums paid	2,817,788	2,978,000	3,069,000
Less reduction of apportionments	–130,000	–	–
Allocation from appropriation for encouragement	–	–	150,000
Appropriation for support—District 1-A	250,000	250,000	250,000
Appropriations for Capital Outlay—District 1-A	–	–	648,000
Appropriation for support—District 48	125,000	125,000	125,000
Allocations and appropriations for permanent improvements	1,840,000	5,667,891	2,294,650
Totals, District Agricultural Associations	$4,852,788	$8,915,891	$6,331,650
County Agricultural Fairs:			
Apportionments for encouragement based on premiums paid	1,299,000	1,389,500	1,423,500
Allocations from appropriation for encouragement	–	–	100,000
Appropriation for support—Los Angeles County	250,000	250,000	250,000
Allocations and appropriations for permanent improvements	692,296	3,022,111	942,850
Totals, County Agricultural Fairs	$2,241,296	$4,661,611	$2,716,350
Citrus Fruit Fairs:			
Apportionments for conducting annual fairs	180,000	180,000	180,000
Allocations and appropriations for permanent improvements	–	399,500	200,000
Totals, Citrus Fruit Fairs	$180,000	$579,500	$380,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$7,274,084	$14,157,002	$9,428,000
General Fund	*–180,000*	*–105,000*	*543,000*
Fair and Exposition Fund	*7,454,084*	*14,262,002*	*8,885,000*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation for District 1-A Agricultural Association	–	–	$150,000
Budget Act appropriation for District 1-A Agricultural Association	–	–	498,000
Chapter 835, Statutes of 1972	$50,000	–	–
Budget Act reappropriation from Section 19627, Business and Professions Code	–130,000	–	–
Chapter 97, Statutes of 1973	–	$1,300,000	–
Totals, Available	–$80,000	$1,300,000	$648,000
Less Repayment of Loans:			
Item 395, Budget Act of 1966	–100,000	–100,000	–100,000
Chapter 835, Statutes of 1972	–	–5,000	–5,000
Adjusted Totals, Available	–$180,000	$1,195,000	$543,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–1,300,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–$180,000	–$105,000	$543,000

Fair and Exposition Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation to Department of Food and Agriculture from continuing appropriation prescribed by Section 19630, Business and Professions Code	$74,530	$80,730	$89,301
Salary increase augmentations	2,715	6,817	–
Health benefits increase augmentation	88	–	–
Budget Act appropriation for District 1-A Agricultural Association	194,100	35,850	–
Budget Act appropriation for loans to county, district agricultural association, and citrus fruit fairs	–	(1,000,000)	(500,000)
Budget Act appropriation for capital outlay purposes of county, district agricultural association, and citrus fruit fairs	–	3,000,000	1,000,000
Budget Act appropriation for encouragement of county and district agricultural association fairs	–	–	250,000
Budget Act reappropriation to General Fund	130,000	–	–
Continuing appropriation for the Los Angeles County Fair prescribed by Section 19622(b), Business and Professions Code	250,000	250,000	250,000
Continuing appropriation for the District 1-A Agricultural Association prescribed by Section 19622(c), Business and Professions Code	250,000	250,000	250,000
Continuing appropriation for the District 48 Agricultural Association prescribed in Section 19622(d3), Business and Professions Code	125,000	125,000	125,000

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Continued

Financial Assistance to Local Fairs—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Fair and Exposition Fund—Continued	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing appropriation for conducting citrus fruit fairs prescribed by Section 19626, Business and Professions Code	180,000	180,000	180,000
Continuing appropriation for encouragement of county and district agricultural association fairs prescribed by Section 19627, Business and Professions Code	4,680,000	4,680,000	4,680,000
Less appropriations	−130,000	−312,500	−187,500
Reappropriation of Section 19627 unallocated moneys prescribed by Section 19627.3, Business and Professions Code	−	312,500	187,500
Allocations from continuing appropriation for permanent improvements at county, district agricultural associations, and citrus fruit fairs prescribed by Section 19630, Business and Professions Code	2,172,667	2,162,453	2,160,699
Continuing appropriation of proceeds from the sale of real property of a district agricultural association prescribed by Section 4002, Food and Agricultural Code	−	73,945	−
Continuing appropriation of proceeds from the sale of real property of a county fair prescribed by Section 25903, Government Code	128,345	−	−
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Continuing appropriation for permanent improvements (Section 19630, Business and Professions Code)	2,228,619	2,272,145	−
Continuing appropriation of proceeds from sale of District Agricultural Association real property (Section 4002, Food and Agricultural Code)	138,480	16,717	−
Continuing appropriation of proceeds from sale of County Fairs real property (Section 25903, Government Code)	9,959	128,345	−
Totals Available	$10,434,503	$13,262,002	$8,985,000
Less Repayment of Loan:			
Item 91, Budget Act of 1973	−	−	−100,000
Balances Available in Subsequent Year:			
Continuing appropriation for permanent improvements (Section 19630, Business and Professions Code)	−2,272,145	−	−
Continuing appropriation of proceeds of sale of District Agricultural Association real property (Section 4002, Food and Agricultural Code)	−16,717	−	−
Continuing appropriation of proceeds of sale of County Fairs real property (Section 25903, Government Code)	−128,345	−	−
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	−563,212	−	−
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$7,454,084	$13,262,002	$8,885,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$7,274,084	$13,157,002	$9,428,000

FUND CONDITION

FAIR AND EXPOSITION FUND

Accumulated surplus, July 1	$2,556,025	$2,952,573	$1,022,762
Prior year adjustment	259,011	−	−
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$2,815,036	$2,952,573	$1,022,762
REVENUE:			
Horse Racing Board	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Proceeds from the sale of real property	128,345	73,945	−
Less revenue for the General Fund	−11,586,867	−7,652,175	−9,474,609
Net Totals, Revenue	$8,541,478	$12,421,770	$10,525,391
Totals, Resources	$11,356,514	$15,374,343	$11,548,153
Less Expenditures:			
State Operations:			
Department of Food and Agriculture	244,961	325,992	332,840
Horse Racing Board	439,896	498,587	519,789
Totals, State Operations	$684,857	$824,579	$852,629
Local Assistance:			
Financial assistance to local fairs	7,454,084	13,262,002	8,885,000
Totals, Expenditures	$8,138,941	$14,086,581	$9,737,629
Less Transfers to Other Funds:			
State Fair Fund	265,000	265,000	265,000
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$2,952,573	$1,022,762	$1,545,524
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*2,417,207*	−	−
Reserve for future salary increase	−	*22,762*	*45,524*
Reserve for loans	−	*1,000,000*	*1,500,000*
Surplus available for appropriation	*535,366*	−	−

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Program Objectives

The objectives of the Department of Commerce are to work to create more jobs for the state's rapidly increasing labor force. This will be accomplished through the development and implementation of programs to (1) stimulate new investment in business and industry, (2) promote high yield tourism, and (3) expand the export of California products.

The department receives guidance in the formulation and implementation of the above program from the California Commission for Economic Development.

In addition, the department conducts programs to stimulate better design and marketing of California products through the Council of Product Design and Marketing and provides statewide educational opportunities through the Museum of Science and Industry in Los Angeles.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Management and administration	–	$67,422	$67,351
II. Division of Business and Industry	$169,427	95,404	109,368
III. Division of Tourism Development	319,930	281,018	303,021
IV. International Trade Development	87,535	170,431	174,151
V. Commission for Economic Development	48,344	82,002	84,965
VI. Council of Product Design and Marketing	73,732	78,398	84,235
VII. California Museum of Science and Industry	1,307,021	1,725,904	1,782,282
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$2,005,989	$2,500,579	$2,605,373
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–24,480*	–	–
Other	*–285,065*	*–400,000*	*–400,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	$1,696,444	$2,100,579	$2,168,407
Personnel man-years	121.7	144.5	148.7

I. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Need

The expansion and growth of the state's economy is a matter of statewide concern. The creation of jobs, which is closely related to a favorable economic environment comes about primarily as a result of the private sector's ability to grow and expand. State government, however, can do much to effect this growth by creating a proper business climate and by developing programs that will stimulate private activity. Because of the job and revenue demands facing California between now and 1980, the state's active leadership in the field of economic development becomes increasingly important.

In order to operate successfully, this department needs overall executive leadership to provide the necessary centralized planning, development, implementation, maintenance, and evaluation of departmental programs.

Objectives

To provide active leadership in promoting and implementing economic development programs. To coordinate and provide administrative and business management assistance to all the programs of the department.

Authority

Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13480) of Division 3, Title 2, of the Government Code.

General Description

Executive management includes the director's office and staff. The director's office determines priorities which recognize and meet the changing economic development needs of this state. The director's office interprets and explains to the public and the Legislature the decisions and actions which are necessary to accomplish the department's objectives.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	–	2	2	–	$67,422	$67,351

II. DIVISION OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Need

Creating new job opportunities requires an effective program in business and industry development.

Objective

The objective of the Division of Business and Industry is to attract new business and industry to California and work to ensure that firms presently located within the state remain, prosper and expand.

Authority

Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13500) of Division 3, Title 2, of the Government Code.

General Description

The business and industry development program is designed to improve the state's business climate, stimulate investment in the expansion of existing industries and attract new investment from outside the

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

II. DIVISION OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY—Continued

state. Activities include: (1) market services and economic data to counsel businesses seeking to expand or establish new facilities, (2) assisting California firms in obtaining federal contracts, (3) identifying types of industries with greatest potential for growth, (4) ascertaining obstacles to business and industry growth, and (5) developing a statewide strategy for industry location based on regional needs and resources.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	5.4	3	3	$169,427	$95,404	$109,368

Output

In promoting economic development the Division of Business and Industry Development introduced a new series of publications entitled "Doing Business in California". The reports, which are distributed to prospective clients by both the division and numerous local development organizations, include a Statistical Profile, Principal Business Taxes, A Guide for Establishing a Business and others which are informational as well as promotional. In conjunction with the preparation of statistics and economic reports, a limited advertising program has been developed for the purpose of attracting job-creating companies to California. In promoting reverse investment, information has been made available to numerous countries with the liaison among foreign governments, associations, chambers of commerce, etc. resulting in over 150 bona fide prospective companies looking to investment in the state. The California Statistical Profile has been translated into Japanese and German and has been distributed widely in those countries. Statistics have been developed on a number of new businesses being formed in the state and their impact on employment. To identify and quantify the obstacles to business growth, studies are being conducted with those firms that have relocated out of the state or that have gone out of business. Results from these studies and recommendations on improving the business climate are forthcoming.

III. DIVISION OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Need

Effective programs to increase the number of tourists visiting California will create new job opportunities and expand the tax base of state and local government.

Objective

It is the objective of the Division of Tourism Development to maximize California's potential as a tourist attraction and expand tourism to and within the state.

Authority

Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13480) of Division 3, Title 2, of the Government Code.

General Description

The tourism development program is designed to expand tourism within the state and attract high yield interstate and international travelers. Activities include (1) development of promotional literature and audiovisual materials aimed at high-yield tourism market segments, (2) research to facilitate decision-making affecting the growth of California's tourism industry, (3) development of an educational program to increase employment opportunities and to encourage better training and management within the tourism industry, (4) development of an information program to increase public understanding of the economic impact of tourism, (5) programs to attract high-yield foreign and business travelers to California, and (6) the organization of conferences to encourage private industry support of programs vital to tourism and to disseminate pertinent information to that industry.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	4.5	7.5	7.5	$319,930	$281,018	$303,021
General Fund				*295,450*	*281,018*	*303,021*
Reimbursements				*24,480*	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

III. DIVISION OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Output

The Division of Tourism Development responds to an approximate daily average of 1,000 mail inquiries concerning tourist attractions and facilities. Hundreds of inquiries are received from travel agents, airlines, chambers of commerce, and others wanting quantities of tourism materials for distribution. Travel writers are assisted regularly in the development of information for articles and publications.

As directed by the Legislature, the division published an official state map. It has produced a tourism promotion film that has been translated into six languages. This film is being shown at no cost to the state on television and in motion picture theaters throughout the United States and the world. A general tourism brochure has been produced to attract high-yield visitors, as well as other collateral materials designed to promote business and family travel to and within California.

Public service spots designed to stimulate Californians to see their own state resulted in thousands of dollars of free advertising.

Displays and exhibits are being prepared to develop tourism in selected markets in the United States and abroad. Domestic and foreign tourism promotion advisory groups are working with the division to ensure maximum utilization of materials.

A tourism research project is underway that will provide needed market information to ensure the proper direction and scope of the division's and industries' tourism development efforts.

IV. INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT

Need

Departmental objectives of creating new employment opportunities can be significantly furthered through the implementation of effective programs in international trade.

Objective

The objective of the Division of International Trade is to increase the export of California products by making California manufacturers, processors and growers aware of the opportunities of and assisting them in entering international business.

Authority

Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13480) of Division 3, Title 2, of the Government Code.

General Description

Activities of the Division of International Trade include: (1) seminars to encourage California producers to export their products by explaining opportunities, export procedures, and services available, (2) publishing pertinent export information including a services guide and directory, (3) compiling data on a timely basis reflecting products by origin and destination of exports from the state, (4) bringing California producers into contact with foreign buyers, (5) identifying obstacles to exporting and assisting in their removal, (6) responding to inquiries related to the export of California products, and (7) performing legislative and other research related to expanding international trade.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	2.7	3	3	$87,535	$170,431	$174,151

Output

In the field of international trade the department conducts workshops, seminars and conferences for producers with export potential; has published a comprehensive exporters' guide for the California business community to assist in planning and implementing export programs; has published a California International Business Directory; conducts programs to bring California producers in contact with foreign buyers; processes trade leads; and compiles pertinent statistical data.

V. COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Need

The development and implementation of effective programs by the department requires the guidance, assistance and support of a high level, nonpartisan advisory body combining the private business sector, labor, and the executive and legislative branches of state government. Such a body exists in the California Commission for Economic Development.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

V. COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Objective

The Commission for Economic Development combines the efforts of the legislative and executive branches of state government and the private sector in providing long-range guidance and support for the best possible overall economic development of the state.

Authority

Article 2 (commencing with Section 14999), Chapter 2 of Part 5.7 of Division 3, Title 2, of the Government Code.

General Description

The commission was created by Senate Bill 1407 (Chapter 1230) of the 1971 Regular Session of the Legislature. This law, which went into effect March 4. 1972, provides that the commission shall consist of 17 members. These include the Lieutenant Governor, who serves as chairman; 10 governor's appointees, of which only six can belong to the same political party; three Senators appointed by the Senate Rules Committee; and three Assemblymen appointed by the Speaker. The Director of the Department of Commerce serves the commission in an advisory capacity. The commission will remain in effect until the 61st day after the adjournment of the 1976 Regular Session of the Legislature.

The enabling legislation specifically provides tha the commission shall: (1) appoint advisory commi tees from outside its membership to represent th aerospace, manufacturing, maritime, tourism and in ternational trade segments of the state's economy, an such other advisory committees as it deems necessary (2) advise the Department of Commerce in carryin out its functions and responsibilities, (3) conside programs to further the economic development of th state, study laws and programs of other states relatin to economic development, and confer with gover mental officials and representatives of business an industry and any other persons or organizations in terested in the promotion of economic developmen (4) make recommendations concerning legislatio affecting the economic development of the state, an (5) make a report of its activities, findings, an recommendations to the Governor and the Legislatur not later than February 1, of each year.

The commission has the responsibility, after assess ing the current economic situation, analyzing perti nent information, and considering appropriate alter natives, to assist the department in the developmen of a plan of action for improving the overall economi condition of the state. It is also required to advise th Department of Commerce and other public and pri vate entities in implementing this plan.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	3	3	3	$48,344	$82,002	$84,965

Output

The commission held its first meeting May, 1972, at which time it organized into four committees—tourism, international trade, industry and business development, and goals and objectives. Frequent full commission and committee meetings were held. The commission worked with the department to develop programs as follows:

Tourism

Priorities, programs, and a timetable for implementation of tourism activities by the Department of Commerce intended (1) increase air travel (since air travelers spend more than those arriving by auto) to and within the state (2) increase the amount of foreign travel (a second high-yield category) to California, (3) increase the amount of off-season travel to and within the state, (4) work to remove obstacles to expansion of travel within the state, and (5) develop research material for the tourism industry.

International Trade

Priorities, programs and a timetable for implementation of international trade by the department were designed to, (1) identify and work to remove barriers to export, (2) assist the entrance into the export market of those California producers considered to have high export potential, and (3) stimulate interest among foreign countries in California grown, processed, and manufactured products.

Industry and Business Development

Priorities, programs, and a timetable for implementation of industry and business development by the department were organized to, (1) work to attract new plants and administrative offices from out-of-state and encourage existing companies to remain and expand in California, (2) work to secure federal contracts for major California employers, and (3) foster the proper business climate needed to support balanced economic growth.

Current Commission Activities

The commission continues to provide close liaison and advice to the department. Many of the initial activities of the commission involving providing guidance and direction to the department are now firmly in place and operating. The commission intends to deal with more complex issues in the year ahead and, as appropriate, will form ad hoc advisory groups made up of experts from outside the commission membership.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

V. COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Additional commission activities for this fiscal year will include the following: (1) foreign direct investment policy—the commission believes it appropriate that the state adopt a policy regarding direct foreign investments in California and has authorized a comprehensive study, (2) state-guaranteed loans to small business analysis—Assembly Concurrent Resolution 65 of the 1971 legislative session requests the commission conduct a study of the financial implications of the state-guaranteed loans to small businesses. The results of this study are to be reported to the Legislature on the first legislative day in January, 1974, (3) study of incentives and obstacles—the commission has been interested in identifying obstacles and incentives related to continued economic development of the state. The commission will prepare a report identifying significant obstacles that would tend to restrict business and economic development and indicating the need and feasibility, as appropriate, of the use of incentives for business development in California. A series of one-day hearings to solicit testimony from experts in the field of business taxation, industrial development, environmental management and government have been held in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and Fresno, (4) state regional economic development strategy—the commission is directing a comprehensive look at long-range development trends in various economic regions of the state to better understand the economic forces that are shaping the state's various regions, identify some of the challenges that governments in California will confront as the state responds to the demands of economic growth during this decade.

VI. COUNCIL OF PRODUCT DESIGN AND MARKETING

Need

California's marketing and design talent provide a natural advantage in promoting its products. To maintain its position as one of the world's leading manufacturing and agricultural centers, programs are required which will increase a demand for California goods and services.

Objective

The council encourages excellence in design of California products and services and identifies ways in which they may be increasingly and vigorously marketed within California and on an interstate and international scale. Specifically, the council's objectives are to: (1) advise California businessmen of the economic advantages of using design principles in marketing programs; (2) work to expand world demand for California designed. manufactured, grown and processed products; (3) encourage institutions of learning to adopt and expand design and marketing curricula; and (4) communicate to consumers and the general public the urgent requirement for design in everyday life.

Authority

Chapter 5.6 (commencing with Section 8390), Division 1, Title 2 of the Government Code.

General Description

The California Council of Product Design and Marketing was established in late 1971 upon the passage by the Legislature of Senate Bill 1040 (Chapter 1579, Statutes of 1971) and its subsequent approval by the Governor. The council consists of 15 private citizen members, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Council members represent all sectors of the state's economy, including individuals from the design community.

As prescribed by the legislation, the council is a division of the State Department of Commerce, provided in the fiscal year 1973–74 budget with funds for on-going activities and staff personnel. The staff, under the guidance of the Director of Commerce, assists the members of the council in carrying out the duties directed by the legislation.

Council programs are essentially catalytic and communicative in nature. They are designed to: (1) inform and convince the business sector, as well as the general public, of the necessity for superior product design which is imperative for California to maintain its stature in a free world market; (2) capitalize on marketing and promoting California's "image" which possesses a unique sales value nationally and internationally; and (3) coordinate with educational authorities toward the enhancement of design curriculum. Specific areas of attention in education are: (a) primary and secondary educators and students; (b) vocational and technical education; (c) public service communication; (d) career opportunities; and (e) "design and the community" seminars.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	1.1	4	4	$73,732	$78,398	$84,235

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

VI. COUNCIL OF PRODUCT DESIGN AND MARKETING—Continued

Output

Completed and current projects are: council graphic for use in a "Product of California" marketing and promotion program; a series of statewide luncheons to announce council activities; development of design excellence program; publication of a California Promotion Catalog; coordination of a professional football game halftime pageant featuring California products before a national television audience; sponsorship of feature articles in a variety of well-known publications; communication with several private and public sector agencies; research of foreign design council activities; establishment of private nonprofit foundation; grant research; participation in leading conferences within California; creation of a visual presentation on California; and general communications and public relations efforts.

VII. PUBLIC EDUCATION IN SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

Need

A broad education program to stimulate the interest, particularly of young people, in careers in science and industry and to provide continuing education in science and industry to the general public is conducted at the Museum of Science and Industry and statewide. This special educational program contributes to advancing the interest of citizens of all ages in the rapidly expanding vocations in science and industry.

Objectives

The objectives of the Museum of Science and Industry are to (1) contribute to the economic growth and development of the state by interesting more of its citizens, especially young people, in science and industry vocations, and (2) provide a type of educational interest and stimulus to school children, college students, and adults in the field of science and industry which is not available elsewhere in our educational system. Staff for the museum was increased by 4.2 positions for the budget year because of increased maintenance, and facilities protection requirements.

Authority

Agricultural Code, Division 3, Part 3, Chapter (Sections 4101 through 4106).

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	105	122	122	$1,307,021	$1,725,904	$1,745,583
Workload adjustments	–	–	4.2	–	–	36,699
Totals	105	122	126.2	$1,307,021	$1,725,904	$1,782,282
General Fund				*–1,021,956*	*1,325,904*	*1,382,282*
Reimbursements				*285,065*	*400,000*	*400,000*
Program Elements:						
Education	66.9	76	80.2	784,212	1,048,484	1,084,155
Administration	38.1	46	46	522,809	677,420	698,127

A. Education

The museum education program consists of three parts which are: (1) school group education—science and industrial education activities and programs for the state's schoolchildren (consisting of museum tours and specialized programs during the school year, and science enrichment courses during the summer months), and statewide traveling symposia, (2) science and industry education program—science and industry education for adults as well as students, involving exhibits, lecture demonstrations, film series, and symposia, both touring and permanent, and (3) educational exhibits—educational exhibits geared to supplement the curriculum of the California schools. Educational exhibits are made available to areas providing exhibit space, administration, and exhibit installation costs.

The educational program is supplemented by financial and physical assistance from the California Museum Foundation. This assistance is most significant in providing curriculum oriented school tours and the securing of educational exhibits. These include health and narcotics and dangerous drug programs for students and teacher inservice training.

The museum's programs concentrate upon the relationships of science and technology to the economy of the state, region, and nation. In telling this story the museum informs students and adults and encourages them to learn about scientific and industrial advancements and career opportunities.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Attendance	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,00
Input			
Expenditures	$784,212	$1,048,484	$1,084,15
Personnel man-years	66.9	76	80.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

VII. PUBLIC EDUCATION IN SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY—Continued

B. Administration

The museum administration includes supervision of museum buildings and personnel and Exposition Park, along with portions of land leased to Los Angeles County and the Los Angeles Coliseum Commission. Maintenance and operation involves 291,612 square feet of building space.

The museum operates 26 acres of public parking lots for patrons of the coliseum, sports arena, swim stadium and museum. The museum security police force provides protection of persons and property in the museum buildings and parking lots.

Increased reimbursements and a reduction in General Fund financing for museum operations for 1972–73 and 1973–74 are the result of a change in classification of parking lot rentals from General Fund revenue to reimbursements.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$522,809	$677,420	$698,127
Personnel man-years	38.1	46	46

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	121.7	151	151	$1,047,426	$1,571,015	$1,595,915
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(21,150)	(25,372)	(27,558)
Proposed new positions	–	–	4.2	–	–	32,714
Totals, Salaries and Wages	127.7	151	155.2	$1,047,426	$1,571,015	$1,628,629
Estimated salary savings	–	*–6.5*	*–6.5*	–	*–34,389*	*–34,389*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	121.7	144.5	148.7	$1,047,426	$1,536,626	$1,594,240
Staff benefits	–	–	–	136,011	209,680	215,354
Totals, Personal Services	121.7	144.5	148.7	$1,183,437	$1,746,306	$1,809,594
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$237,369	$201,433	$207,087
Communications				59,845	75,750	76,196
Travel—in-state				51,449	36,400	49,920
Travel—out-of-state				8,744	15,400	15,900
Consultant and professional services				223,119	172,986	189,192
Facilities operation				179,882	131,504	137,090
Equipment				18,255	20,800	20,394
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$778,663	$654,273	$695,779
Minor capital outlay				43,889	100,000	100,000
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$2,005,989	$2,500,579	$2,605,373
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–24,480*	–	–
Other				*–285,065*	*–400,000*	*–400,000*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$1,696,444	$2,100,579	$2,205,373

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$1,692,188	$751,861	$823,091
Budget Act appropriation—Museum of Science and Industry	–	1,217,530	1,382,282
Allocation for salary increase	97,000	131,188	–
Allocation for health benefits	3,000	–	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 1460, Statutes of 1970	413	413	–
Totals Available	$1,792,601	$2,100,992	$2,205,373
Balance available in subsequent year	–413	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–95,744	–413	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$1,696,444	$2,100,579	$2,205,373

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Coliseum rental	$50,050	$50,000	$50,000
Sports arena rental	20,000	20,000	20,000
Miscellaneous	27	–	–
TOTALS, REVENUE *(General Fund)*	$70,077	$70,000	$70,000

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals Authorized Positions	121.7	151	151	$1,047,426	$1,571,015	$1,595,915
Proposed New Positions:						
Museum of Science and Industry—						
Museum Operations:				SALARY RANGE		
Electrician I	–	–	1	915–1,007	–	10,096
Museum Aide	–	–	3.2	–	–	22,618
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	4.2	–	–	$32,714
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	121.7	151	155.2	$1,047,426	$1,571,015	$1,628,629

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Program Objectives

Chapter 1394/70 changed the name of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards to the Department of Consumer Affairs in order to be more fully descriptive of the department's primary purpose of protecting the public's health, safety, and welfare. The legislative intent to promote and protect the interests of the people as consumers and charging the department with the responsibility for the vigorous and effective administration is specifically set forth in this act.

New programs dealing with the research and analysis of matters affecting the interests of consumers and leading to the creation and development of consumer education programs are presently being studied and implemented in an orderly fashion. The existing boards, bureaus, and commissions in the department have been cooperating fully in reviewing their programs in order to make them fully responsive to the intent of the Consumer Affairs Act.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Healing arts	$5,108,749	$5,923,320	$6,588,820
II. Fiduciary	993,337	1,310,193	1,486,618
III. Design and construction	4,536,974	6,231,461	6,746,495
IV. Business and sanitation	5,763,149	6,900,349	5,740,535
V. Administration—distributed to programs	(4,373,405)	(5,012,792)	(4,708,026)
Administration—undistributed	1,415,293	2,041,214	1,964,045
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$17,817,502	$22,406,537	$22,526,513
Reimbursements	*–643,833*	*–679,563*	*–679,563*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$17,173,669	$21,726,974	$21,846,950
General Fund	*211,642*	*237,804*	*270,354*
Accounting Fund	*459,041*	*578,646*	*623,425*
California State Board of Architectural Examiners Fund	*151,493*	*214,512*	*257,711*
Automotive Repair Fund	*2,434,822*	*3,161,214*	*1,729,620*
State Board of Barber Examiners Fund	*412,087*	*467,006*	*487,860*
Board of Behavorial Science Examiners Fund	*187,637*	*167,169*	*173,290*
Cemetery Fund	*100,708*	*93,543*	*95,907*
Board of Chiropractic Examiners Fund	*131,348*	*145,111*	*148,884*
Collection Agency Fund	*222,938*	*254,200*	*259,207*
Construction Inspectors Registration Board Fund	–	*100,021*	*211,042*
Contractors License Fund	*3,059,429*	*4,314,837*	*4,502,778*
Board of Cosmetology Contingent Fund	*974,403*	*1,004,774*	*1,123,201*
State Dentistry Fund	*464,722*	*501,415*	*611,881*
Fabric Care Fund	*400,068*	*446,006*	*470,580*
Employment Agencies Fund	*266,487*	*300,412*	*320,177*
Funeral Directors and Embalmers Fund	*136,515*	*160,702*	*169,824*
Bureau of Home Furnishings Fund	*523,043*	*576,994*	*613,741*
Geology and Geophysics Fund	*47,558*	*62,804*	*68,656*
Hearing Aid Dispensers Fund	*93,245*	*76,435*	*79,044*
State Board of Landscape Architects Fund	*49,443*	*48,483*	*50,431*
Medical Examiners Contingent Fund	*1,659,435*	*2,155,114*	*2,243,565*
Nurses Registry Fund	*8,157*	*9,924*	*11,366*
Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration Fund	*872,569*	*930,400*	*1,078,701*
Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators Fund	*109,058*	*110,643*	*128,172*
State Optometry Fund	*104,502*	*118,554*	*147,466*
Contingent Fund of the Board of Osteopathic Examiners	*14,213*	*14,814*	*15,813*
Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund	*672,266*	*730,806*	*758,230*
Physical Therapy Fund	*54,695*	*89,124*	*93,319*
Private Investigators and Adjusters Fund	*210,650*	*319,861*	*309,093*
Professional Engineers Fund	*662,869*	*833,864*	*955,204*
Repair Services Fund	*337,109*	*474,364*	*481,516*
Certified Shorthand Reporters Fund	*63,400*	*71,309*	*72,826*
Speech Pathology and Audiology Fund	–	–	*98,569*
Structural Pest Control Fund	*566,182*	*656,940*	*700,673*
Tax Preparers Fund	–	*63,943*	*198,986*
Veterinary Examiners Contingent Fund	*125,517*	*132,294*	*138,631*
Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners Fund	*614,955*	*741,281*	*862,725*
Consumer Affairs Fund	*771,460*	*1,361,651*	*1,284,482*
Personnel man-years	854.4	1,039.4	1,079.8

I. HEALING ARTS

Need

Professional services in the healing arts require a degree of skill and specialized knowledge far above that possessed by the average citizen. The necessity of public reliance on this skill and knowledge, often sought in emergencies or under physical or mental disability, renders the citizen particularly unable to protect himself from hazards to his health and safety.

Objectives

To ensure that services in the healing arts are carried out with the standard of skill, knowledge and integrity necessary for the public health, safety and welfare.

General Description

Although the healing arts program is not an organizational unit of the department, the similarity of the public problems in which the various boards are involved makes it appropriate to group them together for administrative and program analysis purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

I. HEALING ARTS—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	140.4	151	151	$5,108,749	$5,770,573	$6,274,914
Workload adjustments	–	7.8	22.4	–	152,747	313,906
Totals, Healing Arts	140.4	158.8	173.4	$5,108,749	$5,923,320	$6,588,820
General Fund				*4,584*	*10,160*	*10,530*
Board of Behavioral Science Examiners Fund				*187,637*	*167,169*	*173,290*
Board of Chiropractic Examiners Fund				*131,348*	*145,111*	*148,884*
State Dentistry Fund				*464,722*	*501,415*	*611,881*
Hearing Aid Dispensers Fund				*93,245*	*76,435*	*79,044*
Medical Examiners Contingent Fund				*1,659,435*	*2,155,114*	*2,243,565*
Speech Pathology and Audiology Examining Committee Fund				–	–	*98,569*
Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration Fund				*872,569*	*930,400*	*1,078,701*
Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators Fund				*109,058*	*110,643*	*128,172*
State Optometry Fund				*104,502*	*118,554*	*147,466*
Contingent Fund of the Board of Osteopathic Examiners				*14,213*	*14,814*	*15,813*
Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund				*672,266*	*730,806*	*758,230*
Physical Therapy Fund				*54,695*	*89,124*	*93,319*
Veterinary Examiners Contingent Fund				*125,517*	*132,294*	*138,631*
Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners Fund				*614,955*	*741,281*	*862,725*
Reimbursements				–	–	–
Program Elements:						
Board of Behavioral Science Examiners	6.7	7.9	7.8	187,637	167,169	173,290
Board of Chiropractic Examiners	3.9	3.6	3.2	131,348	145,111	148,884
Council on Continuing Education	1.9	2	2	(44,719)	(52,890)	(45,886)
Approved Control—Continuing Education Services Section	–	–	7.7	–	–	(102,324)
Board of Dental Examiners	12.8	12.4	15.7	464,724	501,415	611,881
Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind	0.1	0.2	0.2	4,584	10,160	10,530
Board of Medical Examiners	35.6	46	46.2	1,807,375	2,320,673	2,514,497
Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration	25	27.8	29.8	872,569	930,400	1,078,701
Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators	3.8	3.1	4.2	109,058	110,643	128,172
Board of Optometry	2.9	4	4	104,502	118,554	147,466
Board of Osteopathic Examiners	–	–	–	14,213	14,814	15,813
Board of Pharmacy	27.5	26.7	26.7	672,267	730,806	758,230
Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine	2.6	3.5	3.6	125,517	132,294	138,631
Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners	17.6	21.6	22.3	614,955	741,281	862,725

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

I. HEALING ARTS—Continued

Approved Control—Continuing Education Services Section (A.C.C.E.S.S.)

The Continuing Education Services Section, newly formed within the department, is required by law to provide application forms and procedures to any person, organization, agency or institution offering courses or programs of continuing education. Upon application, the section is charged with evaluating and accrediting such courses or programs, and certifying that they meet the standards of continuing education established by the Council on Continuing Education for the Health Occupations. The occupations subject to the law are those of licensed vocational nurse and registered nurse.

Funding for A.C.C.E.S.S. is shared by the Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration and the Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners (Vocational Nurse).

Authority

Division 2, Chapter 1.5, Section 904 of the Business and Professions Code.

Output

The accreditation of courses or programs for continuing education must be completed prior to November 1974, when licensees will be notified of the continuing education requirements that must be met in order to qualify for renewal after January 1, 1977.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures (reimbursements)	–	–	$102,324
Personnel man-years	–	–	7.7

Board of Behavioral Science Examiners

The board administers the act by accepting and reviewing applications for licensing or certification, preparing and administering examinations, promulgating rules and regulations necessary to carry out the statutes, receiving complaints, and taking necessary disciplinary action.

Authority

Division 3, Chapter 17, Sections 9000–9057 and 17800–17870, Business and Professions Code.

Output

The majority of complaints filed are expected to be against the marriage, family and child counselor licensing program. Most of the practitioners in the program are in private practice rather than institutional practice. The other practitioners in the Behavioral Science Examiners' jurisdiction are generally in more disciplined programs wherein complaints are often directed to the organization employing the individual licensee or certificate holder.

Chapter 1286 and Chapter 1318, Statutes of 1972, permit clinical social workers and marriage counselors to incorporate. The 1974–75 budget reflects the addition of this new program.

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	10,551	10,780	11,075
Applications	1,247	2,000	2,000
Complaints	21	60	50
Investigations	4	12	15
Examinations	663	675	685
Input			
Expenditures	$187,637	$167,169	$173,290
Personnel man-years	6.7	7.9	7.8

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

I. HEALING ARTS—Continued

Board of Chiropractic Examiners

The Board of Chiropractic Examiners acts as a licensing and regulatory agency, sets policies, and administers the necessary procedures for the protection of the health, welfare and safety of the consumer. The board receives complaints from the general public, professional groups, and law enforcement agencies relative to the activities of both licensed and unlicensed persons, and takes necessary legal action against violators of the Chiropractic Act.

The board consists of five (5) members appointed by the Governor for three-year terms. It sets standards for and approves chiropractic colleges.

Authority

Chapter 2, Division 2, Sections 1000–1058, Business and Professions Code.

Output

Performance is measured by (1) examination results, (2) ratio of doctors of chiropractic medicine to population, (3) critiques of deans and faculty members of state and nationally accredited schools and of law enforcement agencies, (4) number of complaints received and (5) number of complaints for which disciplinary measures were taken.

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	4,089	4,100	4,15
Applications	142	172	17
Examinations	160	165	16
Investigations	104	172	18
Hearings	33	36	4
Suspensions/revocations	19	21	2
Criminal prosecutions	2	3	
Input			
Expenditures	$131,348	$145,111	$148,88
Personnel man-years	3.9	3.6	3.

Council on Continuing Education for Health Occupations

The council, which consists of seven members, is required by law to establish standards for the continuing education of licensed vocational nurses and registered nurses. Such standards must assure reasonable current knowledge in health care, and will constitute a requirement that licensees must fulfill by 1977 as a condition to the reissuance of their license. In determining the standards, the council is charged to survey a variety of alternatives including, but not limited to, academic studies, inservice education, institutes, seminars, lectures, conferences, workshops, extension studies, and home-study programs.

Funding for this council is shared by the Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration and the Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners (Vocational Nurse).

Authority

Chapter 1.5, Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

Output

The standards for continuing education must be adopted prior to November, 1974, in order to certify programs and provide sufficient notice to licensees of the new requirements. There are currently 191,39 licensees that will be affected.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures (reimbursements)	$44,719	$53,623	$46,61
Personnel man-years	1.9	2	

Board of Dental Examiners

The Dental Practice Act provides for the licensing of dentists and dental hygienists and for certification and registration of dental corporations. It also provides that the board approve dental schools and dental hygienist programs and examine any dental personnel operating dental radiographic equipment.

The Board of Dental Examiners, an eight-member board appointed by the Governor, administers the act by: (1) establishing criteria whereby applicants may demonstrate competency to practice dentistry in California, (2) administering examinations, registering and issuing compliance certificates to dental corporations pursuant to the Professional Corporation Act (3) promulgating rules and regulations, and (4) enforcing provisions of law and rules and regulations.

Schools of dentistry and institutions which provide a curricula in dental hygiene are approved on application and upon verification by inspection by the board.

Dental corporations are registered on application by meeting minimal requirements established by law and regulations of the board.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

I. HEALING ARTS—Continued

Board of Dental Examiners—Continued

Authority

Chapter 4, Division 2, Business and Professions Code; Part 4, Division 3 of Title 1, Corporations Code.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees:			
Dentists	16,427	17,290	18,090
Dental hygienists	5,021	5,227	5,927
Corporations	1,590	1,816	2,016
Radiation safety certificates	37,997	48,000	58,000
Applications:			
Dentists	1,199	1,315	1,435
Dental hygienists	837	975	1,185
Corporations	404	410	415
Foreign graduates	1,154	1,366	1,566
Radiation safety certificates	9,164	12,000	12,000
Complaints	864	695	820
Investigations	296	270	285
Examinations	11,426	13,623	13,913
Input			
Expenditures	$464,724	$501,415	$611,881
Personnel man-years	12.8	12.4	15.7

State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind

The State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind establishes and enforces minimum standards for training, selling, hiring or engaging in the business of supplying dogs to sightless persons. Staff for this board's work is presently provided jointly with the Department of Rehabilitation.

Authority

Chapter 9.5, Division 3, Sections 7200–7217 of the Business and Professions Code.

Output

The benefit to the using public is the assurance that all persons engaged in the training or supply of guide dogs meet the minimum qualifications established by statute and the board.

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	22	23	24
Applications	1	1	1
Input			
Expenditures	$4,584	$10,160	$10,530
Personnel man-years	0.1	0.2	0.2

Board of Medical Examiners

The Board of Medical Examiners administers and establishes the policies necessary for the protection of the public health, welfare, and safety pursuant to the State Medical Practice Act, the Registered Dispensing Opticians Act, the Licensed Physical Therapist Act, the Psychology Licensing Law, and the Hearing Aid Dispensers Law. Chapter 1355, Statutes of 1972, added the Speech Pathologist and Audiologist Law.

The Board of Medical Examiners meets for administrative business, administrative hearings relative to statements of issues and accusations for enacting rules and regulations to implement provisions of the Business and Professions Code, and to consider actions taken by the legislatively created committees under its jurisdiction. Five district review committees hold hearings to consider matters assigned by the board including, but not limited to, contested cases so assigned. The podiatry examining committee's meetings are held for qualifying applicants, giving examinations and making recommendations relative to the issuance of certificates. The physical therapy examining committee's meetings are held for qualifying applicants, giving examinations and making recommendations relative to the issuance of certificates. The psychology examining committee has complete authority relative to the licensing and disciplining of psychologists, and the board acts in accordance with the recommendations and at the direction of the committee which holds meetings for administrative business, administrative hearings relative to statements of issues and accusations for enacting rules and regulations to implement provisions of the Business and Professions Code.

Authority

Business and Professions Code, Division 2, Chapters 1, 5, 5.4, 5.5, 6.6, and 7.5.

Output

The number of applications received and the number of licenses issued is expected to increase approximately 16 to 24 percent each year. Qualitative indicators are the number of complaints received and assigned for investigation, and the results of such investigations. It is anticipated that these will probably increase between 13 to 16 percent during the next five years. Approximately 18 percent of the complaints

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

I. HEALING ARTS—Continued

Board of Medical Examiners—Continued

received against licentiates result in disciplinary proceedings and 19 percent of the complaints received relating to unlicensed practices result in the filing of criminal complaints.

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees:			
Medical Practice Act	72,835	75,913	78,108
Psychology Certification Act	3,305	3,600	3,600
Licensed physical therapists	4,658	5,200	5,750
Corporations	5,136	6,095	6,610
Hearing aid dispensers	457	1,000	1,500
Physicians assistants	14	100	100
Psychology assistants	490	700	750
Applications:			
Medical Practice Act	4,863	6,005	6,48
Psychology Certification Act	242	300	35
Licensed physical therapists	424	800	1,20
Corporations	1,143	1,526	1,78
Hearing aid dispensers	602	1,125	1,55
Physicians assistants	24	116	17
Psychology assistants	350	400	45
Complaints	1,540	1,800	2,10
Investigations	1,119	1,700	1,90
Suspensions/revocations	29	45	5
Criminal convictions	38	45	5
Input			
Expenditures	$1,807,375	$2,320,673	$2,514,49
Personnel man-years	35.6	46	46.

Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration

The Nursing Practice Act provides for the mandatory licensing of the registered profesional nurse and for the accrediting of schools of nursing in California. Nursing education is the means by which safe and effective nursing care is provided for the people of California. There is a variety of educational settings through which standards of registration may be achieved, and ongoing study and research contribute to the development and promotion of nursing education. The board, through its profesional staff, accredits schools of nursing in California, provides guidance in planning and establishing new nursing programs, establishes faculty qualifications, certifies candidates through faculty appointments and publishes a list of accredited schools of nursing in California.

The Nursing Practice Act provides the qualifications necessary for licensure in California and for the issuance and renewal of such licenses to qualified applicants. An applicant not licensed by another jurisdiction may be licensed by examination. An applicant licensed by another jurisdiction may be licensed without examination if all other requirements of the board are met.

Authority

Chapter 6, Division 2, Sections 2700–2830, Busines and Professions Code.

Output

One of the board's primary goals is to meet th Surgeon General's recommended minimum standar of 350 active registered nurses per 100,000 populatio (current level is approximately 315 active registere nurses per 100,000 population).

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Schools of nursing	87	90	9
Licensees	155,485	158,000	160,00
Applications	11,486	12,000	13,40
Examinations:			
Number of examinations	7	11	
Total candidates	6,407	7,700	8,00
Investigations	165	180	25
Hearings	41	70	5
Prosecutions	13	22	2
Input			
Expenditures	$872,569	$930,400	$1,078,70
Personnel man-years	25	27.8	29.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

I. HEALING ARTS—Continued

State Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators

The State Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators is responsible for (a) developing, imposing, and enforcing standards to be met by individuals in order to receive a license as a nursing home administrator, (b) developing and applying appropriate techniques, including examinations and investigations for determining whether an individual meets such standards, (c) issuing licenses to individuals determined to meet such standards and revoking or suspending licenses previously issued when licensee fails to comply with such standards, (d) conducting a continuing study of the administration of nursing homes within the state and of procedures and methods for the enforcement of such standards, (e) receiving and administering federal funds as made available to the board, and (f) encouraging qualified educational and other organizations to establish, provide, and conduct programs and courses enabling individuals to attain the necessary qualifications for licensure and to meet the continuing education requirements for renewal of licenses as promulgated by the boards.

Authority

Chapter 8.5, Division 2, Sections 3901–3950, Business and Professions Code.

Output

This is a new board, created pursuant to Chapter 1137, Statutes of 1970 which became effective November 23, 1970. Limited experience is presently available upon which to project complaint or investigative activities.

Initial workload is estimated as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Applications	785	250	300
Licensees	2,121	2,500	2,725
Complaints	65	125	150
Investigations	65	120	175
Examinations	690	200	250
Input			
Expenditures	$109,058	$110,643	$128,172
Personnel man-years	3.8	3.1	4.2

Board of Optometry

The Board of Optometry establishes and enforces, through prequalification, examination, and licensing standards for admission to the practice of optometry, establishes and enforces standards for the accreditation of schools teaching optometry, and administratively enforces the laws regulating the practice of optometry.

Complaints are received from various sources including licensed members of the public, professional organizations, and other agencies.

Authority

Chapter 7, Division 2, Sections 3000–3152, Business and Professions Code.

Output

The primary benefit from the operations of this board is the prevention of harm to the public from lack of skill in practice of optometry. One indicator is the number of complaints received from the public.

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	3,220	3,505	3,750
Applications	200	245	300
Complaints	315	550	700
Investigations	450	475	575
Input			
Expenditures	$104,502	$118,554	$147,466
Personnel man-years	2.9	4	4

Board of Osteopathic Examiners

The Board of Osteopathic Examiners acts as a regulatory agency in the department, sets policies, and administers the necessary procedures for the protection of the health, welfare and safety of the public by taking necessary legal action against licensed and nonlicensed violators of the Osteopathic Act.

Authority

Chapter 5, Division 2, Business and Professions Code.

Output

The board receives complaints from the general public, osteopaths, professional groups and law enforcement agencies relative to the activities of both licensed and unlicensed persons.

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Annual license renewal	244	244	244
Clinics	2	5	5
Corporation registration	–	1	1
Corporation reports	2	5	5
Hearings	–	1	1
Input			
Expenditures	$14,213	$14,814	$15,813

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

I. HEALING ARTS—Continued

Board of Pharmacy

The California State Board of Pharmacy administers and sets the policies in implementing the procedures necessary for the protection of the public health, welfare, and safety through the prequalification, examination, licensing, and regulating of pharmacies, pharmacists, manufacturers, and other dealers in pharmaceutical products.

The board's inspection program is designed to ensure that high standards of sanitation of the physical premises of the pharmacy, and of the pharmacist, are maintained; that the pharmacist practices in an atmosphere conducive to accurate drug compounding and dispensing, and that he has the proper tools to accomplish this; that accurate records, particularly in regard to acquisition and disposition of dangerous drugs, are kept; that proper security over such drugs and poisons is maintained; and that there is compliance with all pharmacy laws and regulations.

The board's inspection program as it relates to wholesalers determines if the drugs are stored under proper conditions and if they are distributed only to persons or firms authorized by law to handle them.

The board inspects nursing homes on a yearly schedule to determine that they are procuring drugs in a legal manner, that such drugs are not outdated or deteriorated, that proper records are maintained, and that no drug laws are violated in their operation.

The board's enforcement program is to prevent illicit and illegal obtaining, distribution, and possession of drugs, to prevent dispensing of substandard drugs and otherwise violate pharmaceuticals, to inspect, investigate, and secure evidence of any alleged violation of the Pharmacy Law, and other applicable laws, e.g., practicing pharmacy without a license, drug substitution, forged prescriptions, false and misleading advertising or illegal rebates and discounts, and to institute criminal actions as required by law.

Authority

Chapter 9, Division 2, Sections 4000–4416, Business and Professions Code.

Output

Each licensee is inspected once each year. Experience indicates that at least one or two corrections are ordered per inspection.

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	22,333	23,900	23,5(
Applications	2,694	1,500	2,5(
Complaints	280	450	3(
Investigations	1,407	1,700	1,2(
Inspections	6,513	6,000	6,5(
Disciplinary actions	243	330	3(
Input			
Expenditures	$672,266	$730,806	$758,2(
Personnel man-years	27.5	26.7	26

Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine

The board administers the law by establishing and administering examinations to determine qualified applicants for licensure, promulgating rules and regulations which, through interpretation of the law, establish specific standards for the practice of veterinary medicine necessary to protect the public, and by enforcing these standards by periodic inspection of establishments, investigation of legitimate public complaints, administrative revocations or suspensions of licenses, and by prosecution of criminal actions against violators of the law.

Authority

Chapter 11, California Business and Professions Code; Chapter 20, Title 16, California Administrative Code.

Output

There are approximately 3,400 individual veterinar licenses and 125 premise licenses. The board examine approximately 300 candidates per year. Based upo normal attrition and new licensees, by fiscal yea 1975–76, the board anticipates that there will be ap proximately 3,800 individual veterinarians license within the state, and approximately 200 license premises.

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	3,554	3,750	3,9(
Applications	290	300	31
Complaints	733	700	6(
Investigations	840	750	7(
Input			
Expenditures	$125,517	$132,294	$138,6(
Personnel man-years	2.6	3.5	3

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

I. HEALING ARTS—Continued

Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners

The Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners meets quarterly to review questionable applications and to make decisions related to disciplinary problems of applicants or licensees. The board also reviews at these meeting the reports of survey of our accredited schools for vocational nursing and psychiatric technicians and reviews proposed new schools in relation to the requirements of law. The board has delegated the responsibility for administering examinations to the executive secretary and professional staff of the board.

Authority

Chapter 6.5 and Chapter 10, Division 2, Business and Professions Code.

Output

The best method available at the present time for measuring progress and ultimate achievement of the board's objectives is the periodic routine questioning of employers of vocational nurses and psychiatric technicians to determine whether or not sufficient numbers of licensees are available and whether or not those who are already employed are functioning with safe and adequate methods in caring for patients. There must also be constant contact with accredited schools to determine from them whether or not their graduates are being placed in positions for which they have been trained, and whether or not there are calls from the community for more licensees than the school is graduating.

It is assumed that complaints will remain at the same level per 1,000 licensees. Figures are based on current functions and legal requirements.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees:			
Vocational nurses	45,689	48,500	52,500
Psychiatric technicians	11,838	14,000	15,500
Applications:			
Vocational nurses	6,248	6,500	7,250
Psychiatric technicians	863	1,200	2,000
Examinations:			
Vocational nurses	4,919	6,200	7,150
Psychiatric technicians	608	1,050	1,200
Annual/Special Visits to Schools:			
Vocational nurses	402	600	625
Psychiatric technicians	92	139	149
Complaints:			
Vocational nurses	854	900	1,000
Psychiatric technicians	96	125	135
Inspections/Investigations:			
Vocational nurses	–	–	–
Psychiatric technicians	–	–	–
Input			
Expenditures	$614,955	$741,281	$862,725
Personnel man-years	17.6	21.6	22.3

II. FIDUCIARY

Need

The professional activities regulated under this program are those in which the services necessarily require a confidential or fiduciary relationship with the client. The civil courts cannot always provide full redress where such relationships are violated. Consequently, full protection of the public requires that the client be able to rely on the skill and honesty of the practitioner.

Objectives

To prevent fraud and unfair dealing in professional services involving confidential relationships with the public.

General Description

The boards and bureaus within this program are grouped together for administrative and program analysis purposes due to the similarity of the public problems with which they are involved.

Chapter 870, Statutes of 1973, established the Bureau of Tax Preparers which is administered by the Division of Consumer Services.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	34.4	35.5	35.5	$993,337	$1,270,396	$1,408,701
Workload adjustments	–	8.5	10.9	–	39,797	77,917
Totals, Fiduciary	34.4	44	46.4	$993,337	$1,310,193	$1,486,618
Accountancy Fund				*459,041*	*578,646*	*623,425*
Cemetery Fund				*100,708*	*93,543*	*95,907*
Collection Agency Fund				*222,938*	*254,200*	*259,207*
Private Investigators and Adjusters Fund				*210,650*	*319,861*	*309,093*
Tax Preparers Fund				–	*63,943*	*198,986*
Program Elements:						
Board of Accountancy	13.7	16.3	18.7	459,041	578,646	623,425
Cemetery Board	4.7	4.4	4.4	100,708	93,543	95,907
Bureau of Collection and Investigative Services	16	18.8	18.8	433,588	574,061	568,300
Bureau of Tax Preparers	–	4.5	4.5	–	63,943	198,986

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

II. FIDUCIARY—Continued

Board of Accountancy

The Board of Accountancy consists of eight members appointed by the Governor. Four members shall be certified public accountants (CPA), two members shall be public accountants (PA), and two members shall be public members who are not licensees of the board and not registered by the board.

Three committees and a group of examiners assist the board in discharging its duties. The CPA qualifications committee reviews applications to determine that adequate and satisfactory experience has been obtained by the applicant to be eligible for a certificate. A CPA administrative committee reviews alleged violations of their licensees, and a PA administrative committee performs a similar review for their licensees. Expert CPA examiners review samplings of CPA examination papers returned after grading by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants to determine the validity of the grading.

Authority

Division 3, Chapter 1, Sections 5000–5157, Bu ness and Professions Code.

Output

The passing of a rigorous written examination one of the requirements for obtaining a CPA certi cate. In 1972–73 a total of 6,641 persons were e amined by the board and based on current receipt applications an estimated 7,100 and 7,300 perso will be examined in the 1973–74 and 1974–75 fisc years respectively.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Licensees	28,789	29,600	32,0
Applications	12,098	12,400	12,9
Complaints	428	450	4
Investigations	316	350	7
Examinations	6,641	7,100	7,3
Input			
Expenditures	$459,041	$578,646	$623,4
Personnel man-years	13.7	16.3	1

Cemetery Board

A corporation must obtain a certificate of authority from the board before it can operate a cemetery. To qualify for a certificate, the proposed cemetery must satisfy the following requirements: (1) physical status, (2) plans, specifications and financing, (3) moral character of the applicant including the officers, directors, shareholders, or members, and (4) compliance with all laws, rules, regulations, ordinances and applicable orders.

Statutes require a specific amount which must be deposited to commence an endowment care fund and a specified minimum deposit for each grave, crypt or niche sold or disposed of. The fund is administered by trustees and must be invested in accordance with the law. Income from the fund is to be used for the care and maintenance of the cemetery. The board requires an annual report in addition to an independent audit by a certified public accountant or public accountant. A review of the reports and audits is made and such audits and checks are made as deemed necessary to insure the proper handling and safeguarding of these funds.

Authority

Chapter 19, Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code and Chapter 1, Part 1, Division 7 and Parts 1, 3, and 5, of Division 8 of the Health and Safety Code.

Output

Complaints regarding misrepresentation by broke and salesmen are expected to remain at approximate the same levels. Mausoleums and columbariums a being constructed uniformly throughout the state. A new cemeteries licensed by the board have shown f nancial stability to insure their continuance an operation. Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	1,715	1,800	1,8
Applications	2,735	2,800	2,8
Examinations	418	425	4
Complaints	159	160	1
Inspections	296	298	3
Investigations	156	156	1
Construction plans reviewed	9	10	
Trust Funds			
Endowment Care:			
Reports received	163	164	1
Audits received	138	140	1
Financial audits—filed	47	48	
Totals, Reports and Audits Reviewed	348	352	3
Special Care:			
Reports received	80	82	
Audits received	80	82	
Financial audits—filed	24	25	
Totals, Reports and Audits Reviewed	184	189	1
Input			
Expenditures	$100,708	$93,543	$95,9
Personnel man-years	4.7	4.4	

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

II. FIDUCIARY—Continued

Bureau of Collection and Investigative Services

Collection Agencies

Mandatory licensing of businesses engaged in collecting debts on assignment from others, with certain exceptions, is provided in the Collection Agency Act. Prescribed accounting methods in the handling of customers' moneys, the posting of surety bonds, submission of financial statements, establishment of standards for agencies in dealing with their beneficiaries and public debtors, and disciplinary procedures for violations are also provided for in the act.

Fiduciary violations are detected through examination of annual financial statements and by routine audits by field auditors. Violations are investigated and appropriate disciplinary action taken when deemed necessary. In cases where the beneficiaries' interests are in jeopardy, receivership actions are instituted.

Authority

Chapter 8, Division 3, Sections 6850–6956.2, Business and Professions Code.

Output

The number of public complaints is the best measure of the effectiveness of the bureau's operations.

Collection Agency Program	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	636	640	640
Certificate holders	1,050	1,050	1,070
Applications:			
License	163	150	150
Examinations (qualification certificate)	279	280	300
Examinations	100	125	125
Registrations	3,693	3,750	3,800
Complaints received	1,172	1,300	1,400
Audits performed	330	360	360
Suspensions/revocations	18	20	22
Input			
Expenditures	$222,938	$254,200	$259,207
Personnel man-years	11	11.1	11.1

Private Investigators and Adjusters

The Private Investigator and Adjuster Act requires that those who engage in the fields of private investigation, private patrol operation, independent insurance adjusting and repossessing be licensed. It specifies basic requirements for licensure and vests with the director the power to set standards for applicants, including written or oral examinations.

Authority

Chapter 11, Division 3, Sections 7500–7590, Business and Professions Code.

Output

A major shift of resources of the bureau from complaint investigation to "preventive maintenance" has had considerable effect in reducing complaints. The establishment of more precise levels of competence for each of the several occupations better advises the public of the levels of service to be expected. A shift of resources from formal investigation of complaints to informal methods of telephone and written communications, new programs of educational communications to licensees and routine compliance investigations contribute toward reducing violations.

Chapter 1282, statutes of 1972, requires that Security Guards be registered with the Bureau. The 1974–75 budget reflects the addition of this new program.

Private Investigators and Adjusters Program:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	2,728	2,880	3,000
Applications	679	720	750
Guard applications	23,550	30,000	30,000
Examinations	862	900	940
Complaints	340	400	400
Investigations	75	200	200
Input			
Expenditures	$210,650	$319,861	$309,093
Personnel man-years	5	7.7	7.7

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

II. FIDUCIARY—Continued

Bureau of Tax Preparers

The Tax Preparers Act provides for the registration, bonding and regulation of persons who, for a fee, prepare or assist the public in the preparation of federal income tax returns or state franchise tax returns. The act specifies basic requirements for registration, and vests in the Chief of the Division of Consumer Services, with the approval of the director, the power to adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the act. Chapter 870/73, effective January 1, 1974, requires that tax preparers be registered by July 1, 1974.

Authority

Division 3, Chapter 20.6, Section 9891, Business and Professions Code.

Output

Implementation of the act will regulate and over the activities of tax preparers and provide recou for complainants through the wide-range enfo ment program. The ratio of complaints, investigati and disciplinary actions to the number of registra will provide an accurate indication of the protect provided to the public.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–
Registrations	–	9,000	9,
Applications	–	9,000	
Complaints	–	–	1,
Inspections	–	–	
Investigations	–	–	
Input			
Expenditures	–	$63,943	$198,
Personnel man-years	–	4.5	

III. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Need

The professions regulated under this program offer services to the public requiring a high degree of technical skill and accuracy, and affecting the safety and utility of land, structures, or other products used by the public. Faulty or fraudulent practices are typically not detectable by the user for many years. Thus, in many cases, governmental screening and control of the practitioner provides the only effective protection.

Objectives

To ensure that engineering, design, and construction services offered to the public are carried out with the skill, knowledge, and integrity necessary for public health, safety, and welfare.

General Description

The various boards are administratively grou together for program analysis purposes due to th similarity in that they deal primarily with professi involved in the building and construction industry

The program is coordinated by one of the dep ment's two deputy directors.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	230	294.6	294.8	$4,536,974	$6,136,722	$6,611,725
Workload adjustments	–	12	13.9	–	94,739	134,770
Totals, Design and Construction	230	306.6	308.7	$4,536,974	$6,231,461	$6,746,495
California State Board of Architectural Examiners Fund				*151,493*	*214,512*	*257,711*
Construction Inspectors Registration Board Fund				–	*100,021*	*211,042*
Contractors License Fund				*3,059,429*	*4,314,837*	*4,502,778*
Geology and Geophysics Fund				*47,558*	*62,804*	*68,656*
State Board of Landscape Architects Fund				*49,443*	*48,483*	*50,431*
Professional Engineers Fund				*662,869*	*833,864*	*955,204*
Structural Pest Control Fund				*566,182*	*656,940*	*700,673*
Program Elements:						
Boards of Architectural Examiners	5.7	7.4	7.4	151,493	214,512	257,711
Board of Registered Contruction Inspectors:						
Contractors' State License Board	167.2	226.5	226.5	3,059,429	4,314,837	4,502,778
Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysics	1.6	2.2	2.3	47,558	62,804	68,656
Board of Landscape Architects	1.4	1.6	1.6	49,443	48,483	50,431
Board of Registration for Professional Engineers	34	40.7	41.7	662,869	833,864	955,204
Structural Pest Control Board	20.1	21.7	22.7	566,182	656,940	700,673
Construction Inspectors	–	6.5	6.5	–	100,021	211,042

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

III. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Board of Architectural Examiners

The Architect's Act regulating the practice of architecture provides for mandatory registration and licensing in two categories of the profession: (1) architect, and (2) building designer. These license categories restrict the use of such professional titles to persons who are registered with the board.

Each applicant is screened for minimum qualifications of education and experience. Formal evaluation of the background of the candidate is made by an evaluation committee consisting of professional members of the board on the basis of criteria values suggested by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Authority

Chapter 3, Division 3, Section 5500–5604, Business and Professions Code.

Output

Regulatory success is enhanced through cooperation and assistance by local municipal building departments throughout the state. The board produces a roster of licensees who have met the qualifications of the law and who are in good standing. This roster is dispatched to local building agencies who act as a "police" agency for the board since they require that plans submitted for their approval and for building permits be done by or under the supervision and full responsibility of a licensee of this board.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees:			
Architects	7,109	7,482	7,757
Building designers	1,000	975	950
Applications (architects)	2,321	1,800	1,800
Examinations	4,970	2,984	3,000
Complaints received	164	150	175
Investigations	28	35	40
Input			
Expenditures	$151,493	$214,512	$257,711
Personnel man-years	5.7	7.4	7.4

Board of Registered Construction Inspectors

The Registered Construction Inspectors Law provides for the regulation of persons who inspect the workmanship, materials, and manner of construction of buildings, structures and appurtenances, to determine if requirements prescribed by the plans, specifications, contract documents, codes, ordinances or other statutory provisions are met by such workmanship, materials, and manner of construction.

The law is administered by a board of twelve (12) members who are empowered to establish rules and regulations necessary to implement and enforce its provisions. Chapter 1145/73, effective January 1, 1974.

Authority

Division 3, Chapter 17.5, Sections 9100–9221, Business and Professions Code.

Output

The number of candidates who successfully complete the examination is a good indication of the level of proficiency within the profession. The enforcement program provides continued surveillance to ensure adherence to established standards, and the ratio of complaints, investigations and disciplinary actions to the number of registrants provides meaningful documentation of the protection provided to the public.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Registrations	–	14,000	14,000
Applications	–	15,000	750
Examinations	–	15,000	750
Complaints	–	–	1,500
Investigations	–	–	750
Input			
Expenditures	–	$100,021	$211,042
Personnel man-years	–	6.5	6.5

Contractors State License Board

The Contractors License Law generally provides for the licensing of all persons who make improvements to real property or offer to submit bids to make such improvements. The board promulgates rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the Contractors License Law.

The law specifies certain exemptions to the license requirement and classifies those engaged in the contracting business as general engineering, general building, and specialty contractors. In addition, the law defines the above classifications of contractors and authorizes the board to further classify specialty contractors in a manner consistent with established usage and procedure as found in the construction business.

Under rules and regulations adopted by the board, the Registrar of Contractors may investigate, classify and qualify applicants for contractors' licenses by written examination. In addition to meeting minimum experience requirements, the applicant for licensing must show financial solvency and must possess good character.

Authority

Chapter 9, Division 3, Sections 7000–7145, Business and Professions Code.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

III. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Contractors State License Board—Continued

Output

Several bills were enacted during the 1972 legislative session which added substantial workloads to the Contractors State License Board. The necessary resources are requested in the 1974–75 budget to implement Chapters 681, 1138, 705, 472, 7, and 124, Statutes of 1972.

An analysis of complaints received and examination results are the principal yardstick for measurement of performance in achieving objectives.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Licensees	94,469	98,000	104,0
Applications	14,802	21,000	15,0
Examinations	6,653	7,747	8,8
Complaints	26,761	27,965	30,0
Inspections/investigations (completed)	19,520	25,000	29,0
Cases settled (licensees)	7,417	8,000	9,0
Referred to disciplinary action	657	680	7
Dismissed and other disposition	5,973	6,000	7,0
Input			
Expenditures	$3,059,429	$4,314,837	$4,502,7
Personnel man-years	167.2	226.5	22

Structural Pest Control Board

The program consists of examining, licensing, and regulating the businesses and professions encompassed in the area of structural pest control, repairs, and the filing and furnishing of certified documents relating thereto, involved in real property transactions.

The board adopts and promulgates policies and regulations to implement the law in carrying out the programs necessary for the protection of the public in the field of structural pest control, wood-destroying organisms, and other insect or rodent pests.

Authority

Chapter 14, Division 3, Sections 8501–8697.6, Business and Professions Code.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Licensees	5,276	5,800	6,0
Applications	1,753	1,900	2,1
Inspection reports filed	483,705	500,000	525,0
Completion notices received	224,880	247,400	250,1
Complaints received	1,649	1,800	2,0
Inspections/investigations	1,700	1,800	1,8
Examinations	1,568	1,700	1,8
Input			
Expenditures	$566,182	$656,940	$700,6
Personnel man-years	20.1	21.7	2

Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists

The Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists consists of eight members appointed by the Governor. The board meets at least annually for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Geology Act by adopting and enforcing minimum standards of education, experience, and moral character for registration as a geologist and geophysicist.

Authority

Chapter 12.5, Division 3, Sections 7800–7887, Business and Professions Code.

Output

The number of successful applicants to satisfy t needs of government, the public and industry w utilize and must rely upon the services of qualifi geologists and geophysicists.

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Licensees	3,765	4,000	4,2
Investigations	10	12	
Applications	101	300	1
Complaints	10	15	
Input			
Expenditures	$47,558	$62,804	$68,6
Personnel man-years	1.6	2.2	2

Board of Landscape Architects

The Landscape Architects Act provides for the mandatory licensing of all individuals who perform professional activities which fall within the definition of the practice of landscape architecture.

The act specifically exempts certain categories of individuals who are appropriately licensed in their specialties or professions insofar as they practice within the scope of their specialty or profession.

Authority

Chapter 3.5, Division 3, Sections 5615–5686, Business and Professions Code; Chapter 26 of the California Administrative Code.

Output

Approximately 200 to 250 applicants are expecte to be examined per year. Complaints run from 40 50 per year. The Landscape Architects Law became mandatory licensing act in 1968.

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Licensees	881	910	9
Applications	248	280	2
Complaints received	27	30	
Investigations	14	20	
Input			
Expenditures	$49,443	$48,483	$50,4
Personnel man-years	1.4	1.6	1

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Registration for Professional Engineers

The acts relating to engineering registration are administered by a board of nine members, representing the various disciplines involved in the practice of engineering covered by the law. The board is empowered to promulgate necessary rules and regulations, accredit schools of engineering for credit toward the required experience for licensure, review applications, hear appeals and decide on penalties for those licensees found guilty of infractions of the law, and approve examination content and determine the passing grade.

Authority

Chapters 7 and 15, Division 3, Business and Professions Code.

Output

Chapter 322 Statutes of 1971 expanded the authority of the board to grant registration in engineering disciplines as it finds necessary for the protection of the public health and safety. Since the enactment of this statute, the board is expecting to grant registration to seven new disciplines which represent approximately 17,000 new licensees. Necessary resources have been requested in the 1974–75 budget to provide the required services.

Complaints are expected to remain at approximately the same level through 1975–76.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	67,000	69,000	86,000
Applications	8,700	8,100	25,700
Examinations	8,500	9,000	8,700
Licenses issued			
Complaints	500	500	540
Investigations	500	500	600
Input			
Expenditures	$662,869	$833,864	$955,204
Personnel man-years	34	40.7	41.7

IV. BUSINESS AND SANITATION

Need

This program is concerned with the regulation of two basic types of business activities: (1) those which are inherently hazardous to health or safety, and (2) those which present a danger of fraud and unfair dealing because of the necessity of reliance on the practitioner's superior knowledge.

Objectives

To prevent unsafe or fraudulent practices in businesses presenting a particular danger to the public health, safety, and welfare.

General Description

The business and sanitation program is an administrative grouping of boards which deal with professions or business activities which do not clearly fall into one of the previous programs.

The program is coordinated by one of the department's two deputy directors.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	172	191.5	196.7	$5,763,149	$6,858,347	$5,085,382
Workload adjustments	–	8.7	63	–	42,002	655,153
Totals, Business and Sanitation	172	200.2	259.7	$5,763,149	$6,900,349	$5,740,535
General Fund				*207,058*	*227,644*	*259,824*
Automotive Repair Fund				*2,434,822*	*3,161,214*	*1,729,620*
State Board of Barber Examiners Fund				*412,087*	*467,006*	*487,860*
Board of Cosmetology Contingent Fund				*974,403*	*1,004,774*	*1,123,201*
Fabric Care Fund				*400,068*	*446,006*	*470,580*
Employment Agencies Fund				*266,487*	*300,412*	*320,177*
Funeral Directors and Embalmers Fund				*136,515*	*160,702*	*169,824*
Home Furnishings Fund				*523,043*	*576,994*	*613,741*
Nurses Registry Fund				*8,157*	*9,924*	*11,366*
Repair Services Fund				*337,109*	*474,364*	*481,516*
Certified Shorthand Reporters Fund				*63,400*	*71,309*	*72,826*
Program Elements:						
Athletic Commission	11.6	14.4	18.4	$207,058	$227,644	$259,824
Bureau of Automotive Repair	65.7	85	136.7	2,434,822	3,161,214	1,729,620
Board of Barber Examiners	11.1	11.8	11.7	412,087	467,006	487,860
Board of Cosmetology	30.2	27.3	28.6	974,403	1,004,774	1,123,201
Board of Fabric Care	9.8	9.7	10.1	400,068	446,006	470,580
Bureau of Employment Agencies	7.4	8	9	266,487	300,412	320,177
Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers	6.1	6.5	7.5	136,515	160,702	169,824
Bureau of Home Furnishings	16.4	17.2	17.4	523,043	576,994	613,741
Nurses Registry	0.2	0.5	0.5	8,157	9,924	11,366
Bureau of Repair Services	11.5	16.5	16.5	337,109	474,364	481,516
Certified Shorthand Reporters Board	2	3.3	3.3	63,400	71,309	72,826

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

IV. BUSINESS AND SANITATION—Continued

State Athletic Commission

The Athletic Commission screens boxing applicants as to their moral character and general fitness, and reviews ring records and relative abilities of the boxers before approving matches.

All contests held in the state must be approved by the commission's administrative staff to insure maximum safety of the participants and to protect the general public against mismatching of contestants.

Professional wrestling "exhibitions" are regulated by physical examination of participants and observation of the conduct of the exhibition. All participants and persons connected with the "exhibitions" are licensed by the commission.

It is the commission's responsibility to collect taxes due the state from admissions charged for events held within the state or televised by closed circuit into the state, and to determine that all participants on percentage are paid in accordance with the contracts entered into and filed with the commission.

Authority

Chapter 2, Division 8, Sections 18600–18805, Business and Professions Code.

Output

The nature of the activities regulated by the commission makes it difficult to determine that illega practices have been eliminated; however, the contro exercised by the commission in recent years has bee such as to preclude that degree of influence ove matches or exhibitions which materially affects th participants' safety or which results in a fraud on th public.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	3,965	4,400	4,60
Applications	1,887	2,000	2,20
Amateur applications	783	600	65
Complaints	890	800	80
Inspections/investigations	7,349	8,000	8,00
Examinations	136	150	15
Input			
Expenditures	$207,058	$227,644	$259,82
Personnel man-years	11.6	14.4	18.

Bureau of Automotive Repair

The Bureau of Automotive Repair registers all California automotive repair dealerships, licenses all official smog device, lamp, and brake installation and inspection stations, and licenses all adjusters and installers employed in official stations.

As provided in the Automotive Repair Act of 1971, the bureau is empowered to suspend or revoke the registration of any automotive repair shop which is found to be conducting its business in an unethical or dishonest manner. Specific standards of business practices are enumerated in the act, and the bureau accepts complaints alleging violations of those standards by use of a toll-free statewide telephone network.

The official lamp, brake, and smog station programs, which were transferred to the bureau in 1972 from the California Highway Patrol, involve the regulation of official inspection stations and the mechanics working in those stations, who are also licensed by the bureau to certify lamp, brake, and pollution control systems.

Authority

Chapter 20.3, Division 3, Sections 9880–9889.21, Business and Professions Code.

Output

In fiscal year 1972–73, the bureau received over 27,000 complaints and an additional 37,000 requests for information on its toll-free telephone lines. Virtually all complaints are resolved over the phone by consumer service representatives in Sacramento. Complaints which cannot be handled by phone, or which indicate serious or complex violations of the law, are referred for field investigation, and of these a small minority result in criminal charges being filed against the repair facility involved.

Official inspection station activities have been concentrated in the bureau's administration of California's pollution control program. Through the licensing

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

IV. BUSINESS AND SANITATION—Continued

Bureau of Automotive Repair—Continued

of some 8,700 smog device inspection and installation stations and 25,000 smog device mechanics, the bureau implements the decisions of the Legislature, and the Air Resources Board concerning vehicle emission standards. This includes monitoring the required installation and inspection activities carried out by the stations, and helping train personnel in the installation and maintenance of newly required automotive emissions devices.

In keeping with the cabinet policy of centralizing and segregating smog control activities, the six (6) senior station vehicle inspection specialists and the forty-one (41) station vehicle inspection specialists currently in the Division of Investigation are being transferred to the bureau in the budget year 1974–75. At that time, the Air Resources Board will assume administrative responsibility for the smog control program and will contract with the bureau for inspection services. The bureau's share of the program has been budgeted at $1,288,643, and will be fully funded by the Automotive Repair Fund. The Air Resources Board budget will reflect the total cost of the smog control program, which encompasses activities performed by the Bureau of Automotive Repair, the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the California Highway Patrol.

The board has applied for a grant of 1.3 million dollars with the Environmental Protection Agency for a vehicle smog inspection program. This special project will supplement the inspection program as required by Chapter 1154, Statutes of 1973.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	63,000	65,000	70,000
Applications	23,291	43,500	55,000
Complaints	27,668	38,000	35,000
Input			
Expenditures	$2,434,822	$3,161,214	$1,729,620
Personnel man-years	65.7	85	136.7

Board of Barber Examiners

The licensing of barbers, apprentices, barber establishments, schools of barbering, and instructors in barber colleges is required by the California Barber Law. The law specifies the basic requirements for licensure, establishes the manner in which the board must conduct examinations, and establishes minimum standards for sanitary practices for the licensees and sanitary conditions under which the establishments may be operated.

The board conducts examinations, establishes standards for examinations, promulgates rules and regulations, conducts disciplinary hearings, establishes standards for inspections and investigations, and establishes policy for the enforcement program.

In response to petitions received from licensed barbers, the board is required to conduct public hearings and establish minimum prices for barber services.

Authority

Chapter 6, Division 3, Sections 6500–6651, Business and Professions Code.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	36,173	36,000	36,000
Applications	3,560	4,300	4,000
Examinations	1,434	1,600	1,500
Complaints	185	250	200
Investigations	405	400	400
Inspections	15,580	19,600	19,600
Suspensions/revocations	234	295	295
Administrative hearings	244	310	310
Input			
Expenditures	$412,087	$467,006	$487,860
Personnel man-years	11.1	11.8	11.7

Board of Cosmetology

The Cosmetology Act provides for the mandatory licensing of various categories of cosmetologists, cosmetology establishments, schools of cosmetology and cosmetology instructors. The act specifies the basic requirements for licensure and dictates certain provisions relating to sanitary operation of cosmetology establishments. Establishments are licensed on application after meeting minimum requirements as to sanitation and physical facilities and are inspected on an average of twice each year to ensure compliance with these standards.

Authority

Chapter 10, Division 3, Sections 7300–7446, Business and Professions Code.

Output

Complaints are expected to increase in 1973–74 and 1974–75 due to increased consumer awareness and education. Complaints are generated through the inspection process as well as by the public.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	166,607	185,000	195,000
Establishments	15,833	17,000	17,000
Schools	269	265	265
Applications	12,592	14,000	14,000
Examinations	8,705	10,000	10,000
Complaints received	1,053	1,400	1,600
Inspections	21,070	28,000	28,000
Investigations	1,430	1,500	1,500
Administrative hearings	118	150	150
Input			
Expenditures	$974,403	$1,004,774	$1,123,201
Personnel man-years	30.2	27.3	28.6

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

IV. BUSINESS AND SANITATION—Continued

Bureau of Employment Agencies

The bureau sets policies and administers procedures necessary to promote and protect the public welfare by licensing and regulating the business practices of employment agencies, examining prospective agency owners, and registering employment counselors.

Violations of the law, as disclosed by inspections or complaints from the public, are reviewed to determine appropriate action.

Chapter 808, Statutes of 1972, transferred the duties and responsibilities for the regulation and control of nurses' registries from the Division of Consumer Services to the Bureau of Employment Agencies. This provides an opportunity for a broader approach to related problems and results in more efficient and economical administration.

Authority

Chapter 21, Division 3, Sections 9900–9997, Business and Professions Code.

Output

Reduction in the number of valid public complaints is the chief indicator of bureau effectiveness.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	1,521	1,540	1,58
Applications	480	495	51
Examinations	452	600	6
Branch applications	102	104	1
Counselor registration applications	10,000	10,000	10,0
Complaints received	1,532	1,600	1,65
Inspections/investigations	1,322	1,400	1,45
Input			
Expenditures	$266,487	$300,412	$320,17
Personnel man-years	7.4	8	

Board of Fabric Care

The State Board of Fabric Care examines applicants and issues licenses and registration certificates for various types of establishments and for employees in the drycleaning industry. The business licensing program is mandatory, as is the registration of all operators.

Violations of the law and of the rules and regulations of the board, as disclosed by inspections or complaints from the public or other members of the industry are reviewed by the board to determine appropriate remedial action.

Chapter 863, Statutes of 1973 changes the name of State Board of Dry Cleaners and Dry Cleaners Fund to State Board of Fabric Care and Fabric Care Fund. In addition, this legislation permits the board to expend up to $25,000 in any fiscal year from the Fabric Care Fund for research and dissminating information on ecological and environmental effects of dry cleaning processes and operations of dry cleaning establishments. Such funds are to be made available only for the 1973–74 and 1974–75 fiscal year.

Authority

Chapter 18, Division 3, Sections 9500–9597, Business and Professions Code.

Output

A substantial portion of the inspection program of the board is concerned with checking plants, establishments and coin-operated facilities for fumes as well as for purity of solvents.

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	14,868	17,000	18,00
Applications	611	800	90
Examinations	567	700	80
Inspections	11,521	17,500	19,50
Investigations	400	500	50
Complaints	2,119	2,200	2,40
Suspensions/revocations	31	32	3
Input			
Expenditures	$400,068	$446,006	$470,58
Personnel man-years	9.8	9.7	10.

Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers

The Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers establishes and enforces, through examination, licensing and registration of individuals and funeral establishments, standards for admission to the industry. Enforcement activities include the physical inspection of funeral homes, approval of training programs for apprentice embalmers and the audit of preneed funeral trust funds which are required to be held in trust.

Authority

Chapter 12, Division 3, Sections 7600–7742 of the Business and Professions Code.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	4,728	4,900	5,000
Applications	1,378	1,428	1,900
Complaints	135	135	140
Inspections/investigations	3,175	4,000	4,100
Input			
Expenditures	$136,515	$160,702	$169,824
Personnel man-years	6.1	6.5	7.5

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

IV. BUSINESS AND SANITATION—Continued

Bureau of Home Furnishings

The bureau is under the supervision and control of the Chief of the Bureau of Home Furnishings, who is appointed and serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The duty of enforcing and administering the Furniture and Bedding Inspection Act is vested in the chief and he is responsible to the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs. Chapter 749, Statutes of 1972 renamed the Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection to the Bureau of Home Furnishings.

Authority

Chapter 3, Division 8, Sections 1900–19206, Business and Professions Code.

Output

The measurement of performance is the result of sampling programs, laboratory analysis and public complaints. The bureau's program is implemented through an inspection and sampling program conducted by the Division of Investigation. Following instructions set forth by the bureau, the Division of Investigation conducts periodic inspections of retail stores, warehouses, supply dealers, and manufacturers of furniture and bedding. Samples of filling materials or complete articles of furniture and bedding as well as related labeling data are forwarded for laboratory analysis to ensure that the products and materials are in conformance with the Furniture and Bedding Inspection Act. Articles of furniture and bedding manufactured out of state are sampled at warehouses in California and forwarded to the laboratory for analysis.

Sterilizers are inspected and samples taken for analysis at periodic intervals to ensure that sterilization is being achieved and that the sterilizing units are being operated correctly and in conformance with the law.

Projected workload is as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	21,477	22,447	21,000
Complaints	3,980	4,500	5,000
Inspections/investigations	18,749	19,000	19,000
Samples analyzed	1,976	2,000	2,200

As a result the following actions were taken:

Finished Articles:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Articles destroyed	622	625	630
Articles relabeled	23,965	23,970	23,975
Articles returned to manufacturer	242	250	260
Bulk Materials:			
Relabeled/returned to manufacturer (pounds)	10,675	10,680	10,700
Input			
Expenditures	$523,043	$576,994	$613,741
Personnel man-years	16.4	17.2	17.4

Nurses' Registry

The act provides that persons engaging in the function or business of a nurses' registry must first obtain a license. Each nurses' registry must deposit a surety bond in the sum of $1,000, with such bond payable to the State of California.

Chapter 808, Statutes of 1972, transferred the duties and responsibilities for the regulation and control of nurses' registries from the Division of Consumer Services to the Bureau of Employment Agencies. The combining of these two agencies will provide an opportunity for a broader approach to related problems and result in more efficient and economical administration.

Authority

Chapter 20.5, Division 3, Sections 9890–9890.122, Business and Professions Code.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licenses	103	110	115
Applications	5	7	15
Complaints	40	50	60
Investigations	40	30	40
Input			
Expenditures	8,157	9,924	11,366
Personnel man-years	.2	.5	.5

Bureau of Repair Services

The bureau administers and enforces the law by providing safeguards to California citizens in the repair of television, radio, or phonograph equipment. The law protects the public by imposing upon service dealers certain obligations of ethical conduct and honesty, and affirmatively requiring full and complete disclosure to the customer concerning the significant aspects of the repair transaction.

The jurisdiction of the bureau extends to persons or businesses whose activities include the repairing, servicing, or maintaining of television, radio, or phonograph equipment normally used or sold for use in the home. It is mandatory that all persons engaged in this business register with the bureau.

The act in general prohibits untrue or misleading advertising, the making of false promises likely to induce a customer to authorize repair, any conduct which constitutes fraud or dishonest dealings, and conduct constituting gross negligence in the repair of television and associated equipment. The service dealer is prohibited from making compensation of any employee dependent on the value of parts placed in any equipment.

Authority

Chapter 20, Division 3, Sections 9800–9880, Business and Professions Code.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

IV. BUSINESS AND SANITATION—Continued

Bureau of Repair Services—Continued

Output

Chapter 1288, Statutes of 1972, requires major appliance dealers to register with the bureau. The required resources to implement this new program have been requested in the 1974–75 budget.

Complaints are investigated by the bureau's field representatives. Approximately 30 percent of the public complaints will be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction (e.g., complaints involving high prices, incompetency, or other activities not regulated under the Electronic Repair Dealer Registration Law). About 50 percent of the consumer complaints are closed by informal adjustment. The remaining complaints are closed out due to the service dealer registration being revoked or suspended, small claim action, or the service dealer going out of business.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	6,669	9,100	10,0
Applications	1,056	2,000	2,5
Complaints	2,919	4,200	4,5
Inspections/Investigations	3,659	3,800	3,8
Input			
Expenditures	$337,109	$474,364	$481,5
Personnel man-years	11.5	16.5	16

Certified Shorthand Reporters Board

The board consists of five members, three of whom are certified shorthand reporters and two of whom are attorneys and members of the bar of the State of California.

The board determines the qualifications of persons applying for certificates under this chapter, examines applicants and issues certificates.

Authority

Chapter 13, Division 3, Sections 8000–8031, Business and Professions Code.

Output

The board examines and certifies a growing number of applicants for the CSR each year and this trend is expected to continue. At the same time, there actually is not a sufficient number of qualified applicants available to fill all of the requirements in the courts and other agencies using shorthand reporters, to the extent that many positions are temporarily being filled by unqualified reporters.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	2,131	2,330	2,40
Applications	625	650	65
Complaints	44	50	6
Investigations	–	3	
Examinations	2	2	
Input			
Expenditures	$63,400	$71,309	$72,82
Personnel man-years	2	3.3	3.

V. ADMINISTRATION

Need

Administrative organization at the departmental level is required: (a) to ensure compatibility of the department's programs with overall state objectives, (b) to provide an organizational level at which specialized activities, services, and administrative leadership can efficiently be centralized, (c) to coordinate the gathering of information on matters of concern to consumers in order to present recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature, and (d) to do all those things as may be deemed appropriate to promote the interests of consumers as directed by the Governor or Legislature.

Objectives

To advise the Governor and the Legislature on matters of concern to consumers, to promote the interests of the people as consumers effectively, creatively, and on a long-range basis and to provide leadership and coordination of the Department of Consumer Affairs' many-faceted programs to ensure their effectiveness in achieving overall state objectives.

Output

The State of California receives many thousands of complaints each year from members of the consuming public. The greatest proportion of these complaints is directed at products or services related to professions or vocations for which the Legislature has enacted regulatory statutes and has provided a method of financing whereby the profession or vocation pays fees to support the state's regulatory activities. Those complaints which are directly attributable to a statutorily regulated profession or vocation are generally received by the specific agency and necessary action is taken. Other complaints, after screening, are referred for adjustment to the business or industry concerned. In recent years an increasing number of complaints are being received relating to products or services not covered by regulatory statutes.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

V. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

General Description

Administrative Division

The Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs is appointed by the Governor and is responsible for the exercise of executive authority, delegated by the Governor, over the department and its licensing bodies.

The director has general control over activities of the bureaus of the department, and is the principal official under whose authority licensing, disciplining, regulation, and administration of the laws applicable to the bureaus are carried out by the various bureau chiefs.

The director is assisted by an executive staff comprised of two deputy directors, regional coordinators for northern and southern California, a chief counsel, the chiefs of the Division of Consumer Services, the Division of Administration, the Division of Investigation and related professional and clerical staff.

Many activities carried out by the operating units of the department are so similar in nature that they can more efficiently or effectively be carried out by a centralized organization at the departmental level. Similar activities are centralized whenever there is an inherent necessity for uniformity of operation or where duplication of effort would otherwise result.

Data Processing

The department contracts with the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center, under the guidance of a department coordinator, for modern electronic data-processing services which include: departmental accounting, preparing and mailing renewal applications and licenses, formatting and printing directory copy, producing statistical reports, making examination analysis reports, labor distribution reports and furnishing volume high-speed mailing services.

Building Maintenance and Operation

The department owns and operates, on a self-sustaining basis, the Business and Professions Building, and its annex, in which most Sacramento offices of the department are located. Pursuant to Section 403 of the Business and Professions Code, the costs of operation, maintenance, repairs and other expenses are paid from rental of office space to the licensing agencies of the department as well as to other state departments. The department has branch offices available to the public in the more populated areas of the state.

Division of Investigation

The Division of Investigation conducts investigations and inspections for various licensing agencies in accordance with the laws, regulations, and policies applicable to each.

Division of Consumer Services

The Division of Consumer Services has been designated by the director as the administrative unit responsible for receiving, reviewing, and acting upon complaints. The division receives administrative and technical assistance from the Department of Consumer Affairs executive, legal, and administrative staffs. Proposed legislation over the past few years indicates legislative interest in providing statutory regulations and financial support in those areas of consumer products and services not presently regulated and where unethical or fraudulent practices occur in sufficient volume as to warrant specific legislation.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Departmental Administration	92.8	88.7	88.2	$1,965,385	$1,969,772	$2,024,062
Division of Consumer Services	10.9	17.8	25.3	167,593	292,458	383,053
Building maintenance and operation	2.9	3.1	3.1	633,336	828,016	864,728
Division of Investigation	171	220.2	175	3,022,384	3,963,760	3,400,228
Totals, Administration	277.6	329.8	291.6	$5,788,698	$7,054,006	$6,672,071
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs: [a]						
I. Healing arts				$1,327,252	$1,483,363	$1,617,331
II. Fiduciary				130,898	152,434	262,217
III. Design and construction				669,574	664,508	793,532
IV. Business and sanitation				2,245,681	2,712,487	2,034,946
Totals, Amounts Charged to Other Programs				$4,373,405	$5,012,792	$4,708,026
Net Totals, Administration [b] (undistributed)				$1,415,293	$2,041,214	$1,964,045
Consumer Affairs Fund				*771,460*	*1,361,651*	*1,284,482*
Reimbursements				*643,833*	*679,563*	*679,563*

[a] Includes only administrative charges assessed against departmental programs.
[b] Includes building rental or prorated charges assessed against other state agencies for whom administrative services are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Departmental Administration

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

Administrative Division

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	92.8	88.7	88.7	$972,304	$1,002,149	$1,019,423
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(12,688)	(11,731)	(17,274)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–9.5	–	–	–65,049
Proposed new positions	–	–	9	–	–	75,093
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	–0.5	–	–	$10,044
Totals, Salaries and Wages	92.8	88.7	88.2	$972,304	$1,002,149	$1,029,467
Staff benefits	–	–	–	107,233	128,740	133,780
Totals, Personal Services	92.8	88.7	88.2	$1,079,537	$1,130,889	$1,163,247
Operating expenses and equipment				885,848	838,883	860,815
Totals, Expenditures				$1,965,385	$1,969,772	$2,024,062
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–9,714*	–	–
Other				*–581,753*	*–622,325*	*–622,325*
Net Expenditures *(Consumer Affairs Fund)*				$1,373,918	$1,347,447	$1,401,737

Building Maintenance and Operation

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	2.9	3.1	3.1	$20,509	$24,734	$24,734
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(1,247)	(–)	(–)
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,399	3,215	3,215
Totals, Personal Services	2.9	3.1	3.1	$23,908	$27,949	$27,949
Operating expenses and equipment				609,428	800,067	836,779
Totals, Expenditures				$633,336	$828,016	$864,728

Division of Investigation

PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	171	220.2	220.2	$1,988,407	$2,801,890	$2,850,135
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(26,096)	(55,734)	(48,245)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–47	–	–	–552,432
Proposed new positions	–	–	1.8	–	99	13,449
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	–45.2	–	99	–538,983
Totals, Salaries and Wages	171	220.2	175	$1,988,407	$2,801,989	$2,311,152
Staff benefits	–	–	–	248,635	364,258	300,449
Totals, Personal Services	171	220.2	175	$2,237,042	$3,166,247	$2,611,601
Operating expenses and equipment				785,342	797,513	788,627
Totals, Expenditures				$3,022,384	$3,963,760	$3,400,228
Reimbursements—other				*–52,336*	*–57,238*	*–57,238*
Net Expenditures *(Consumer Affairs Fund)*				$2,970,048	$3,906,522	$3,342,990

Division of Consumer Services

PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	10.9	17.8	17.8	$98,707	$178,603	$185,281
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(2,468)	(4,935)	(6,678)
Proposed new positions	–	–	7.5	–	–	$70,263
Totals, Salaries and Wages	10.9	17.8	25.3	$98,707	$178,603	$255,544
Staff benefits	–	–	–	11,953	23,218	33,220
Totals, Personal Services	10.9	17.8	25.3	$110,660	$201,821	$288,764
Operating expenses and equipment				56,933	90,637	94,289
Totals, Expenditures				$167,593	$292,458	$383,053
Reimbursements—other				*–30*	–	–
Net Expenditures *(Consumer Affairs Fund)*				$167,563	$292,458	$383,053

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Departmental Administration—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	277.6	329.8	329.8	$3,079,927	$4,007,376	$4,079,573
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–56.5	–	–	–617,481
Proposed new positions	–	–	18.3	–	99	158,805
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	–38.2	–	99	–458,676
Totals, Salaries and Wages	277.6	329.8	291.6	$3,079,927	$4,007,475	$3,620,897
Staff benefits	–	–	–	371,220	519,431	470,664
Totals, Personal Services	277.6	329.8	291.6	$3,451,147	$4,526,906	$4,091,561
Operating expenses and equipment				2,337,551	2,527,100	2,580,510
Totals, Expenditures				$5,788,698	$7,054,006	$6,672,071
Reimbursements—other				*–643,833*	*–679,563*	*–679,563*
Net Expenditures *(Consumer Affairs Fund)*				$5,144,865	$6,374,443	$5,992,508

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Consumer Affairs Fund [1]

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing appropriation for expenses as prescribed by Sections 203 and 405, Business and Professions Code (support)	$3,991,084	$4,721,919	$5,992,508
Salary increase authorization	–	336,115	–
Emergency authorization	1,690,596	1,316,409	–
Totals Available	$5,681,680	$6,374,443	$5,992,508
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–536,815	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$5,144,865	$6,374,443	$5,992,508

A.C.C.E.S.S.—Staffing Evaluation Unit

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary help	–	–	1.2	–	–	$11,870
Proposed new positions	–	–	6.5	–	–	57,290
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	7.7	–	–	$69,160
Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	–	7.7	–	–	$69,160
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	–	8,991
Totals, Personal Services	–	–	7.7	–	–	$78,151
Operating expenses and equipment				–	–	24,173
Totals, Expenditures				–	–	$102,324
Reimbursements—other				–	–	*–102,324*
Net Expenditures *(Consumer Affairs Fund)*				–	–	–

[1] Expenditures and revenues of Consumer Affairs Fund are not carried into statewide budget totals since the assessments against the various boards and the rent receipts for the consumer affairs building have been included as expenditures in the budgets of the respective boards and bureaus.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Accountancy

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	13.7	14.8	14.8	$123,501	$155,829	$156,741
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(301)	(1,482)	(912)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	–1,750	–1,750
Proposed new positions	–	1.5	3.9	–	5,368	17,180
Totals, Adjustments	–	1.5	3.9	–	$3,618	$15,430
Totals, Salaries and Wages	13.7	16.3	18.7	$123,501	$159,447	$172,171
Staff benefits	–	–	–	8,813	18,001	19,768
Totals, Personal Services	13.7	16.3	18.7	$132,314	$177,448	$191,939
Operating expenses and equipment				326,727	401,198	431,486
Totals, Expenditures *(Accountancy Fund)*				$459,041	$578,646	$623,425

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Accountancy Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$458,746	$535,441	$623,425
Salary increase authorization	4,732	11,647	–
Deficiency authorization	38,902	31,558	–
Totals Available	$502,380	$578,646	$623,425
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–43,339	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$459,041	$578,646	$623,425

FUND CONDITION

ACCOUNTANCY FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$528,846	$755,445	$444,061
Prior year adjustments	1,832	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$530,678	$755,445	$444,061
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	$651,913	$223,750	$651,510
Income from surplus money investments	31,895	43,512	25,500
Totals, Revenues	$683,808	$267,262	$677,010
Totals, Resources	$1,214,486	$1,022,707	$1,121,071
Expenditures:			
Board of Accountancy	459,041	578,646	623,425
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$755,445	$444,061	$497,646
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*2,027*	*4,054*
Surplus available for appropriation	*755,445*	*442,034*	*493,592*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Architectural Examiners

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	5.7	6.4	6.4	$53,694	$66,933	$66,963
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(374)	(224)	(30)
Proposed new positions	–	1	1	–	7,380	15,498
Totals, Salaries and Wages	5.7	7.4	7.4	$53,694	$74,313	$82,461
Staff benefits	–	–	–	5,248	7,651	8,710
Totals, Personal Services	5.7	7.4	7.4	$58,942	$81,964	$91,171
Operating expenses and equipment				92,551	132,548	166,540
Totals, Expenditures *(California State Board of Architectural Examiners Fund)*				$151,493	$214,512	$257,711

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

California State Board of Architectural Examiners Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$146,960	$183,752	$257,711
Salary increase authorization	4,176	3,883	–
Deficiency authorization	23,161	26,877	–
Totals Available	$174,297	$214,512	$257,711
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–22,804	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$151,493	$214,512	$257,711

FUND CONDITION

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINERS FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$693,897	$652,703	$599,203
Prior year adjustments	–1,215	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$692,682	$652,703	$599,203
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	$87,310	$140,150	$81,400
Income from surplus money investments	24,204	20,862	7,500
Totals, Revenues	$111,514	$161,012	$88,900
Totals, Resources	$804,196	$813,715	$688,103
Expenditures:			
Board of Architectural Examiners	151,493	214,512	257,711
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$652,703	$599,203	$430,392
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*99*	*198*
Surplus available for appropriation	*652,703*	*599,104*	*430,194*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Athletic Commission

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	11.6	14.4	14.4	$128,012	$155,959	$158,664
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(102)	(2,684)	(2,705)
Proposed new positions	–	–	4	–	–	27,470
Totals, Salaries and Wages	11.6	14.4	18.4	$128,012	$155,959	$186,134
Staff benefits	–	–	–	11,912	15,186	15,787
Totals, Personal Services	11.6	14.4	18.4	$139,924	$171,145	$201,921
Operating expenses and equipment				67,134	56,499	57,903
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$207,058	$227,644	$259,824

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$195,100	$213,486	$259,824
Chapter 982, Statutes of 1972	50	50	50
Allocation for salary increase	11,988	14,158	–
Totals Available	$207,138	$227,694	$259,874
Balances available in subsequent year	–50	–50	–50
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–30	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$207,058	$227,644	$259,824

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines *(General Fund)*	$324,638	$348,870	$363,000

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Bureau of Automotive Repair

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	65.7	84.2	84.2	$618,554	$914,420	$932,338
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	–	(22,269)	(17,918)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–2.5	–	–	–23,221
Proposed new positions	–	8	57	–	43,248	611,208
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	54.5	–	$43,248	$587,987
Totals, Salaries and Wages	65.7	92.2	138.7	$618,554	$957,668	$1,520,325
Estimated salary savings	–	*–7.2*	*–2*	–	*–72,689*	*–20,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	65.7	85	136.7	$618,554	$884,979	$1,500,325
Staff benefits	–	–	–	83,107	122,561	195,133
Totals, Personal Services	65.7	85	136.7	$701,661	$1,007,540	$1,695,458
Operating Expenses and Equipment				1,733,161	2,153,674	1,322,805
Totals, Expenditures				$2,434,822	$3,161,214	$3,018,263
Reimbursement—other				–	–	*–1,288,643*
Totals, Expenditures *(Automotive Repair Fund)*				$2,434,822	$3,161,214	$1,729,620

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Automotive Repair Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$2,740,000	$2,424,139	$1,671,877
Salary increase authorization	121,673	100,430	–
Chapter 1154, Statutes of 1973	–	400,000	–
Deficiency authorization	2,852	294,388	–
Prior year balance available	–	–	57,743
Totals Available	$2,864,525	$3,218,957	$1,729,620
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–429,703	–	–
Balance available in subsequent years	–	–57,743	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,434,822	$3,161,214	$1,729,620

FUND CONDITION

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$1,270,529	$612,532	$489,293
Prior year adjustments	–5,201	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$1,265,328	$612,532	$489,293
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	1,719,351	2,914,000	3,688,565
Income from surplus money investments	62,675	123,975	72,000
Totals, Revenues	$1,782,026	$3,037,975	$3,760,565
Totals, Resources	$3,047,354	$3,650,507	$4,249,858
Expenditures:			
State Air Resources Board	–	–	1,288,643
Bureau of Automotive Repair	2,434,822	3,161,214	1,729,620
Totals, Expenditures	$2,434,822	$3,161,214	$3,018,263
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$612,532	$489,293	$1,231,595
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*16,282*	*32,564*
Surplus available for appropriation	*612,532*	*473,011*	*1,199,031*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Barber Examiners

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	11.1	11.7	11.7	$109,724	$123,878	$126,341
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(1,278)	(2,216)	(2,463)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	0.1	–	–	1,024	–296
Proposed new positions	–	–	–	–	–	480
Totals, Adjustments	–	0.1	–	–	1,024	184
Totals, Salaries and Wages	11.1	11.8	11.7	$109,724	$124,902	$126,525
Staff benefits	–	–	–	13,095	14,770	14,919
Totals, Personal Services	11.1	11.8	11.7	$122,819	$139,672	$141,444
Operating expenses and equipment				289,268	327,334	346,416
Totals, Expenditures *(State Board of Barber Examiners' Fund)*				$412,087	$467,006	$487,860

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

State Board of Barber Examiners' Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$469,857	$448,539	$487,860
Salary increase authorization	5,478	8,374	–
Deficiency authorization	–	10,093	–
Totals Available	$475,335	$467,006	$487,860
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–63,248	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$412,087	$467,006	$487,860

FUND CONDITION

STATE BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS' FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$683,348	$391,831	$782,170
Prior year adjustments	2,365	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$685,713	$391,831	$782,170
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	$88,952	$810,080	$94,600
Income from surplus money investments	29,253	47,265	32,700
Totals, Revenues	$118,205	$857,345	$127,300
Totals, Resources	$803,918	$1,249,176	$909,470
Expenditures:			
Board of Barber Examiners	412,087	467,006	487,860
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$391,831	$782,170	$421,610
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*1,992*	*3,984*
Surplus available for appropriation	*391,831*	*780,178*	*417,626*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Behavioral Science Examiners

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	6.7	8	8	$69,247	$79,386	$80,449
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(–)	(196)	(1,063)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–0.6	–0.7	–	–6,483	–8,483
Proposed new positions	–	0.5	0.5	–	4,883	7,683
Totals, Adjustments	–	–0.1	–0.2	–	–1,600	–800
Totals, Salaries and Wages	6.7	7.9	7.8	$69,247	$77,786	$79,649
Staff benefits	–	–	–	5,605	6,708	6,846
Totals, Personal Services	6.7	7.9	7.8	$74,852	$84,494	$86,495
Operating expenses and equipment				112,785	82,675	86,795
Totals, Expenditures *(Behavioral Science Examiners Fund)*				$187,637	$167,169	$173,290

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Board of Behavioral Science Examiners' Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$135,178	$188,246	$173,290
Salary increase authorization	2,600	5,394	–
Deficiency authorization	79,380	–	–
Totals Available	$217,158	$193,640	$173,290
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–29,521	–26,471	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$187,637	$167,169	$173,290

FUND CONDITION

BOARD OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE EXAMINERS' FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$425,908	$347,737	$381,493
Prior year adjustments	1,219	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$427,127	$347,737	$381,493
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	94,948	191,200	231,290
Income from surplus money investments	13,299	9,725	12,000
Totals, Revenues	$108,247	$200,925	$243,290
Totals, Resources	$535,374	$548,662	$624,783
Expenditures:			
Board of Behavioral Science Examiners	187,637	167,169	173,290
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$347,737	$381,493	$451,493
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*245*	*490*
Surplus available for appropriation	*347,737*	*381,248*	*451,003*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Cemetery Board

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	4.7	4.4	4.4	$50,980	$54,630	$56,006
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(–)	(–)	(1,376)
Proposed new position	–	–	–	–	182	182
Totals, Salaries and Wages	4.7	4.4	4.4	$50,980	$54,812	$56,188
Staff benefits	–	–	–	4,993	6,694	6,873
Totals, Personal Services	4.7	4.4	4.4	$55,973	$61,506	$63,061
Operating expenses and equipment				44,735	32,037	32,846
Totals, Expenditures *(Cemetery Fund)*				$100,708	$93,543	$95,907

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Cemetery Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$85,407	$92,261	$95,907
Salary increase authorization	3,203	2,567	–
Deficiency authorization	12,109	–	–
Totals Available	$100,719	$94,828	$95,907
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–11	–1,285	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$100,708	$93,543	$95,907

FUND CONDITION

CEMETERY FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$21,920	$5,087	$2,094
Prior year adjustments	1,748	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$23,668	$5,087	$2,094
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	81,741	89,950	99,950
Income from surplus money investments	386	600	300
Totals, Revenues	$82,127	$90,550	$100,250
Totals, Resources	$105,795	$95,637	$102,344
Expenditures:			
Cemetery Board	100,708	93,543	95,907
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$5,087	$2,094	$6,437
Reserve for future salary range	–	*264*	*738*
Surplus available for appropriation	*5,087*	*1,830*	*5,699*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Chiropractic Examiners

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	3.9	3.2	3.2	$43,102	$46,791	$46,791
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(306)	–	–
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	0.4	–	–	5,000	–
Proposed new positions	–	–	–	–	545	545
Totals, Adjustments	–	0.4	–	–	5,545	545
Totals, Salaries and Wages	3.9	3.6	3.2	$43,102	$52,336	$47,336
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,845	5,273	5,273
Totals, Personal Services	3.9	3.6	3.2	$46,947	$57,609	$52,609
Operating expenses and equipment				89,365	92,302	101,075
Totals, Expenditures				$136,312	$149,911	$153,684
Reimbursements—other				*–4,964*	*–4,800*	*–4,800*
Totals, Expenditures *(State Board of Chiropractic Examiners' Fund)*				$131,348	$145,111	$148,884

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

State Board of Chiropractic Examiners' Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$115,177	$135,014	$148,884
Salary increase authorization	1,130	2,169	–
Deficiency authorization	18,108	7,928	–
Totals Available	$134,415	$145,111	$148,884
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–3,067	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$131,348	$145,111	$148,884

FUND CONDITION

STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS' FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$138,918	$118,061	$98,055
Prior year adjustment	1,032	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$139,950	$118,061	$98,055
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties, fines	103,691	118,670	113,670
Income from surplus money investments	5,768	6,435	4,200
Totals, Revenues	$109,459	$125,105	$117,870
Totals, Resources	$249,409	$243,166	$215,925
Expenditures:			
Board of Chiropractic Examiners	131,348	145,111	148,884
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$118,061	$98,055	$67,041
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*184*	*368*
Surplus available for appropriation	*118,061*	*97,871*	*66,673*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Bureau of Collection and Investigative Services

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

Collection Agency Program

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	11	11.1	11.1	$123,910	$136,833	$141,679
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(1,256)	(4,294)	(4,846)
Totals, Salaries and Wages	11	11.1	11.1	$123,910	$136,833	$141,679
Staff benefits	–	–	–	13,365	16,734	17,364
Totals, Personal Services	11	11.1	11.1	$137,275	$153,567	$159,043
Operating expenses and equipment				106,204	117,546	117,077
Totals, Expenditures				$243,479	$271,113	$276,120
Reimbursements–other				*–20,541*	*–16,913*	*–16,913*
Totals, Expenditures *(Collection Agency Fund)*				$222,938	$254,200	$259,207

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Collection Agency Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$209,310	$238,176	$259,207
Salary increase authorization	9,574	8,688	–
Deficiency authorization	–10,554	7,336	–
Totals Available	$229,438	$254,200	$259,207
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–6,500	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$222,938	$254,200	$259,207

FUND CONDITION

COLLECTION AGENCY FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$342,616	$256,894	$216,244
Prior year adjustment	–60,680	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$281,936	$256,894	$216,244
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties, fines	181,096	193,800	188,400
Income from surplus money investments	16,800	19,750	10,000
Total Revenues	$197,896	$213,550	$198,400
Total Resources	$479,832	$470,444	$414,644
Expenditures:			
Collection Agency License Bureau	222,938	254,200	259,207
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$256,894	$216,244	$155,437
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*2,403*	*4,806*
Surplus available for appropriation	*256,894*	*213,841*	*150,631*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

Private Investigators and Adjusters Program

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	5	5.2	5.2	$28,227	$44,244	$45,649
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(632)	(645)	(1,405)
Proposed new positions	–	2.5	2.5	–	13,791	17,893
Totals, Salaries and Wages	5	7.7	7.7	$28,227	$58,035	$63,542
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,799	7,128	7,844
Totals, Personal Services	5	7.7	7.7	$32,026	$65,163	$71,386
Operating expenses and equipment				178,665	254,698	237,707
Totals, Expenditures				$210,691	$319,861	$309,093
Reimbursements—other				*–41*	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(Private Investigators and Adjusters Fund)*				$210,650	$319,861	$309,093

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Private Investigators and Adjusters Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$106,212	$215,897	$309,093
Salary increases authorization	1,192	3,410	–
Deficiency authorization	138,587	100,554	–
Totals Available	$245,991	$319,861	$309,093
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–35,341	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$210,650	$319,861	$309,093

FUND CONDITION

PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS AND ADJUSTERS FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$295,923	$359,296	$226,785
Prior year adjustments	16,031	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$311,954	$359,296	$226,785
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	243,853	168,400	320,400
Income from surplus money investments	14,139	18,950	10,500
Totals, Revenues	$257,992	$187,350	$330,900
Totals, Resources	$569,946	$546,646	$557,685
Expenditures:			
Bureau of Private Investigators and Adjusters	210,650	319,861	309,093
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$359,296	$226,785	$248,592
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*1,741*	*3,482*
Surplus available for appropriation	*359,296*	*225,044*	*245,110*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Council on Continuing Education

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	1.9	2.4	2.4	$22,594	$30,521	$31,333
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(–)	(1,031)	(812)
Workload and admin adjusts	–	–0.4	–0.4	–	–4,000	–4,350
Totals, Salaries and Wages	1.9	2	2	$22,594	$26,521	$26,983
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,901	3,222	3,328
Totals, Personal Services	1.9	2	2	$25,495	$29,743	$30,311
Operating expenses and equipment				19,224	23,880	16,308
Totals, Expenditures				$44,719	$53,623	$46,619
Reimbursements—other				*–44,719*	*–53,623*	*–46,619*
Net Expenditures *(Consumer Affairs Fund)*				–	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Contractors' State License Board

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	167.2	226.5	226.5	$1,626,029	$2,566,170	$2,597,175
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(16,050)	(26,470)	(31,005)
Staff benefits	–	–	–	307,744	299,875	305,378
Totals, Personal Services	167.2	226.5	226.5	$1,933,773	$2,866,045	$2,902,553
Operating expenses and equipment				1,125,897	1,378,488	1,600,225
Consolidated data center				–	70,304	–
Totals, Expenditures				$3,059,670	$4,314,837	$4,502,778
Reimbursements—other				*–241*	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(Contractors' License Fund)*				$3,059,429	$4,314,837	$4,502,778

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Contractors' License Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$2,876,688	$4,127,850	$4,502,778
Salary increase authorization	153,058	274,571	–
Deficiency authorization	144,388	–	–
Totals Available	$3,174,134	$4,402,421	$4,502,778
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–114,705	–87,584	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$3,059,429	$4,314,837	$4,502,778

FUND CONDITION

CONTRACTORS' LICENSE FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$4,030,856	$2,170,758	$3,993,860
Prior year adjustments	19,363	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$4,050,219	$2,170,758	$3,993,860
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, and penalties	1,003,116	5,754,439	843,055
Income from surplus money investments	176,852	383,500	112,500
Totals, Revenues	$1,179,968	$6,137,939	$955,555
Totals, Resources	$5,230,187	$8,308,697	$4,949,415
Expenditures:			
Contractors' State License Board	3,059,429	4,314,837	4,502,778
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$2,170,758	$3,993,860	$446,637
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*57,287*	*114,574*
Surplus available for appropriation	*2,170,758*	*3,936,573*	*332,063*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Registered Construction Inspectors [a]

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proposed new positions	–	6.5	6.5	–	$36,786	$65,472
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	3,885	7,770
Totals, Personal Services	–	6.5	6.5	–	$40,671	$73,242
Operating expenses and equipment				–	59,350	137,800
Totals, Expenditures *(Construction Inspectors Registration Board Fund)*				–	$100,021	$211,042

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Construction Inspectors Registration Board Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$211,042
Section 9221, Business and Professions Code (Chapter 1145/73)	–	$100,021	–
Totals Available	–	$100,021	$211,042
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$100,021	$211,042

FUND CONDITION

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS REGISTRATION BOARD FUND	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	–	–$100,021
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	–	–	560,000
Expenditures:			
Board of Registered Construction Inspectors	–	$100,021	211,042
Accumulated surplus, June 30	–	–$100,021	$248,937
Surplus available for appropriation	–	*–100,021*	*248,937*

[a] A loan from the General Fund will be made until revenues are received.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Cosmetology

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	30.2	27.3	27.3	$262,238	$277,909	$280,602
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(3,212)	(3,808)	(2,693)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–1	–1	–	–10,188	–10,388
Proposed new positions	–	1	2.3	–	5,250	22,894
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	1.3	–	–$4,938	$12,506
Totals, Salaries and Wages	30.2	27.3	28.6	$262,238	$272,971	$293,108
Staff benefits	–	–	–	34,445	28,462	31,163
Totals, Personal Services	30.2	27.3	28.6	$296,683	$301,433	$324,271
Operating expenses and equipment				677,720	703,341	798,930
Totals, Expenditures *(Board of Cosmetology Contingent Fund)*				$974,403	$1,004,774	$1,123,201

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Board of Cosmetology Contingent Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$938,187	$938,030	$1,123,201
Salary increase authorization	15,128	22,488	–
Deficiency authorization	41,457	44,256	–
Totals Available	$994,772	$1,004,774	$1,123,201
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–20,369	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$974,403	$1,004,774	$1,123,201

FUND CONDITION

BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY CONTINGENT FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$927,532	$1,583,417	$987,188
Prior year adjustments	2,218	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$929,750	$1,583,417	$987,188
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	1,542,033	310,175	1,656,840
Income from surplus money investments	86,037	98,370	72,000
Totals, Revenues	$1,628,070	$408,545	$1,728,840
Totals, Resources	$2,557,820	$1,991,962	$2,716,028
Expenditures:			
Board of Cosmetology	974,403	1,004,774	1,123,201
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$1,583,417	$987,188	$1,592,827
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*5,014*	*10,028*
Surplus available for appropriation	*1,583,417*	*982,174*	*1,582,799*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Dental Examiners

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	12.8	12.2	12.2	$130,837	$139,148	$140,256
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(2,206)	(1,740)	(1,108)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	–3,340	–4,137
Proposed new positions	–	0.2	3.5	–	7,646	30,435
Totals, Adjustments	–	0.2	3.5	–	$4,306	$26,298
Totals, Salaries and Wages	12.8	12.4	15.7	$130,837	$143,454	$166,554
Staff benefits	–	–	–	13,589	16,079	17,345
Totals, Personal Services	12.8	12.4	15.7	$144,426	$159,533	$183,899
Operating Expenses and Equipment				320,328	341,882	427,982
Totals, Expenditures				$464,754	$501,415	$611,881
Reimbursements—other				*–32*	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(State Dentistry Fund)*				$464,722	$501,415	$611,881

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

State Dentistry Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriations	$382,947	$406,963	$611,881
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 645, Statutes of 1972	–	9,054	–
Salary increase authorization	6,358	10,559	–
Deficiency authorization	56,524	83,893	–
Chapter 645, Statutes of 1972	28,000	–	–
Totals Available	$473,829	$510,469	$611,881
Balance available in subsequent years	–9,054	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–53	–9,054	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$464,722	$501,415	$611,881

FUND CONDITION

STATE DENTISTRY FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$679,501	$459,102	$697,887
Prior year adjustment	–5,273	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$674,228	$459,102	$697,887
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	217,201	701,000	261,780
Income from surplus money investments	32,395	39,200	24,450
Totals, Revenues	$249,596	$740,200	$286,230
Totals, Resources	$923,824	$1,199,302	$984,117
Expenditures:			
Advisory commission on the utilization and education of dental auxiliaries	18,946	–	–
Board of Dental Examiners	445,776	501,415	611,881
Total Expenditures	$464,722	$501,415	$611,881
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$459,102	$697,887	$372,236
Reserve for unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*9,054*	–	*370,094*
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*1,071*	*2,142*
Surplus available for appropriation	*450,048*	*696,816*	–

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Bureau of Employment Agencies

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	7.4	8	8	$71,985	$83,672	$85,697
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(1,474)	(2,914)	(2,025)
Proposed new positions	–	–	1	–	–	6,654
Totals, Salaries and Wages	7.4	8	9	$71,985	$83,672	$92,351
Staff benefits	–	–	–	8,231	10,059	11,188
Totals, Personal Services	7.4	8	9	$80,216	$93,731	$103,539
Operating expenses and equipment				186,271	206,681	216,638
Totals, Expenditures *(Employment Agencies Fund)*				$266,487	$300,412	$320,177

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Employment Agencies Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$254,886	$286,057	$320,177
Salary increase authorization	5,281	4,791	–
Deficiency authorization	27,116	9,564	–
Totals Available	$287,283	$300,412	$320,177
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–20,796	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$266,487	$300,412	$320,177

FUND CONDITION

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$210,907	$183,272	$147,297
Prior year adjustments	–1,382	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$209,525	$183,272	$147,297
Revenues.			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	233,662	252,125	245,850
Interest income from surplus money investments	6,572	12,312	6,000
Totals, Revenues	$240,234	$264,437	$251,850
Totals, Resources	$449,759	$447,709	$399,147
Expenditures:			
Bureau of Employment Agencies	266,487	300,412	320,177
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$183,272	$147,297	$78,970
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*292*	*584*
Surplus available for appropriation	*183,272*	*147,005*	*78,386*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Fabric Care[a]

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	9.8	10.6	10.6	$84,678	$105,648	$106,828
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	–	(820)	(1,108)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–0.9	–0.5	–	–7,422	–4,422
Totals, Salaries and Wages	9.8	9.7	10.1	$84,678	$98,226	$102,406
Staff benefits	–	–	–	10,183	10,435	12,412
Totals, Personal Services	9.8	9.7	10.1	$94,861	$108,661	$114,818
Operating expenses and equipment				305,207	337,345	355,762
Totals, Expenditures *(Fabric Care Fund)*				$400,068	$446,006	$470,580

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Fabric Care Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations	$328,379	$436,435	$470,580
Chapter 863, Statutes of 1973	–	25,000	–
Salary increase authorization	5,349	7,500	–
Deficiency authorization	110,802	2,071	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 863, Statutes of 1973	–	–	25,000
Totals Available	$444,530	$471,006	$495,580
Balance available in subsequent year	–	–25,000	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–44,462	–	–25,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$400,068	$446,006	$470,580

FUND CONDITION

FABRIC CARE FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$527,278	$783,276	$485,785
Prior year adjustments	621	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$527,899	$783,276	$485,785
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	668,536	97,170	678,573
Income from surplus money investments	36,772	51,345	35,400
Totals, Revenues	$705,308	$148,515	$713,973
Totals, Resources	$1,233,207	$931,791	$1,199,758
Expenditures:			
Board of Fabric Care	400,068	446,006	470,580
State Fire Marshal	49,863	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$449,931	$446,006	$470,580
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$783,276	$485,785	$729,178
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*398*	*796*
Surplus available for appropriation	*783,276*	*485,387*	*728,382*

[a] Changed from the Dry Cleaners Fund by Chapter 863, Statutes of 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	6.1	6.5	6.5	$65,690	$78,792	$79,332
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(1,314)	(1,509)	(540)
Proposed new positions	–	–	1	–	272	11,970
Totals, Salaries and Wages	6.1	6.5	7.5	$65,690	$79,064	$91,302
Staff benefits	–	–	–	7,704	9,199	10,790
Totals, Personal Services	6.1	6.5	7.5	$73,394	$88,263	$102,092
Operating expenses and equipment				63,121	72,439	67,732
Totals, Expenditures *(Funeral Directors and Embalmers Fund)*				$136,515	$160,702	$169,824

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Funeral Directors and Embalmers Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$122,675	$154,126	$169,824
Salary increase authorization	5,999	5,297	–
Deficiency authorization	15,219	1,279	–
Totals Available	$143,893	$160,702	$169,824
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–7,378	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$136,515	$160,702	$169,824

FUND CONDITION

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$106,200	$109,974	$86,822
Prior year adjustments	1,716	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$107,916	$109,974	$86,822
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	134,099	132,265	133,490
Income from surplus money investments	4,474	5,285	3,000
Totals, Revenues	$138,573	$137,550	$136,490
Totals, Resources	$246,489	$247,524	$223,312
Expenditures:			
Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers	136,515	160,702	169,824
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$109,974	$86,822	$53,488
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*2,024*	*4,048*
Surplus available for appropriation	*109,974*	*84,798*	*49,440*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	1.6	1.7	1.7	$17,900	$22,951	$23,359
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(420)	(–)	(408)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	–600	–1,475
Proposed new positions	–	0.5	0.6	–	9,488	10,582
Totals, Salaries and Wages	1.6	2.2	2.3	$17,900	$31,839	$32,466
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,653	3,627	3,822
Totals, Personal Services	1.6	2.2	2.3	$19,553	$35,466	$36,288
Operating expenses and equipment				28,005	27,338	32,368
Totals, Expenditures *(Geology and Geophysics Fund)*				$47,558	$62,804	$68,656

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Geology and Geophysics Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriations	$50,011	$49,060	$68,656
Salary increase authorization	890	751	–
Deficiency authorization	1,817	12,993	–
Totals Available	$52,718	$62,804	$68,656
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–5,160	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$47,558	$62,804	$68,656

FUND CONDITION

GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$100,020	$138,370	$86,130
Prior year adjustments	5,291	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$105,311	$138,370	$86,130
Resources:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	74,759	2,702	104,421
Income from surplus money investments	5,858	7,862	6,000
Totals, Revenues	$80,617	$10,564	$110,421
Totals, Resources	$185,928	$148,934	$196,551
Expenditures:			
Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists	47,558	62,804	68,656
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$138,370	$86,130	$127,895
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*406*	*812*
Surplus available for appropriation	*138,370*	*85,724*	*127,083*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	0.1	0.2	0.2	$1,118	$3,885	$3.885
Operating expenses and equipment				3,466	6,275	6,645
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$4,584	$10,160	$10,530

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$5,000	$10,160	$10,530
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–416	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$4,584	$10,160	$10,530

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$135	$140	$145

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Bureau of Home Furnishings [a]

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	16.4	15.2	15.2	$159,546	$171,606	$173,395
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(642)	(3,862)	(1,789)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	1	1	–	5,670	5,968
Proposed new positions	–	1	1.2	–	6,444	9,130
Totals, Adjustments	–	2	2.2	–	$12,114	$15,098
Totals, Salaries and Wages	16.4	17.2	17.4	$159,546	$183,720	$188,493
Staff benefits	–	–	–	20,102	22,157	22,777
Totals, Personal Services	16.4	17.2	17.4	$179,648	$205,877	$211,270
Operating expenses and equipment				343,395	371,117	402,471
Totals, Expenditures *(Bureau of Home Furnishings Fund)*				$523,043	$576,994	$613,741

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Bureau of Home Furnishings Fund [a]

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$548,854	$502,354	$613,741
Salary increase authorization	10,296	13,475	–
Deficiency authorization	–	61,165	–
Totals Available	$559,150	$576,994	$613,741
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–36,107	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$523,043	$576,994	$613,741

FUND CONDITION

BUREAU OF HOME FURNISHINGS FUND [a]

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$501,610	$832,039	$348,940
Prior year adjustments	–12,444	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$489,166	$832,039	$348,940
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	819,382	50,000	1,152,724
Income from surplus money investments	46,534	43,895	30,000
Totals, Revenues	$865,916	$93,895	$1,182,724
Totals, Resources	$1,355,082	$925,934	$1,531,664
Expenditures:			
Bureau of Home Furnishings	523,043	576,994	613,741
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$832,039	$348,940	$917,923
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*1,966*	*3,932*
Surplus available for appropriation	*832,039*	*346,974*	*913,991*

[a] Changed from the Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection Fund by Chapter 749, Statutes of 1972.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Landscape Architects

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	1.4	1.3	1.3	$17,115	$19,931	$20,315
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(315)	(364)	(384)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–0.2	–0.2	–	–2,498	–2,498
Proposed new positions	–	0.5	0.5	–	4,011	4,011
Totals, Adjustments	–	0.3	0.3	–	$1,513	$1,513
Totals, Salaries and Wages	1.4	1.6	1.6	$17,115	$21,444	$21,828
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,004	2,290	2,340
Totals, Personal Services	1.4	1.6	1.6	$19,119	$23,734	$24,168
Operating expenses and equipment				30,324	24,749	26,263
Totals, Expenditures *(State Board of Landscape Architects Fund)*				$49,443	$48,483	$50,431

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

State Board of Landscape Architects Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$39,851	$50,531	$50,431
Salary increase authorization	748	801	–
Deficiency authorization	8,860	–	–
Totals Available	$49,459	$51,332	$50,431
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–16	–2,849	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$49,443	$48,483	$50,431

FUND CONDITION

STATE BOARD OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$50,437	$16,053	$44,874
Prior year adjustments	404	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$50,841	$16,053	$44,874
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	13,464	75,630	15,200
Income from surplus money investment	1,191	1,674	1,260
Totals, Revenues	$14,655	$77,304	$16,460
Totals, Resources	$65,496	$93,357	$61,334
Expenditures:			
Board of Landscape Architects	49,443	48,483	50,431
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$16,053	$44,874	$10,903
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*346*	*792*
Surplus available for appropriation	*16,053*	*44,528*	*10,111*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Medical Examiners

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

Medical Practice Act

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	34.8	40.9	36.9	$334,142	$426,817	$394,687
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(3,075)	(6,707)	(4,152)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	–750	–
Proposed new positions	–	3	4	–	90,167	108,223
Totals, Adjustments	–	3	4	–	$89,417	$108,223
Totals, Salaries and Wages	34.8	43.9	40.9	$334,142	$516,234	$502,910
Staff benefits	–	–	–	33,638	51,222	50,271
Totals, Personal Services	34.8	43.9	40.9	$367,780	$567,456	$553,181
Operating expenses and equipment				1,299,655	1,595,658	1,698,384
Totals, Expenditures				$1,667,435	$2,163,114	$2,251,565
Reimbursements—other				–8,000	–8,000	–8,000
Net Expenditures *(Medical Examiners Contingent Fund)*				$1,659,435	$2,155,114	$2,243,565

Licensed Physical Therapists

PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	0.8	1.1	1.1	$12,331	$15,600	$16,290
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	–	–	(690)
Proposed new positions	–	0.5	0.5	–	8,296	9,828
Totals, Salaries and Wages	0.8	1.6	1.6	$12,331	$23,896	$26,118
Staff benefits	–	–	–	836	2,436	2,525
Totals, Personal Services	0.8	1.6	1.6	$13,167	$26,332	$28,643
Operating expenses and equipment				41,528	62,792	64,676
Totals, Expenditures *(Physical Therapy Fund)*				$54,695	$89,124	$93,319

Hearing Aid Dispensers

PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	–	0.2	0.2	$4,521	$4,079	$4,079
Proposed new positions	–	0.3	0.3	–	9,979	9,979
Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	0.5	0.5	$4,521	$14,058	$14,058
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	911	911
Totals, Personal Services	–	0.5	0.5	$4,521	$14,969	$14,969
Operating expenses and equipment				88,724	61,466	64,075
Totals, Expenditures *(Hearing Aid Dispensers Fund)*				$93,245	$76,435	$79,044

Speech Pathology and Audiology

PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	–	–	4	–	–	$44,776
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–0.8	–	–	–7,732
Proposed new positions	–	–	–	–	–	1,425
Total Adjustments	–	–	–0.8	–	–	–$6,307
Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	–	3.2	–	–	$38,469
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	–	4,369
Totals, Personal Services	–	–	3.2	–	–	$42,838
Operating expenses and equipment				–	–	55,731
Totals, Expenditure *(Speech Pathology and Audiology Examining Committee Fund)*				–	–	$98,569

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Medical Examiners—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (Medical Practice Act)	$1,693,465	$2,096,190	$2,243,565
Salary increase authorization	15,997	28,224	–
Deficiency authorization	211,960	–	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 908, Statutes of 1970 (student loan)	53,000	59,800	–
Totals Available	$1,974,422	$2,184,214	$2,243,565
Balance available in subsequent year	–59,800	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–255,187	–29,100	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,659,435	$2,155,114	$2,243,565

Physical Therapy Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (licensed physical therapists)	$52,798	$79,716	$93,319
Salary increase authorization	–	–	–
Deficiency authorization	16,481	9,408	–
Totals Available	$69,279	$89,124	$93,319
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–14,584	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$54,695	$89,124	$93,319

Hearing Aid Dispensers Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$29,642	$88,842	$79,044
Deficiency authorization	63,609	–	–
Totals Available	$93,251	$88,842	$79,044
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–6	–12,407	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$93,245	$76,435	$79,044

Speech Pathology and Audiology Fund

APPROPRIATION			
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$98,569
Totals Available	–	–	98,569
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	$98,569

FUND CONDITION

MEDICAL EXAMINERS CONTINGENT FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$4,206,615	$3,091,054	$3,264,557
Prior year adjustments	–9,739	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjustments	$4,196,876	$3,091,054	$3,264,557
Revenue:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	617,956	2,370,650	758,165
Income from surplus money investment	208,390	230,700	152,820
Totals, Revenues	$826,346	$2,601,350	$910,985
Totals, Resources	$5,023,222	$5,692,404	$4,175,551
Expenditures:			
Board of Medical Examiners	1,659,435	2,155,114	2,243,565
Department of Health	272,733	272,733	–
Totals, Expenditures	$1,932,168	$2,427,847	$2,243,565
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$3,091,054	$3,264,557	$1,931,977
Surplus available for appropriation	*2,758,530*	*3,260,948*	*1,924,759*
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriation	*332,524*	–	–
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*3,609*	*7,218*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Medical Examiners—Continued

FUND CONDITION

PHYSICAL THERAPY FUND

Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$194,956	$165,824	$164,953
Prior Year Adjustment	2,219	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjustment	$197,175	$165,824	$164,953
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	16,863	80,685	16,635
Income from surplus money investment	6,481	7,568	6,300
Totals, Revenue	$23,344	$88,253	$22,935
Totals, Resources	$220,519	$254,077	$187,888
Expenditures:			
Licensed physical therapists	54,695	89,124	93,319
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$165,824	$164,953	$94,569
Surplus available for appropriation	*165,824*	*164,953*	*94,569*

HEARING AID DISPENSERS FUND

Accumulated surplus, July 1	$40,764	$38,824	$79,146
Prior year adjustments	–274	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjustments	$40,490	$38,824	$79,146
Revenues:			
Licenses, fee, penalties and fines	89,360	112,600	115,875
Income from surplus money investments	2,219	4,157	4,500
Totals, Revenues	$91,579	$116,757	$120,375
Totals, Resources	$132,069	$155,581	$199,521
Less Expenditures:			
Hearing Aid Dispensers Examining Committee	93,245	76,435	79,044
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$38,824	$79,146	$120,477
Surplus available for appropriation	*38,824*	*79,146*	*120,477*

SPEECH PATHOLOGY AND AUDIOLOGY EXAMINING COMMITTEE FUND

Accumulated Surplus, July 1	–	–	–
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	–	–	$301,000
Less Expenditures:			
Speech pathology and audiology	–	–	98,569
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	–	–	$202,431
Surplus available for appropriation	–	–	*202,431*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Nurses Registry

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	0.2	–	–	$838	–	–
Proposed new positions	–	0.5	0.5	–	$3,624	$3,924
Totals, Salaries and Wages	0.2	0.5	0.5	$838	$3,624	$3,924
Staff benefits	–	–	–	107	471	510
Totals, Personal Services	0.2	0.5	0.5	$945	$4,095	$4,434
Operating expenses and equipment				7,212	5,829	6,932
Totals, Expenditures *(Nurses Registry Fund)*				$8,157	$9,924	$11,366

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Nurses Registry Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$14,031	$11,405	$11,366
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–5,874	–1,481	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$8,157	$9,924	$11,366

FUND CONDITION

NURSES REGISTRY FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$11,538	$18,442	$24,608
Prior year adjustments	–2	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$11,536	$18,442	$24,608
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties, fines	$14,775	$15,000	$16,500
Income from surplus money investments	288	1,090	1,200
Totals, Revenues	$15,063	$16,090	$17,700
Totals, Resources	$26,599	$34,532	$42,308
Expenditures:			
Nurses Registry	8,157	9,924	11,366
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$18,442	$24,608	$30,942
Surplus available for appropriation	*18,442*	*24,608*	*30,942*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	25	29.8	29.8	$262,341	$324,951	$327,618
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(4,731)	(3,326)	(2,667)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–2	–2	–	–21,312	–21,312
Proposed new positions	–	–	2	–	7,180	37,276
Totals, Adjustments	–	–2	–	–	–$14,132	$15,964
Totals, Salaries and Wages	25	27.8	29.8	$262,341	$310,819	$343,582
Staff benefits	–	–	–	27,002	36,629	39,745
Totals, Personal Services	25	27.8	29.8	$289,343	$347,448	$383,327
Operating Expenses and Equipment				583,226	582,952	695,374
Totals, Expenditures *(Nursing Education and Nurse Registration Fund)*				$872,569	$930,400	$1,078,701

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$819,949	$884,379	$1,078,701
Salary increase authorization	23,135	26,246	–
Deficiency authorization	29,515	19,775	–
Totals Available	$872,599	$930,400	$1,078,701
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–30	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$872,569	$930,400	$1,078,701

FUND CONDITION

BOARD OF NURSING EDUCATION AND NURSE REGISTRATION FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$692,742	$682,899	$672,349
Prior year adjustments	2,490	–	–
Accumulated surplus, adjusted	$695,232	$682,899	$672,349
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	$824,565	$868,600	$955,150
Income from surplus money investments	35,671	51,250	30,000
Totals, Revenues	$860,236	$919,850	$985,150
Totals, Resources	$1,555,468	$1,602,749	$1,657,499
Expenditures:			
Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration	872,569	930,400	1,078,701
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$682,899	$672,349	$578,798
Reserve for future salary increase	–	1,376	2,752
Surplus available for appropriation	*682,899*	*670,973*	*576,046*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	3.8	3.1	3.1	$40,145	$37,898	$39,470
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(1,374)	(1,261)	(1,572)
Proposed new positions	–	–	1.1	–	–	10,697
Totals, Salaries and Wages	3.8	3.1	4.2	$40,145	$37,898	$50,167
Staff benefits	–	–	–	4,222	4,249	5,805
Totals, Personal Services	3.8	3.1	4.2	$44,367	$42,147	$55,972
Operating expenses and equipment				64,691	68,496	72,200
Totals, Expenditures *(Nursing Home Administrators Fund)*				$109,058	$110,643	$128,172

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Nursing Home Administrators License Board Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$75,483	$99,252	$128,172
Salary increase authorization	2,010	1,712	–
Deficiency authorization	31,581	9,679	–
Totals Available	$109,074	$110,643	$128,172
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–16	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$109,058	$110,643	$128,172

FUND CONDITION

NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS LICENSING BOARD FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$139,633	$115,977	$276,608
Prior year adjustments	–1,098	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$138,535	$115,977	$276,608
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	80,188	260,600	89,775
Income from surplus money investments	6,312	10,674	14,000
Totals, Revenues	$86,500	$271,274	$103,775
Totals, Resources	$225,035	$387,251	$380,383
Expenditures:			
Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators	109,058	110,643	128,172
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$115,977	$276,608	$252,211
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*228*	*456*
Surplus available for appropriation	*115,977*	*276,380*	*251,755*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Optometry

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	2.9	3	3	$34,733	$36,856	$38,094
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(321)	(964)	(1,238)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	–455	–455
Proposed new positions	–	1	1	–	9,168	11,191
Totals, Adjustments	–	1	1	–	$8,713	$10,736
Totals, Salaries and Wages	2.9	4	4	$34,733	$45,569	$48,830
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,960	4,900	5,146
Totals, Personal Services	2.9	4	4	$36,693	$50,469	$53,976
Operating expenses and equipment				67,809	68,085	93,490
Totals, Expenditures *(State Optometry Fund)*				$104,502	$118,554	$147,466

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATION

STATE OPERATIONS

State Optometry Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$86,623	$94,796	$147,466
Salary increase authorization	1,945	2,447	–
Deficiency authorization	16,300	21,311	–
Totals Available	$104,868	$118,554	$147,466
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–366	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$104,502	$118,554	$147,466

FUND CONDITION

STATE OPTOMETRY FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$7,544	$69,832	$147,450
Prior year adjustment	1,958	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$9,502	$69,832	$147,450
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	162,843	190,815	197,025
Income from surplus money investments	1,989	5,357	9,000
Totals, Revenues	$164,832	$196,172	$206,025
Totals, Resources	$174,334	$266,004	$353,475
Expenditures:			
Board of Optometry	104,502	118,554	147,466
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$69,832	$147,450	$206,009
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*2,123*	*4,246*
Surplus available for appropriations	*69,832*	*145,327*	*201,763*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Osteopathic Examiners

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	–	–	–	$425	$500	$500
Proposed new positions	–	–	–	–	125	125
Totals, Personal Services	–	–	–	$425	$625	$625
Operating expenses and equipment				13,788	14,189	15,188
Totals, Expenditures *(Contingent Fund of the Board of Osteopathic Examiners)*				$14,213	$14,814	$15,813

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Contingent Fund of the Board of Osteopathic Examiners

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$14,452	$16,809	$15,813
Deficiency authorization	1,944	–	–
Totals Available	$16,396	$16,809	$15,813
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–2,183	–1,995	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$14,213	$14,814	$15,813

FUND CONDITION

CONTINGENT FUND OF THE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$13,444	$14,065	$15,561
Prior year adjustments	–604	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$12,840	$14,065	$15,561
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	15,438	16,310	17,235
Totals, Resources	$28,278	$30,375	$32,796
Expenditures:			
Board of Osteopathic Examiners	14,213	14,814	15,813
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$14,065	$15,561	$16,983
Surplus available for appropriation	*14,065*	*15,561*	*16,983*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Pharmacy

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	27.5	25.3	25.3	$342,467	$377,867	$381,363
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	–	(1,048)	(3,496)
Proposed new positions	–	1.4	1.4	–	13,755	13,755
Totals, Salaries and Wages	27.5	26.7	26.7	$342,467	$391,622	$395,118
Staff benefits	–	–	–	38,193	44,498	44,953
Totals, Personal Services	27.5	26.7	26.7	$380,660	$436,120	$440,071
Operating expenses and equipment				373,112	373,194	388,659
Totals, Expenditures				$753,772	$809,314	$828,730
Reimbursements—federal				*–81,506*	*–78,508*	*–70,500*
Totals, Expenditures *(Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund)*				$672,266	$730,806	$758,230

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$764,699	$815,091	$758,230
Salary increase authorization	31,818	27,244	–
Deficiency authorization	12,258	–	–
Totals Available	$808,775	$842,335	$758,230
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–136,509	–111,529	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$672,266	$730,806	$758,230

FUND CONDITION

PHARMACY BOARD CONTINGENT FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$507,237	$358,112	$878,106
Prior year adjustment	5,405	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$512,642	$358,112	$878,106
Revenues:			
License fees, penalties and fines	$494,461	$1,219,600	$521,100
Income from surplus money investments	23,275	31,200	41,000
Totals, Revenues	$517,736	$1,250,800	$562,100
Totals, Resources	$1,030,378	$1,608,912	$1,440,206
Expenditures:			
Board of Pharmacy	672,266	730,806	758,230
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$358,112	$878,106	$681,976
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*4,188*	*8,376*
Surplus available for appropriations	*358,112*	*873,918*	*673,600*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Registration for Professional Engineers

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	34	39.2	39.2	$377,675	$434,265	$437,188
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(3,906)	(2,362)	(2,923)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–1	–1	–	–8,000	–7,950
Proposed new positions	–	2.5	3.5	–	34,684	34,244
Totals, Adjustments	–	1.5	2.5	–	$26,684	$26,294
Totals, Salaries and Wages	34	40.7	41.7	$377,675	$460,949	$463,482
Staff benefits	–	–	–	34,515	56,182	56,410
Totals, Personal Services	34	40.7	41.7	$412,190	$517,131	$519,892
Operating expenses and equipment				250,913	316,733	435,312
Totals, Expenditures				$663,103	$833,864	$955,204
Reimbursements—other				*–234*	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(Professional Engineers Fund)*				$662,869	$833,864	$955,204

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Professional Engineers Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$733,449	$768,702	$955,204
Salary increase authorizations	20,206	21,489	–
Deficiency authorization	–	43,673	–
Totals Available	$753,655	$833,864	$955,204
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–90,786	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$662,869	$833,864	$955,204

FUND CONDITION

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$138,766	$719,414	$352,140
Prior year adjustments	7,536	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$146,302	$719,414	$352,140
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	1,194,143	448,590	2,338,819
Income from surplus money investments	41,838	18,000	50,000
Totals, Revenues	$1,235,981	$466,590	$2,388,819
Totals, Resources	$1,382,283	$1,186,004	$2,740,959
Expenditures:			
Board of Registration for Professional Engineers	662,869	833,864	955,204
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$719,414	$352,140	$1,785,755
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*26,532*	*53,064*
Surplus available for appropriation	*719,414*	*325,608*	*1,732,691*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Bureau of Repair Services

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	11.5	17.5	17.5	$134,617	$214,161	$219,821
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(–)	(3,177)	(5,660)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–1	–1	–	–5,920	–6,218
Totals, Salaries and Wages	11.5	16.5	16.5	$134,617	$208,241	$213,603
Staff benefits	–	–	–	15,989	24,628	25,325
Totals, Personal Services	11.5	16.5	16.5	$150,606	$232,869	$238,928
Operating expenses and equipment				186,503	241,495	242,588
Totals, Expenditures *(Repair Services Fund)*				$337,109	$474,364	$481,516

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Repair Services Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$322,706	$484,454	$481,516
Salary increase authorization	12,253	19,513	–
Deficiency authorization	12,896	–	–
Totals Available	$347,855	$503,967	$481,516
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–10,746	–29,603	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$337,109	$474,364	$481,516

FUND CONDITION

REPAIR SERVICES FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$308,123	$276,907	$143,437
Prior year adjustments	–10,994	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$297,129	$276,907	$143,437
Revenue:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	295,925	305,200	455,800
Income from surplus money investments	20,962	35,694	9,000
Totals, Revenues	$316,887	$340,894	$464,800
Totals, Resources	$614,016	$617,801	$608,237
Expenditures:			
Bureau of Repair Services	337,109	474,364	481,516
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$276,907	$143,437	$126,721
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*5,045*	*10,090*
Surplus available for appropriation	*276,907*	*138,392*	*116,631*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Certified Shorthand Reporters Board

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	2	3.3	3.3	$26,525	$39,982	$40,342
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(720)	(796)	(360)
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,059	4,497	4,544
Totals, Personal Services	2	3.3	3.3	$29,584	$44,479	$44,886
Operating expenses and equipment				33,891	26,830	27,940
Totals, Expenditures				$63,475	$71,309	$72,826
Reimbursements—other				*–75*	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(Certified Shorthand Reporters Fund)*				$63,400	$71,309	$72,826

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Certified Shorthand Reporters Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$45,124	$69,508	$72,826
Salary increase authorization	1,551	1,801	–
Deficiency authorization	21,179	–	–
Totals Available	$67,854	$71,309	$72,826
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–4,454	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$63,400	$71,309	$72,826

FUND CONDITION

CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$156,809	$193,283	$152,769
Prior year adjustments	–222	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$156,587	$193,283	$152,769
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	95,017	24,000	130,050
Income from surplus money investments	5,079	6,795	11,500
Totals, Revenues	$100,096	$30,795	$141,550
Totals, Resources	$256,683	$224,078	$294,319
Expenditures:			
Certified Shorthand Reporters Board	63,400	71,309	72,826
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$193,283	$152,769	$221,493
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*100*	*200*
Surplus available for appropriation	*193,283*	*152,669*	*221,293*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Structural Pest Control Board

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	20.1	19.7	19.7	$163,064	$189,854	$192,914
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(850)	(883)	(3,060)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–1,800
Proposed new positions	–	2	3	–	13,488	18,686
Totals, Adjustments	–	2	3	–	$13,488	$16,886
Totals, Salaries and Wages	20.1	21.7	22.7	$163,064	$203,342	$209,800
Staff benefits	–	–	–	18,028	23,632	24,705
Totals, Personal Services	20.1	21.7	22.7	$181,092	$226,974	$234,505
Operating expenses and equipment				385,090	429,966	466,168
Totals, Expenditures *(Structural Pest Control Fund)*				$566,182	$656,940	$700,673

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Structural Pest Control Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$525,298	$566,755	$700,673
Salary increase authorization	10,997	13,828	–
Deficiency authorization	35,986	74,357	–
Totals Available	$572,281	$656,940	$700,673
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–6,099	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$566,182	$656,940	$700,673

FUND CONDITION

STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$736,777	$878,468	$901,853
Prior year adjustments	2,825	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$739,602	$878,468	$901,853
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	657,801	606,825	671,150
Income from surplus money investments	47,247	73,500	54,000
Totals, Revenues	$705,048	$680,325	$725,150
Totals, Resources	$1,444,650	$1,558,793	$1,627,003
Expenditures:			
Structural Pest Control Board	566,182	656,940	700,673
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$878,468	$901,853	$926,330
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*8,116*	*16,232*
Surplus available for appropriation	*878,468*	*893,737*	*910,098*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Bureau of Tax Preparers[a]

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proposed new positions	–	4.5	4.5	–	$22,206	$44,412
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	2,887	5,774
Totals, Personal Services	–	4.5	4.5	–	$25,093	$50,186
Operating expenses and equipment				–	38,850	148,800
Totals, Expenditures *(Tax Preparers Fund)*				–	$63,943	$198,986

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Tax Preparers Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$198,986
Section 9891.44, Business and Professions Code (Chapter 870/73)	–	$63,943	–
Totals Available	–	$63,943	$198,986
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$63,943	$198,986

FUND CONDITION

TAX PREPARERS FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	–	–$63,943
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	–	–	275,000
Totals, Resources	–	–	$211,057
Less Expenditures:			
Bureau of Tax Preparers	–	$63,943	198,986
Accumulated surplus, June 30	–	–$63,943	$12,071
Surplus available for appropriation	–	*–63,943*	*12,071*

Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	2.6	3	3	$27,585	$33,341	$34,004
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(321)	(396)	(663)
Proposed new positions	–	0.5	0.6	–	10,313	10,992
Totals, Salaries and Wages	2.6	3.5	3.6	$27,585	$43,654	$44,996
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,808	4,960	5,046
Totals, Personal Services	2.6	3.5	3.6	$29,393	$48,614	$50,042
Operating expenses and equipment				96,124	83,680	88,589
Totals, Expenditures *(Veterinary Examiners Contingent Fund)*				$125,517	$132,294	$138,631

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Veterinary Examiners Contingent Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$95,818	$107,219	$138,631
Salary increase authorization	1,307	1,872	–
Deficiency authorization	28,533	23,203	–
Totals Available	$125,658	$132,294	$138,631
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–141	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$125,517	$132,294	$138,631

[a] A loan from the General Fund will be made until revenues are received.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine—Continued

FUND CONDITION

EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$208,759	$120,670	$204,343
Prior year adjustments	–541	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$208,218	$120,670	$204,343
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	30,339	202,480	35,710
Income from surplus money investments	7,630	13,487	6,750
Totals, Revenues	$37,969	$215,967	$42,460
Totals, Resources	$246,187	$336,637	$246,803
Expenditures:			
Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine	125,517	132,294	138,631
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$120,670	$204,343	$108,172
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*1,872*	*3,744*
Surplus available for appropriation	*120,670*	*202,471*	*104,428*

Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

Vocational Nurse Program

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	15.2	14.9	14.9	$169,772	$191,492	$194,990
(Merit salary increase)	–	–	–	(2,851)	(2,348)	(3,498)
Proposed new positions	–	2	2.6	–	16,654	37,582
Totals, Salaries and Wages	15.2	16.9	17.5	$169,772	$208,146	$232,572
Staff benefits	–	–	–	17,648	24,296	23,062
Totals, Personal Services	15.2	16.9	17.5	$187,420	$232,442	$255,634
Operating Expenses and Equipment				352,740	405,786	471,114
Totals, Expenditures				$540,160	$638,228	$726,748
Reimbursements—other				*–11,490*	*–12,100*	*–12,430*
Net Totals, Expenditures *(Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners Fund)*				$528,670	$626,128	$714,318

Psychiatric Technician Program

PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	2.4	3.7	3.7	$22,659	$38,100	$39,147
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(–)	(316)	(1,047)
Proposed new positions	–	1	1.1	–	5,376	11,289
Totals, Salaries and Wages	2.4	4.7	4.8	$22,659	$43,476	$50,436
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,729	5,417	6,323
Totals, Personal Services	2.4	4.7	4.8	$25,388	$48,893	$56,759
Operating Expenses and Equipment				60,969	66,260	91,648
Totals, Expenditures				$86,357	$115,153	$148,407
Reimbursements—other				–72	–	–
Net Totals, Expenditures *(Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners Fund)*				$86,285	$115,153	$148,407

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (Vocational Nurse Examiners)	$465,743	$552,621	$714,318
Budget Act appropriation (Psychiatric Technicians)	75,617	121,434	148,407
Salary increase authorization	13,928	17,500	–
Deficiency authorizations	99,405	59,302	–
Totals Available	$654,693	$750,857	$862,725
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–39,738	–9,576	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$614,955	$741,281	$862,725

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners—Continued

FUND CONDITION

VOCATIONAL NURSE AND PSYCHIATRIC TECHNICIAN EXAMINERS FUND

(Vocational Nurse Program Account)

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$605,094	$792,383	$385,392
Prior year adjustments	6,515	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$611,609	$792,383	$385,392
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	659,328	177,075	666,375
Income from surplus money investments	50,116	42,062	19,800
Totals, Revenues	$709,444	$219,137	$686,175
Totals, Resources	$1,321,053	$1,011,520	$1,071,567
Expenditures:			
Vocational Nurse Program	528,670	626,128	714,318
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$792,383	$385,392	$357,249
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*1,686*	*3,372*
Surplus available for appropriation	*792,383*	*383,706*	*353,877*

VOCATIONAL NURSE AND PSYCHIATRIC TECHNICIAN EXAMINERS' FUND

(Psychiatric Technician Program Account)

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$119,881	$136,918	$132,390
Prior year adjustments	597	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$120,478	$136,918	$132,390
Revenues:			
Licenses, fees, penalties and fines	97,574	103,075	119,500
Income from surplus money investments	5,151	7,550	6,000
Totals, Revenues	$102,725	$110,625	$125,500
Totals, Resources	$223,203	$247,543	$257,890
Expenditures:			
Psychiatric Technician Program	86,285	115,153	148,407
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$136,918	$132,390	$109,483
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*454*	*908*
Surplus available for appropriation	*136,918*	*131,936*	*108,575*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	92.8	88.7	88.7	$972,304	$1,002,149	$1,019,423
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Temporary help	–	–	–9	–	–	–62,000
Transferred to Division of Consumer Services	–	–	0.5	–	–	–3,049
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–9.5	–	–	–$65,049
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Assoc personnel analyst	–	–	1	1,138–1,383	–	16,596
Asst management analyst	–	–	2	937–1,138	–	22,488
Clk II	–	–	6	484–589	–	36,009
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	9	–	–	$75,093
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	–0.5	–	–	$10,044
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	92.8	88.7	88.2	$972,304	$1,002,149	$1,029,467
Division of Investigation						
Totals, Authorized Positions	171	220.2	220.2	$1,988,407	$2,801,890	$2,850,135
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Transferred to Automotive Repair:						
Sr inspection specialist	–	–	–6	973–1,074	–	–77,328
Station vehicle inspection specialist	–	–	–41	884–973	–	–475,104
Proposed New Positions:						
Temporary help	–	–	1.8	–	99	13,449
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	–45.2	–	99	–538,983
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	171	220.2	175	$1,988,407	$2,801,989	$2,311,152
Division of Consumer Services						
Totals, Authorized Positions	10.9	17.8	17.8	$98,707	$178,603	$185,281
Proposed New Positions:						
Consumer services coordinator	–	–	2	870–1,058	–	26,661
Clk II	–	–	1.5	484–589	–	10,553
Temporary help	–	–	3.5	–	–	30,000
Transferred From Division of Administration:						
Clk II	–	–	0.5	484–589	–	3,049
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	7.5	–	–	$70,263
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	10.9	17.8	25.3	$98,707	$178,603	$255,544

Board of Accountancy

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	13.7	14.8	14.8	$123,501	$155,829	$156,741
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Committee members	–	–	–	–	–$1,750	–$1,750
Proposed New Positions:						
Steno II	–	1	1	–	3,468	6,936
Clk-typist II	–	–	2	–	–	6,444
Temporary help	–	0.5	0.9	–	1,900	3,800
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	1.5	3.9	–	$5,368	$17,180
Totals, Adjustments	–	1.5	3.9	–	$3,618	$15,430
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	13.7	16.3	18.7	$123,501	$159,447	$172,171

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Architectural Examiners

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	5.7	6.4	6.4	$53,694	$66,933	$66,963
Proposed New Positions:						
Asst executive secretary	–	1	1	–	7,380	15,498
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	5.7	7.4	7.4	$53,694	$74,313	$82,461

Athletic Commission

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	11.6	14.4	14.4	$128,012	$155,959	$158,664
Proposed New Positions:						
Commission member	–	–	–	25 day	–	425
				SALARY RANGE		
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–654	–	7,116
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	–	101
Athletic inspector—intermittent	–	–	3	–	–	19,828
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	4	–	–	$27,470
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	11.6	14.4	18.4	$128,012	$155,959	$186,134

Bureau of Automotive Repair

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	65.7	84.2	84.2	$618,554	$914,420	$932,338
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Board member	–	–	–	25 day	–	–2,050
Temporary help	–	–	–2.5	–	–	–21,171
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–2.5	–	–	–$23,221
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Supvng clk I	–	–	1	721–874	–	9,072
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,456
Chapter 1154, Statutes of 1973 (Positions to terminate 12-31-74):						
Asst chief	–	1	1	1,324–1,611	7,944	7,944
Prog tech mgr	–	1	1	1,202–1,460	7,212	7,212
Data eval coor	–	1	1	1,202–1,460	7,212	7,212
Admin serv off	–	1	1	1,202–1,460	7,212	7,212
Sr steno	–	1	1	638–776	3,828	3,828
Steno	–	2	2	551–669	6,612	6,612
Clk-typist II	–	1	1	538–654	3,228	3,228
Transferred from Division of Investigation:						
Sr inspection specialist	–	–	6	973–1,074	–	77,328
Station vehicle inspection specialist	–	–	41	965–1,064	–	475,104
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	8	57	–	$43,248	$611,208
Totals, Adjustments	–	8	54.5	–	$43,248	$587,987
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	65.7	92.2	138.7	$618,554	$957,668	$1,520,325

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Barber Examiners

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	11.1	11.7	11.7	$109,724	$123,878	$126,341
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	–	–296
Positions Established:						
Temporary help	–	0.1	–	–	1,024	–
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	0.1	–	–	$1,024	–$296
Proposed New Positions:						
Board members	–	–	–	–	–	480
Totals, Adjustments	–	0.1	–	–	$1,024	$184
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	11.1	11.8	11.7	$109,724	$124,902	$126,525

Board of Behavioral Science Examiners

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	6.7	8	8	$69,247	$79,386	$80,449
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Commissioner on examination	–	–0.1	–0.2	–	–2,000	–4,000
Temporary help	–	–0.5	–0.5	–	–4,483	–4,483
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–0.6	–0.7	–	–$6,483	–$8,483
Proposed New Positions:						
Board member	–	–	–	25 day	1,050	3,850
Clk-typist II	–	0.5	0.5	–	3,833	3,833
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	0.5	0.5	–	$4,883	$7,683
Totals, Adjustments	–	–0.1	–0.2	–	–$1,600	–$800
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	6.7	7.9	7.8	$69,247	$77,786	$79,649

Cemetery Board

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	4.7	4.4	4.4	$50,980	$54,630	$56,006
Proposed New Positions:						
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	182	182
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	4.7	4.4	4.4	$50,980	$54,812	$56,188

Board of Chiropractic Examiners

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	3.9	3.2	3.2	$43,102	$46,791	$46,791
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Temporary help	–	0.4	–	–	5,000	–
Proposed New Positions:						
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	545	545
Totals, Adjustments	–	0.4	–	–	$5,545	$545
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	3.9	3.6	3.2	$43,102	$52,336	$47,336

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Bureau of Collection and Investigative Services

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	5	5.2	5.2	$28,227	$44,244	$45,649
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Clk-typist II	–	2	2	538–654	9,826	13,428
Temporary help	–	0.5	0.5	–	3,965	4,465
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	2.5	2.5	–	$13,791	$17,893
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	5	7.7	7.7	$28,227	$58,035	$63,542

A.C.C.E.S.S.—Staffing Evaluation Unit

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
R.N. educator	–	–	1	$1,324–1,611	–	6,620
Sr steno	–	–	1	551–669	–	3,190
Temporary help	–	–	5.7	–	–	59,350
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	7.7	–	–	$69,160
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	–	–	7.7	–	–	$69,160

Board of Registered Construction Inspectors

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proposed New Positions:						
Board member (12) per diem	–	–	–	$25 day	$6,900	$5,700
Executive secty	–	1	1	1,611	9,666	19,332
				SALARY RANGE		
Sr steno	–	1	1	551–669	4,236	8,472
Clk-typist II	–	4	4	538–654	14,208	28,416
Temporary help	–	0.5	0.5	–	1,776	3,552
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	6.5	6.5	–	$36,786	$65,472
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	–	6.5	6.5	–	$36,786	$65,472

Board of Cosmetology

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	30.2	27.3	27.3	$262,238	$277,909	$280,602
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Examiner	–	–1	–1	–	–10,188	–10,188
Board members	–	–	–	–	–	–200
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–1	–1	–	–$10,188	–$10,388
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Consumer services rep	–	1	1	$874–1,064	$5,250	$11,025
Temporary help	–	–	1.3	–	–	11,869
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	1	2.3	–	$5,250	$22,894
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	1.3	–	–$4,938	$12,506
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	30.2	27.3	28.6	$262,238	$272,971	$293,108

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Council on Continuing Education

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	1.9	2.4	2.4	$22,594	$30,521	$31,333
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Board members	–	–	–	25 day	–1,000	–1,350
Temporary help	–	–0.4	–0.4	–	–3,000	–3,000
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–0.4	–0.4	–	–$4,000	–$4,350
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	1.9	2	2	$22,594	$26,521	$26,983

Board of Dental Examiners

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	12.8	12.2	12.2	$130,837	$139,148	$140,256
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Board member	–	–	–	25 day	–	–894
Commissioner on exam	–	–	–	–	–3,340	–3,243
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–	–	–$3,340	–$4,137
Proposed New Positions:						
Board members	–	–	–	25 day	293	–
Committee member	–	–	–	25 day	2,850	8,909
				SALARY RANGE		
Adm asst I	–	–	1	988–1,202	–	6,222
Steno II	–	–	1	551–669	–	3,468
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,444
Temporary help	–	0.2	0.5	–	4,503	5,392
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	0.2	3.5	–	$7,646	$30,435
Totals, Adjustments	–	0.2	3.5	–	$4,306	$26,298
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	12.8	12.4	15.7	$130,837	$143,454	$166,554

Bureau of Employment Agencies

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	7.4	8	8	$71,985	$83,672	$85,697
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Clerk-typist II	–	–	1	484–589	–	6,444
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	–	210
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	1	–	–	$6,654
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	7.4	8	9	$71,985	$83,672	$92,351

Board of Fabric Care

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	9.8	10.6	10.6	$84,678	$105,648	$106,828
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Board members	–	–	–	–	–1,400	–1,400
Examiners	–	–0.3	–0.3	–	–1,800	–1,800
Temporary help	–	–0.6	–0.2	–	–4,222	–1,222
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–0.9	–0.5	–	–$7,422	–$4,422
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	9.8	9.7	10.1	$84,678	$98,226	$102,406

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	6.1	6.5	6.5	$65,690	$78,792	$79,332
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Field representative	–	–	1	870–1,058	–	11,568
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	272	402
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	1	–	$272	$11,970
TOTALS, SALARY AND WAGES	6.1	6.5	7.5	$65,690	$79,064	$91,302

Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	1.6	1.7	1.7	$17,900	$22,951	$23,359
Workload and Administrative Adustments:						
Board members	–	–	–	–	–	–$875
Special consultant	–	–	–	–	–600	–600
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–	–	–$600	–$1,475
Proposed New Positions:						
Exec secty	–	0.5	0.5	–	$9,288	$9,288
Commissioners	–	–	–	–	200	600
Temporary help	–	–	0.1	–	–	694
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	0.5	0.6	–	$9,488	$10,582
Totals, Adjustments	–	0.5	0.6	–	$8,888	$9,107
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	1.6	2.2	2.3	$17,900	$31,839	$32,466

Bureau of Home Furnishings

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	16.4	15.2	15.2	$159,546	$171,606	$173,395
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Transferred from Bureau of Repair Services	–	1	1	–	5,670	5,968
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Clk-typist II	–	1	1	484–589	6,444	6,766
Temporary help	–	–	0.2	–	–	2,364
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	1	1.2	–	$6,444	$9,130
Totals, Adjustments	–	2	2.2	–	$12,114	$15,098
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	16.4	17.2	17.4	$159,546	$183,720	$188,493

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Landscape Architects

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	1.4	1.3	1.3	$17,115	$19,931	$20,315
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Board members—per diem	–	–	–	–	–1,250	–1,250
Temporary help	–	–0.2	–0.2	–	–1,248	–1,248
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–0.2	–0.2	–	–$2,498	–$2,498
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Executive secretary	–	0.5	0.5	$1,273–1,548	4,011	4,011
Totals, Adjustments	–	0.3	0.3	–	$1,513	$1,513
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	1.4	1.6	1.6	$17,115	$21,444	$21,828

Board of Medical Examiners

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	34.8	40.9	36.9	$334,142	$426,817	$394,687
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Temporary help	–	–1	–1	–	–6,322	–5,572
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustment	–	–1	–1	–	–$6,322	–$5,572
Commissioner on exam	–	–	–	–	–750	–
Proposed New Positions:						
Board members	–	–	–	25 day	17,097	17,097
Psychology committee	–	–	–	25 day	9,200	9,200
Podiatry committee	–	–	–	25 day	6,050	6,050
District review committee	–	–	–	25 day	4,950	4,950
Advisory committee on physician asst	–	–	–	25 day	16,000	16,000
Commissioners on examination	–	1	1	–	11,790	11,790
				SALARY RANGE		
Medical consultant	–	1	1	2,127–2,586	23,800	28,560
Steno II	–	1	1	517–660	3,468	6,936
Clk-typist II	–	1	2	484–589	3,384	13,212
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	3	4	–	$90,167	$108,223
Totals, Adjustments	–	3	4	–	$89,417	$108,223
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	34.8	44.9	41.9	$334,142	$516,234	$502,910

Licensed Physical Therapists

Totals, Authorized Positions	0.8	1.1	1.1	$12,331	$15,600	$16,290
Proposed New Positions:						
Examining committee	–	–	–	25 day	3,807	5,339
Temporary help	–	0.5	0.5	–	4,489	4,489
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	0.5	0.5	–	$8,296	$9,828
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	0.8	1.6	1.6	$12,331	$23,896	$26,118

Hearing Aid Dispensers Examining Committee

Totals, Authorized Positions	–	0.2	0.2	$4,521	$4,079	$4,079
Proposed New Positions:						
Examining committee	–	–	–	25 day	4,856	4,856
Commissioners on exam	–	–	–	–	1,320	1,320
Temporary help	–	0.3	0.3	–	3,803	3,803
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	0.3	0.3	–	$9,979	$9,979
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	–	0.5	0.5	$4,521	$14,058	$14,058

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Medical Examiners—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS Speech Pathology and Audiology	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	–	–	4	–	–	$44,776
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Commissioner on exam	–	–	–	–	–	–750
Temporary help	–	–	–0.8	–	–	–6,982
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–0.8	–	–	–$7,732
Proposed New Positions:						
Committee member	–	–	–	25 day	–	1,425
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	–0.8	–	–	–$6,307
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	–	–	3.2	–	–	$38,469

Nurses Registry

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	0.2	–	–	$838	–	–
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Clk-typist II	–	0.5	0.5	440–535	$3,624	$3,624
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	–	300
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	0.5	0.5	–	$3,624	$3,924
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	0.2	0.5	0.5	$838	$3,624	$3,924

Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	24.5	29.8	29.8	$262,341	$324,951	$327,618
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:				SALARY RANGE		
Nursing educ consultant	–	–1	–1	1,324–1,611	–15,048	–15,048
Steno II	–	–1	–1	551–669	–6,264	–6,264
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–2	–2	–	–$21,312	–$21,312
Proposed New Positions:						
Nursing educ consultant	–	–	2	1,324–1,611	–	$30,096
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	1,055	1,055
Board members	–	–	–	25 day	6,125	6,125
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	–	–	$7,180	$37,276
Totals, Adjustments	–	–2	–	–	–$14,132	$15,964
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	24.5	27.8	27.8	$262,341	$310,819	$343,582

Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	3.8	3.1	3.1	$40,145	$37,898	$39,470
Proposed New Positions:				25 day	–	300
Board members	–	–	–	–	–	6,714
Nursing educ consultant	–	–	0.5	–	–	3,683
Temporary help	–	–	0.6	–	–	$10,697
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	1.1	–	–	$50,167
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	3.8	3.1	4.2	$40,145	$37,898	

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

State Board of Optometry

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	2.9	3	3	$34,733	$36,856	$38,094
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	–455	–455
Proposed New Positions:						
Board member	–	–	–	25 day	900	2,570
Special consultant	–	–	–	–	1,200	1,200
Clerk-typist II	–	1	1	484–683	7,068	7,421
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	1	1	–	$9,168	$11,191
Totals, Adjustments	–	1	1	–	$8,713	$10,736
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	2.9	4	4	$34,733	$45,569	$48,830

Board of Osteopathic Examiners

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	–	–	–	$425	$500	$500
Proposed New Positions:						
Board members	–	–	–	25 day	125	125
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	–	–	–	$425	$625	$625

Board of Pharmacy

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	27.5	25.3	25.3	$342,467	$377,867	$381,363
Proposed New Positions:						
Expert examiners—intermittent	–	0.8	0.8	–	7,755	7,755
Temporary help	–	0.6	0.6	–	6,000	6,000
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	1.4	1.4	–	$13,755	$13,755
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	27.5	26.7	26.7	$342,467	$391,622	$395,118

Board of Registration for Professional Engineers

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	34	39.2	39.2	$377,675	$434,265	$437,188
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Investigative committee	–	–1	–1	–	–8,000	–7,950
Proposed New Positions:						
Board members	–	–	–	25 day	2,220	2,948
Examiners	–	2	1	–	29,524	14,948
Temporary help	–	0.5	2.5	–	2,940	16,348
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	2.5	3.5	–	34,684	34,244
Totals, Adjustments	–	1.5	2.5	–	26,684	26,294
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	34	40.7	41.7	$377,675	$460,949	$463,482

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Bureau of Repair Services

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	11.5	17.5	17.5	$134,617	$214,161	$219,821
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Board member—per diem	–	–	–	–	–$250	–$250
Clk-typist II transferred to Bureau of Home Furnishings	–	–1	–1	SALARY RANGE $538–654	–5,670	–5,968
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–1	–1	–	–$5,920	–$6,218
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	11.5	16.5	16.5	$134,617	$208,241	$213,603

Structural Pest Control

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	20.1	19.7	19.7	$163,064	$189,854	$192,914
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
Board members	–	–	–	–	–	–1,800
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Clk-typist II	–	2	3	484–683	13,488	18,686
Totals, Adjustments	–	2	3	–	$13,488	$16,886
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	20.1	21.7	22.7	$163,064	$203,342	$209,800

Bureau of Tax Preparers

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proposed New Positions:						
Administrator	–	1	1	$1,611	$9,666	$19,332
				SALARY RANGE		
Steno II	–	1	1	551–669	3,660	7,320
Clk-typist II	–	2	2	538–654	7,104	14,208
Temporary help	–	0.5	0.5	–	1,776	3,552
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	4.5	4.5	–	$22,206	$44,412
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	–	4.5	4.5	–	$22,206	$44,412

Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	2.6	3	3	$27,585	$33,341	$34,004
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Board member	–	–	–	–	550	550
Exec secty	–	0.5	0.5	1,273–1,548	7,878	7,878
Special consultant	–	–	–	–	1,250	1,250
Expert examiners	–	–	–	–	345	345
Temporary help	–	–	0.1	–	290	969
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	0.5	0.6	–	$10,313	$10,992
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	2.6	3.5	3.6	$27,585	$43,654	$44,996

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS—Continued

Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

Vocational Nurses Program	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	15.2	14.9	14.9	$169,772	$191,492	$194,990
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Nursing education consultant	–	1	1	$1,324–1,611	8,799	17,597
Supervising steno	–	1	1	738–891	4,899	9,799
Temporary help	–	–	0.6	–	506	4,961
Board members	–	–	–	25 day	2,450	5,225
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	2	2.6	–	$16,654	$37,582
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	15.2	16.9	17.5	$169,772	$208,146	$232,572
Psychiatric Technician Program						
Totals, Authorized Positions	2.4	3.6	3.6	$22,659	$38,100	$39,147
Proposed New Positions:						
BVNPT inspector	–	1	1	–	5,376	10,752
Temporary help	–	–	0.1	–	–	537
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	1	1.1	–	$5,376	$11,289
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	2.4	4.6	4.7	$22,659	$43,476	$50,436
GRAND TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	17.6	21.5	22.2	$192,431	$251,622	$283,008

BOARD OF CONTROL

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Board of Control *(General Fund)*	$162,549	$200,310	$300,067
Reimbursements—other	*–12,000*	*–21,136*	*–21,136*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	$150,549	$179,174	$278,931
Personnel man-years	10.3	11	15

Need

The overloaded condition of the courts and the increasing number of claims filed against the state make it essential that as many claims as possible be settled by administrative action.

The size and increasing complexity of state government requires that uniform rules and regulations concerning fiscal matters be established to provide equitable treatment of claims against the state.

Effective utilization of the innovative resources of state employees for achieving greater economy and efficiency in conducting state business requires an organized system for soliciting and evaluating employee suggestions.

Objectives

To consider and settle claims against the state in an orderly and impartial manner and reduce the number of matters requiring legislative review or judicial adjudication.

To provide equitable allowances to state employees for travel and movement of household goods.

To protect the public against arbitrary or capricious acts of state agencies in the procurement of supplies and equipment.

To reduce state expenditures and increase operating efficiency through utilization of state employee suggestions, by recognizing those employees for acts exceeding normal job responsibilities.

Authority

State Government Code Sections 905.2, 912.8, 1103, 11270, 13920, 13940, Penal Code, Revenue and Taxation Code, Code of Civil Procedure, Welfare and Institutions Code, Education Code, Health and Welfare Code, Military and Veterans Code, and others.

General Description

The Board of Control receives, processes, and investigates all claims for money or damages against the state. Tort liability claims, claims of citizens benefiting the public, and aid to victims of crimes of violence claims approved by the board are paid from funds appropriated for that purpose. All other claims approved by the board are referred to the Legislature for payment under an annual omnibus claim appropriation.

BOARD OF CONTROL—Continued

The Board of Control also reviews numerous fiscal and related transactions including discharge of accounts receivable of the state; refunds, credits, and cancellations of taxes; sale and disposal of unclaimed property; transfer of funds between state agencies; and cash merit awards. The board is also charged with determining the pro rata share of statewide administrative costs payable by each state agency, determining location of headquarters for purposes of travel claims, holding hearings on purchase protests, and other matters.

The statewide suggestion system is administered by a five-man Merit Award Board appointed by the Board of Control. Activities include coordinating and promoting the program; giving guidance and assistance to all departments; reviewing suggestion evaluations to assure complete, accurate and objective reports; notifying employees when their suggestions are not adopted; and developing improved standards and policies for the conduct of the program.

The Board of Control's budget for 1974–75 has been augmented by 4 positions to meet workload increases. One administrative assistant II was added to handle increased employee suggestions. Increases in victim claims will require 3 new positions (1 administrative assistant II, 1 stenographer II, and 1 clerk-typist II) to meet the increased workload.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Claims filed	4,298	4,450	5,700
Late claim applications	207	210	210
Suggestions received	2,292	3,000	3,300

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	10.3	11	11	$98,890	$113,955	$117,685
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(2,552)	(3,373)	(3,700)
Proposed new positions	–	–	4	–	–	46,843
Totals, Salaries and Wages	10.3	11	15	$98,890	$113,955	$164,528
Staff benefits	–	–	–	10,967	14,950	23,206
Totals, Personal Services	10.3	11	15	$109,857	$128,905	$187,734
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$20,043	$16,445	$37,906
Printing				–	1,776	2,849
Communications				1,519	1,792	1,864
Travel—in-state				1,297	1,800	2,472
Facilities—operation				9,121	7,826	9,975
Consultant and professional services				15,198	22,906	45,122
Equipment				75	1,597	2,311
Prorated charges				5,439	17,263	9,834
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$52,692	$71,405	$112,333
Totals, Expenditures				$162,549	$200,310	$300,067
Reimbursements—other				*–12,000*	*–21,136*	*–21,136*
Net Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$150,549	$179,174	$278,931

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$151,207	$170,633	$278,931
Allocation for salary increase	5,902	8,541	–
Totals Available	$157,109	$179,174	$278,931
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–6,560	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$150,549	$179,174	$278,931

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	10.3	11	11	$98,890	$113,955	$117,685
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Adm asst II	–	–	2	$1,138–1,383	–	$32,367
Steno II	–	–	1	484–683	–	7,327
Clk-typist I	–	–	1	522–666	–	7,149
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	4	–	–	$46,843
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	4	–	–	$46,843
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	10.3	11	15	$98,890	$113,955	$164,528

STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Program Objectives

The fundamental objectives of the State Fire Marshal are to prevent the loss of life and property by fire, and to foster, promote, and develop ways and means of protecting life and property against fire and panic.

To accomplish these objectives, the State Fire Marshal aids in the enforcement of all laws and ordinances, prepares and adopts minimum statewide standards, and disseminates information relative to new technological developments in the field of public fire safety. Departmental objectives are correlated directly with local fire authorities under a plan of delegated responsibility, thereby eliminating duplication and overlapping authority, and at the same time preserving local autonomy.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Public fire safety	$1,426,166	$2,916,313	$2,817,016
II. Administration—distributed to program	(125,990)	(182,879)	(243,534)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$1,426,166	$2,916,313	$2,817,016
Reimbursements—other	*-342,406*	*-1,141,004*	*-980,359*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$1,083,760	$1,775,309	$1,836,657
General Fund	*1,033,897*	*1,775,309*	*1,836,657*
Fabric Care Fund	*49,863*	–	–
Personnel man-years	75.5	151	132

I. PUBLIC FIRE SAFETY

Need

Within the responsibilities charged to the State Fire Marshal are the prevention of loss of life and property by means of promulgating fire safety standards and conducting proper inspections in schools, institutions, places of public assembly, and state-owned buildings. This encompasses a population of approximately 6,000,000 school children, 160,000 institutionalized persons, and an undefined number of public-at-large which gathers for assemblies or uses state-owned buildings. The property values associated with the Fire Marshal's responsibilities are estimated to be in excess of $50,000,000,000, for school and state-owned facilities alone.

Obviously, the maintenance of fire safety standards for prevention of injury and loss of life and property constitutes a substantial responsibility for the State Fire Marshal. Although most losses attributable to fire involve property damage from fires which might be considered relatively minor, the potential for a catastrophic occurence is always present. The Fire Marshal, through activities related to proper inspection of facilities and enforcement of fire safety regulations can help to substantially reduce the possibilities of a major occurence involving property damage and prevent serious injury or loss of life for a substantial segment of California's population.

During fiscal year 1973–74 the Fire Marshal entered into contracts with the Department of Health and the Division of Industrial Safety to provide inspection activities related to fire and panic safety.

The contract with the Department of Health added 45 positions, 18 of which are limited to June 30, 1974, and $653,100 to the Fire Marshal's 1973–74 budget in the form of increased reimbursements. The service to be performed includes inspections of all patient-occupied buildings associated with hospital and nursing home facilities of those institutions participating in the federal health insurance program for the aged and similar facilities of institutions participating in the California Medical Assistance Program. The continuing program is reflected in the 1974–75 budget.

The contract with the Division of Industrial Safety added 15 positions and $323,904 to the Fire Marshal's 1973–74 budget through reimbursements to furnish special fire safety surveys and training services relating to occupational safety and health as prescribed in the California plan pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. This program is reflected in the 1974–75 budget since it will be a continuing effort.

Objectives

The objectives of this program are:

(1) To reduce the potential of catastrophic property and life losses in California, and

(2) To reduce the incidence of injury and loss of life and property to a level as low as possible within the relm of practicality.

These objectives will be met through the elements of (1) enforcement of minimum safety standards, and (2) the analysis and development of regulations and standards based upon new fire protection and prevention concepts and technologies.

Authority

Parts 1 and 2, Division 11, and Part 2, Division 12, Health and Safety Code. Division 14 and 14.7, Vehicle Code.

General Description

This program is divided into the elements of enforcement and analysis and development.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL—Continued

I. PUBLIC FIRE SAFETY—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing Program Costs	75.5	151	132	$1,426,166	$2,916,313	$2,817,016
General Fund				*1,033,897*	*1,775,309*	*1,836,657*
Fabric Care Fund				*49,863*	–	–
Reimbursements—other				*–342,406*	*–1,141,004*	*–980,359*
Program Elements:						
Enforcement	56.5	114	96	$1,119,837	$2,295,138	$2,119,241
Analysis and development	19	37	36	306,329	621,175	697,775

Enforcement

This element is composed of nine components, the structure being compatible with the department's organizational structure. The components are:

1. Public assembly occupancies.
2. Educational occupancies.
3. Institutional occupancies.
4. State-owned buildings.
5. Portable fire extinguisher servicing concerns.
6. Fireworks.
7. Transportation of flammable liquids.
8. HEW (Medicare/Medical).
9. California occupational safety and health.

Within the framework of these components, enforcement is conducted principally on a two-phase basis. The first phase includes plan reviews of new construction to insure compliance with fire and safety standards before construction begins. The second phase is in the conduct of onsite or field inspections. Basically, the prime responsibilities for enforcement rests with local fire authorities. Where there are no such authorities, in all state-owned buildings, and with regard to cargo tanks used in the transportation of flammable liquids, the State Fire Marshal is charged with enforcement responsibilities. Until the enactment of SB 1355 (Chapter 991, 1972), the Fire Marshal also exercised sole enforcement jurisdiction in drycleaning establishments.

While this department establishes the minimum fire and life safety standards for the components noted above, the State Fire Marshal has no responsibility or authority over local officials regarding the integrity of local enforcement.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Public Assembly Occupancies:			
Plan reviews	160	160	160
Field inspections	1,063	1,050	1,050
Educational Facilities:			
Plan reviews	952	1,000	1,000
Field inspections	1,299	1,300	1,300
Institutional Facilities:			
Plan reviews	2,706	2,700	2,700
Field inspections	6,254	6,300	6,300
State-Owned Buildings:			
Plan reviews	467	475	475
Field inspections	670	675	675
Drycleaning Establishments:			
Plan reviews	112	–	–
Field inspections	1,335	–	–
Portable Fire Extinguishers:			
Field inspections	26	30	30
Flammable Liquids:			
Field inspections	2,227	2,300	2,300
HEW:			
Plan reviews	121	1,200	700
Field inspections	2,096	1,800	1,900
California OS & H:			
Plan reviews	–	25	100
Field inspections	–	300	750
Totals by Task:			
Plan reviews	4,518	5,560	5,135
Field inspections	14,990	13,755	14,305
Input			
Expenditures	$1,119,837	$2,295,138	$2,119,241
Personnel man-years	56.5	114	96

Analysis and Development

Two components have been added to the element of analysis and development as a result of the enactment of SB 1011 and AB 2065 (Chapter 1143, Statutes of 1972, and Chapter 1226, Statutes of 1972, respectively). The components of this element now are:

1. Construction Materials and Equipment

Evaluations are made of technical data and test reports of building materials, assemblies of materials, methods of construction and equipment to determine conformance with adopted test methods and standards. Lists of such materials, assemblies, methods, and equipment are compiled and published annually.

2. Licensing, Registration and Certification

This component is subdivided into five basic tasks. These tasks consist of licensing, registration and certification within functions relating to flame retardants, fireworks, explosives, portable fire estinguishers and cargo tanks used in the transportation of flammable liquids.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL—Continued

I. PUBLIC FIRE SAFETY—Continued

Analysis and Development—Continued

3. Public Education and Training

General public fire safety material is gathered and disseminated on a quarterly basis through a departmentally established newsletter. Items contained therein are usually on a seasonal basis, and relate to such items as the hazards encountered during the Christmas season in the use of Christmas trees and wrappings.

4. Statistics

Information and data relating to every fire in California are reported to the State Fire Marshal for analysis, compilation and dissemination to each chief fire official in the state as well as to any other interested person. Data obtained from these reports will ultimately reflect upon the technologies of fire protection, prevention, and suppression.

5. Fire Investigations

An Arson Investigating Unit investigates fires and explosions occurring in areas of the state which are not under the jurisdiction of a legally organized fire department or fire protection district, and within such jurisdictions upon the request of the chief fire official, whenever the crime of arson or attempted arson has been committed or suspected. In addition, fire department personnel are given instruction in arson detection and investigation.

6. Children's Flammable Apparel

Laboratory tests are made of children's sleepwear through size 14 to determine conformance with federal flammability standards (currently limited at the federal level through size 6X). Additionally, tests are made of children's other wearing apparel through size 14 to determine conformance with adopted state flammability standards.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Construction Materials and Equipment:			
Evaluations	983	1,000	1,000
Listings	968	950	950
Flame Retardants:			
Registrations	370	375	375
Fireworks:			
Examinations	226	250	250
Licensing	3,674	3,700	3,700
Portable Fire Extinguishers:			
Testing (employees)	225	200	200
Licenses	380	375	375
Certifications	2,000	2,000	2,000
Flammable Liquids:			
Registrations	1,453	9,500	1,100
Plan reviews (evaluations)	202	250	250
Public Education:			
Bulletins distributed	4	4	4
Out-Service Training:			
Number of sessions	54	40	40
Statistics:			
Number of fire reports received	–	40,000	100,000
Input			
Expenditures	$306,329	$621,175	$697,775
Personnel man-years	19	37	36

II. ADMINISTRATION

To assure that program objectives are reached, a defined and operative administrative program for the planning, coordination and application of appropriate statistical, fiscal and technical information and data is necessary.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Administration	5	5	5	$125,990	$182,879	$243,534
Less distributed to Program I	–5	–5	–5	–125,990	–182,879	–243,534
Net Totals, Administration	–	–	–	–	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	75.5	91	91	$965,321	$1,339,412	$1,359.871
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(15,000)	(16,000)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–1	–	260	–5,808
Proposed new positions	–	60	42	–	605,685	551,040
Totals, Salaries and Wages	75.5	151	132	$965,321	$1,945,357	$1,905,103
Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	–86,116	–25,000
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	75.5	151	132	$965,321	$1,859,241	$1,880,103
Staff benefits	–	–	–	133,976	265,026	275,945
Totals, Personal Services	75.5	151	132	$1,099,297	$2,124,267	$2,156,048

STATE FIRE MARSHAL—Continued

II. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General expense	$110,927	$245,348	$247,848
Travel—in-state	107,468	337,360	271,340
Travel—out-state	1,144	3,500	3,500
Facilities expense/rent	65,739	57,000	78,280
Fire information reporting system	40,593	123,888	40,000
Equipment	998	24,950	10,000
Contract ACR 67	–	–	10,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$326,869	$792,046	$660,968
Totals, Expenditures	$1,426,166	$2,916,313	$2,817,016
Reimbursements—other	*–342,406*	*–1,141,004*	*–980,359*
Net Expenditures	$1,083,760	$1,775,309	$1,836,657
General Fund	*1,033,897*	*1,775,309*	*1,836,657*
Fabric Care Fund	*49,863*	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$937,256	$1,565,068	$1,836,657
Allocation for salary increase	58,031	152,353	–
Chapter 1197, Statutes of 1972	–	14,000	–
Allocation from Emergency fund	40,000	43,888	–
Totals Available	$1,035,287	$1,775,309	$1,836,657
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–1,390	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$1,033,897	$1,775,309	$1,836,657

Fabric Care Fund

APPROPRIATION			
Budget Act authorization	$75,000	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–25,137	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$49,863	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$1,083,760	$1,775,309	$1,836,657

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Registration fees	$23,058	$227,000	$20,000
Other Regulatory Licenses:			
Fireworks	52,005	48,000	50,000
Flammable materials	27,350	21,000	25,000
Miscellaneous	474	–	–
Explosive permit fees	3,927	4,000	4,000
Totals, Revenue *(General Fund)*	$106,814	$300,000	$99,000

STATE FIRE MARSHAL—Continued

II. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	75.5	91	91	$965,321	$1,339,412	$1,359,871
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:				SALARY RANGE		
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Temporary help	–	–	–1	–	–	–5,808
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
Personnel asst trainee	–	(1)	(1)	535–650	260	–
Totals, Workload and Administrative Changes	–	–	–1	–	$260	–$5,808
Proposed New Positions:						
Dep State Fire Marshal III	–	7	7	$1,111–1,349	$127,497	$121,212
Dep State Fire Marshal II	–	26	26	937–1,138	365,616	370,968
Clk typist II	–	9	9	484–589	52,983	58,860
Temporary help (July 1, 1973–September 30, 1973):						
Dep State Fire Marshal II	–	15	–	937–1,138	54,360	–
Clk typist II	–	3	–	484–589	5,229	–
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	60	42	–	$605,685	$551,040
Totals, Adjustments	–	60	41	–	$605,945	$545,232
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	75.5	151	132	$965,321	$1,945,357	$1,905,103

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD

Program Objectives

The objective is to administer the Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law in a manner which will assure equity for the taxpayer and maximize the state's revenue potential within the framework of these laws. The concept of self-assessment by taxpayers is fundamental to the successful administration of the programs. Additionally, the department administers the Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Law in a manner which will assure proper payment of assistance claims as authorized by the statutes which provide for partial repayment for real property taxes paid by qualified senior citizens.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Personal income tax	$25,156,646	$28,025,531	$28,836,284
II. Bank and corporation tax	7,239,725	8,572,000	8,864,235
III. Senior citizens property tax assistance	1,566,459	1,622,000	1,676,044
IV. Administration—distributed to other programs	(1,533,928)	(1,731,000)	(1,791,343)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$33,962,830	$38,219,531	$39,376,563
Reimbursements—other	*–218,972*	*–128,750*	*–168,237*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	$33,743,858	$38,090,781	$39,208,326
Personnel man-years	2,229.4	2,258.4	2,237.1

I. PERSONAL INCOME TAX PROGRAM

Need

The Personal Income Tax Law provides the second largest source of General Fund revenue to the state. The use of a withholding-at-source method of collection is equitable to taxpayers and provides revenue receipts to the state evenly distributed throughout the tax year as well as maximum interest to the state. Tax return requirements are imposed on approximately 8.2 million individuals, partnerships, trusts, and estates. Self-assessed taxes will exceed $2.0 billion annually and department audit and filing enforcement activities are designed to protect the tax base and to provide additional revenues which exceed $50 million.

Objective

To administer the income tax withholding law with particular attention toward encouraging voluntary and timely remittance of the taxes which are held in trust by employers; accelerate the collection of individual income tax; improve taxpayer compliance, administering the Personal Income Tax Law in an equitable manner to encourage accurate self-assessments; and to maximize the state's revenue potential within the framework of the laws and available resources.

Authority

The Personal Income Tax Law, which was enacted in 1935, provides for taxation of the income of individuals, estates, and trusts (Sections 17001–19500, Revenue and Taxation Code). The Franchise Tax Board was created and assigned the responsibility for administration of the Personal Income Tax Law by Section 15700–15702, Government Code. Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session, adds Section 18806 to the Revenue and Taxation Code, providing for the withholding of income tax by employers from workers' earnings. This legislation also added Section 15702.1, Government Code, providing that the Franchise Tax Board may delegate the employer-related tax collection and reporting functions to the Department of Human Resources Development. Taxpayer-related functions of tax collection, review and enforcement are the responsibility of the Franchise Tax Board under provisions of Section 15700, Government Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Personal Income Tax Program	1,489	1,525.9	1,497.5	$25,156,646	$28,025,531	$28,836,284
General Fund				*24,937,674*	*27,896,781*	*28,668,047*
Reimbursements				*218,972*	*128,750*	*168,237*
Program Elements:						
Self-assessment and prepayment activities	916	903.5	908	$17,481,126	$18,197,031	$19,045,140
Audit activities	447	518.4	512.7	6,035,566	8,111,500	8,228,102
Filing enforcement activities	126	104	76.8	1,639,954	1,717,000	1,563,042
Administration	–	–	–	(1,043,579)	(1,241,000)	(1,284,144)

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD—Continued

I. PERSONAL INCOME TAX PROGRAM—Continued

Self-Assessment and Prepayment Activities

General Description

The department designs, prepares, and distributes personal income tax forms and provides advisory services to taxpayers regarding the tax laws in order to promote a high level of timely filing of returns. As a result of this activity, approximately 8.2 million returns are received, categorized, processed and filed, for subsequent reference. The Department of Human Resources Development administers the employer-related aspects of the personal income tax withholding program. The budget figures for this activity reflect an increase of 4.5 man years to accommodate the workload resulting from receipt of an increased number of tax returns.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Self-Assessment and Prepayment Activities	916	903.5	908	$17,481,126	$18,197,031	$19,045,140

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Tax returns filed	7,226,000	8,070,000	8,185,000
Taxpayer refunds identified	4,140,000	6,500,000	5,555,000
Formal claims adjustments	40,100	42,000	44,000
Remittances cashiered	3,875,777	3,331,000	4,374,000
Quarterly estimate tax vouchers filed	1,217,615	1,225,000	1,250,000
Public service contacts	1,086,650	1,484,000	1,485,000
Public service hours expended	199,886	247,000	249,000
Net assessments (in millions)	$1,782	$1,500[1]	$2,200
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$103.24	$82.43	$115.52

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$17,481,126	$18,197,031	$19,045,140
Administration and support	(674,231)	(728,000)	(753,911)
Employer-related activity (HRD)	(4,884,954)	(5,191,218)	(5,783,898)
Personnel man-years	916	903.5	908

[1] Decrease in net assessments and net assessments per dollar of cost due to tax forgiveness credit provisions of Senate Bill 90, Chapter 296, Statutes of 1973.

Audit Activities

General Description

The audit programs are carried out to assure equity for the taxpayer and to maximize the state's revenue potential within the provisions of the Personal Income Tax Law. The mathematical verification of the returns, various desk audit programs, and field audits of selected returns generate in excess of $40 million in revenue each year. A 5.7 man-year net reduction for this function results from the use of computer techniques rather than manual procedures to perform the mathematical verification function.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Audit Activities	447	518.4	512.7	$6,035,566	$8,111,500	$8,228,102
Element Components:						
Mathematical verification	194	292.4	281	2,540,443	4,314,500	4,275,000
Smaller return audits	71	46	50.8	733,557	637,000	692,304
Larger return audits	46	43	43	611,285	670,000	686,000
Federal audit reports	34	31	31.9	496,202	537,000	567,798
Fiduciary audits	9	10	10	129,993	150,000	153,000
Other states tax credits	3	3	3	56,707	58,000	60,000
Field audits	90	93	93	1,467,379	1,745,000	1,794,000
Administration	–	–	–	(287,949)	(426,000)	(441,233)

Mathematical Verification

General Description

All personal income tax returns filed with the department are verified for mathematical accuracy through the use of data-processing equipment. This permits determination of taxpayer understanding of the provisions of the tax law as well as accuracy in determination of self-assessed tax. Initially all returns are scanned and necessary changes made to insure legibility of entries and compatability with data-processing formats. The program component will identify under-assessments and over-assessments of tax, change the assessment accordingly, and after review by departmental personnel, notify the taxpayer of the changes made.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Returns perfected for data entry	7,083,000	7,925,000	8,035,000
Returns verified	6,943,000	7,775,000	7,980,000
Tax changes identified	419,645	553,000	553,000
Net assessments	$14,875,586	$15,000,000	$15,000,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$5.86	$3.54	$3.51

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$2,540,443	$4,314,500	$4,275,000
Administration	(125,150)	(236,000)	(240,000)
Personnel man-years	194	292.4	281

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD—Continued

I. PERSONAL INCOME TAX PROGRAM—Continued

Audit Activities—Continued

Smaller Return Audits—Aerojet Center

General Description

During the processing cycle, returns are identified that are in apparent need of audit adjustment. The accounts examined in the small return audit program are normally those requiring adjustments of a noncomplex nature that can be handled by trained technicians.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Returns audited	912,900	288,000	200,000
Assessments identified and issued	121,100	39,000	50,000
Letters issued for additional information	16,900	4,000	4,000
Net assessments	$4,468,667	$2,000,000	$2,500,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$6.09	$3.14	$3.61
Input			
Expenditures	$733,557	$637,000	$692,304
Administration	(45,252)	(38,000)	(39,000)
Personnel man-years	71	46	50.8

Larger Return Audits—Aerojet Center

General Description

Approximately 10 percent of returns filed are in the larger income category. These are identified either by large income or complex income categories. About 300,000 returns are selected for audit which produces $3 million of revenue annually.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Returns audited	525,845	300,000	300,000
Net assessments	$5,479,448	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$8.96	$4.48	$4.37
Input			
Expenditures	$611,285	$670,000	$686,000
Administration	(29,215)	(36,000)	(37,000)
Personnel man-years	46	43	43

Federal Audit Reports

General Description

The Internal Revenue Service provides the state with approximately 67,000 audit reports annually. These are compared to state returns and adjustments are made as required, resulting in additional state revenues of approximately $20 million annually.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Federal audit reports	56,244	65,000	67,000
Net assessments	$13,366,431	$18,000,000	$20,000,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$26.94	$33.52	$35.22
Input			
Expenditures	$496,202	$537,000	$567,798
Administration	(21,607)	(26,000)	(33,233)
Personnel man-years	34	31	31.9

Fidiciary Return Audits

General Description

Approximately 60,000 returns filed annually by estates, trusts, and decedents are audited to collect $600,000 in state taxes due.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Returns audited	66,148	60,000	60,000
Net assessments	$1,429,075	$600,000	$600,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$10.99	$4.00	$3.92
Input			
Expenditures	$129,993	$150,000	$153,000
Administration	(6,251)	(8,000)	(9,000)
Personnel man-years	9	10	10

Other States Tax Credits

General Description

Approximately 18,000 taxpayers claim credit for income tax paid to other states. Selected returns are audited to determine accuracy and to insure collection of $400,000 in state revenues.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Returns audited	8,848	15,000	15,000
Net assessments	$387,909	$400,000	$400,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$6.84	$6.90	$6.67
Input			
Expenditures	$56,707	$58,000	$60,000
Administration	(2,310)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Personnel man-years	3	3	3

Field Audits

General Description

By a selective process, individual returns, partnership returns, fiduciary returns, and tax credit cases are identified for field audit. In some instances, taxpayers may be requested to bring their records to the field office for review. A field audit evaluation of claims and protest actions is also performed.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Returns audited	11,137	12,000	14,000
Net assessments	$2,584,798	$4,000,000	$5,000,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$1.76	$2.29	$2.79
Input			
Expenditures	$1,467,379	$1,745,000	$1,794,000
Administration	(58,164)	(79,000)	(80,000)
Personnel man-years	90	93	93

Filing Enforcement Activities

General Description

The filing enforcement programs are designed to identify and secure returns from all persons subject to the Personal Income Tax Law filing requirements. Information from various sources is used to identify the nonfiler. Field audits are performed to determine proper residency and special investigations are made when it appears that there has been fraud or other criminal violations of the Personal Income Tax Law. These programs will produce additional revenue of approximately $10 million. This activity was reduced by 27.2 man-years for the budget year due to conversion from manual to computer identification on nonfiling taxpayers.

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD—Continued

I. PERSONAL INCOME TAX PROGRAM—Continued

Filing Enforcement Activities—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Filing Enforcement Activities	126	104	76.8	$1,639,954	$1,717,000	$1,563,042
Element Components:						
Filing enforcement	116	94	66.8	1,440,788	1,501,000	1,341,042
Residency determination	3	3	3	53,069	58,000	60,000
Investigations	7	7	7	146,097	158,000	162,000
Administration	–	–	–	(81,399)	(87,000)	(89,000)

Filing Enforcement

General Description

To protect the integrity of the tax base the department attempts to obtain tax returns from all persons subject to tax return filing requirements by comparing state returns filed with income information from federal returns, required reports of employers and other sources; by notifying and explaining requirements to those who appear to have a filing requirement if no return is located; and by initiating assessments against those who fail to comply.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Provisional assessments	251,000	281,000	100,000*
Net assessments	$33,712,162	$30,500,000	$9,500,000*
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$23.40	$20.32	$7.08*
Input			
Expenditures	$1,440,788	$1,501,000	$1,341,042
Administration	(74,739)	(79,000)	(81,000)
Personnel man-years	116	94	66.8

* Reflects first full year of filing enforcement program under withholding system.

Residency Determination

General Description

Individuals who are living or working in California but claim residency elsewhere may be subject to filing requirements and tax liabilities. Approximately 600 investigations and determinations of tax liabilities are made annually to enforce filing requirements and to receive tax revenues due.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Residency investigation	593	600	600
Net assessments	–$139,770*	$500,000	$500,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	–$2.63	$8.62	$8.33
Input			
Expenditures	$53,069	$58,000	$60,000
Administration	(2,040)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Personnel man-years	3	3	3

* Abatements from 1971–72 exceeded actual 1972–73 assessments.

Investigations

The department investigates and prepares for prosecution, cases involving willful failure to file, the filing of fraudulent returns, and other criminal violations of the Personal Income Tax Law.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Investigations	100	120	130
Prosecutions	21	23	25
Preliminary examinations	1,338	1,350	1,350
Input			
Expenditures	$146,097	$158,000	$162,000
Administration	(4,620)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Personnel man-years	7	7	7

II. BANK AND CORPORATION TAX PROGRAM

Need

The Bank and Corporation Tax Law provides the third largest source of General Fund revenue to the state. It imposes a franchise tax on businesses in California. An estimated 235,000 banks and corporations are subject to taxes in 1973–74, and increasing to an estimated 245,000 in 1974–75 fiscal year. Revenue should exceed $1 billion in both fiscal years. Audit and compliance activities are conducted to enforce the provisions of the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, including the recently enacted changes affecting minimum tax rates, exempt corporations, and corporations' submission of quarterly tax estimates.

Objective

To administer the Bank and Corporation Tax Law in a manner to assure equity, to encourage accurate self-assessments, to maximize the state's revenue potential and to protect the tax base, all within the framework of the laws of California.

Authority

The Bank and Corporation Tax Law, which was enacted in 1929, presently imposes a franchise tax on corporations doing business in California and an income tax on those not doing business but having income from California sources (Sections 23001–26481, Revenue and Taxation Code, as amended by Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session). The Franchise Tax Board is responsible for administration and enforcement of the law and collection of the taxes under provisions of Sections 15700–15702, Government Code and Sections 26422–26423, Revenue and Taxation Code.

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD—Continued

II. BANK AND CORPORATION TAX PROGRAM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Bank and Corporation Tax Program *(General Fund)*	455	465	469.4	$7,239,725	$8,572,000	$8,864,235
Program Elements:						
Self-assessment and prepayment activities	151	155	156	$2,162,152	$2,672,000	$2,740,764
Audit activities	272	278	279.4	4,633,018	5,410,000	5,594,519
Exempt corporation activities	32	32	34	444.555	490,000	528,952
Administration	–	–	–	(393,807)	(390,000)	(403,729)

Taxpayer Self-Assessment Activities

General Description

The department designs, prepares, and distributes corporation estimate and return forms and performs publicity and advisory services which are aimed toward a high level of timely filing and accurate assessment by corporate taxpayers. The department receives, processes and accounts for over 265,000 tax estimates, 245,000 tax returns and associated remittances. In cases of returns not accompanied by full payment, accounts receivable are established and billings are made to collect the total tax due. Returns are classified into various categories and filed for reference, checking, compliance, and audit activities. Action is taken to insure that corporations have fulfilled the filing requirements. Claims initiated by the taxpayer for refund or credit are also part of the self-assessment activity. This activity shows an increase of one man-year for the budget year to accommodate the development of tax formulas for corporations which conduct business in California as well as other states and for increased workload associated with administration of the program.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Tax returns received	225,000	235,000	245,000
Estimate forms received and perfected for data entry	237,684	257,000	265,000
Remittances cashiered	364,526	400,000	420,000
Formal claims adjustments	2,900	3,000	3,200
Overpaid estimates processed	38,000	39,000	42,000
Net assessments (in millions)	$825	$1,000	$1,100
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$381.44	$374.25	$401.35
Input			
Expenditures	$2,162,152	$2,672,000	$2,740,764
Administration	(211,850)	(155,000)	(160,256)
Personnel	151	155	156

Audit Activities

General Description

The audit programs are designed to assure equity for the taxpayer and to maximize the state's revenue potential within the provisions of the Bank and Corporation Tax Law. Mathematical verification of the returns, various desk audit programs, and field audits generate additional revenue in excess of $50 million annually. This unit shows an increase of 1.4 man-years in the budget year as a result of increased workload associated with protest and appeal activities.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Audit Activities	272	278	279.4	$4,633,018	$5,410,000	$5,594,519
Element Components:						
Mathematical verification	42	42	42	$583,239	$649,000	$665,000
Federal audit reports	10	11	11.4	180,266	221,000	234,645
Nonallocating corporate audits—Aerojet	19	20	20	285,357	357,000	365,000
Nonallocating corporate field audits	53	53	53	863,880	990,000	1,019,000
Allocating corporate audits—Aerojet	13	14	14	222,219	282,000	288,000
Allocating Corporate Field Audits:						
In-state	53	53	53	944,266	1,074,000	1,104,000
Out-of-state	82	85	86	1,533,791	1,837,000	1,918,874
Administration	–	–	–	(175,162)	(222,000)	(229,220)

Mathematical Verification

General Description

A mathematical verification is made of the tax reported on all taxable returns filed under the Bank and Corporation Tax Law. Adjustments are made to correct the self-assessed tax and additional assessments or refunds are made as deemed appropriate.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Returns verified	216,744	220,000	220,000
Net asessments	$1,602,558	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$2.75	$3.08	$3.01
Input			
Expenditures	$583,239	$649,000	$665,000
Administration	(26,906)	(24,000)	(25,000)
Personnel man-years	42	42	42

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD—Continued

II. BANK AND CORPORATION TAX PROGRAM—Continued

Audit Activities—Continued

Federal Audit Reports

General Description

The Internal Revenue Service provides the state with over 7,000 audit reports annually. These are compared to state returns and adjustments are made as required, resulting in additional state revenues of approximately $18 million.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Federal audit reports	5,665	7,200	7,700
Net assessments	$15,800,098	$16,000,000	$18,000,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$87.65	$72.40	$76.71
Input			
Expenditures	$180,266	$221,000	$234,645
Administration	(6,795)	(9,000)	(10,610)
Personnel man-years	10	10	11.4

Nonallocating Corporation Audits—Aerojet Center

General Description

All returns of corporations doing business wholly within California are audited except those selected for field audit or audited by the Internal Revenue Service. Each corporation is audited once every two years. Each audit covers two income years.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Returns audited	127,995	132,300	134,000
Net assessments	$2,913,050	$2,500,000	$2,500,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$10.21	$7.00	$6.85
Input			
Expenditures	$285,357	$357,000	$365,000
Administration	(11,821)	(17,000)	(17,000)
Personnel man-years	19	20	20

Nonallocating Corporation Audits—Field

General Description

Returns of corporations doing business wholly within California, which are not audited at Aerojet or by the Internal Revenue Service, are audited in the field. Protested audits may be submitted to the field offices for evaluation and recommendation. Objectives include determination of the accuracy of the tax computations, stimulation of more accurate self-assessment, and the recovery of revenue.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Returns audited	10,087	10,200	11,100
Net assessments	$1,589,779	$5,000,000	$6,000,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$1.84	$5.05	$5.89
Input			
Expenditures	$863,880	$990,000	$1,019,000
Administration	(34,109)	(48,000)	(49,000)
Personnel man-years	53	53	53

Allocating Corporation Audits—Aerojet Center

General Description

All returns filed by corporations doing business both within and outside California, are audited, except those returns selected for audit in the field. Each corporation is audited once every two years. Each audit covers two income years.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Returns audited	11,391	21,900	22,000
Net assessments	$1,642,094	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$7.39	$7.09	$6.94
Input			
Expenditures	$222,219	$282,000	$288,000
Administration	(8,561)	(12,000)	(12,000)
Personnel man-years	13	14	14

Allocating Corporation Audits—Field—In-State

General Description

Returns of selected California-based corporations doing business both within and outside of California are audited in the field to assure that the proper income allocation and tax liability assessments are made for the California operations.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Returns audited	5,588	5,700	6,200
Net assessments	$9,267,936	$8,000,000	$9,000,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$9.81	$7.45	$8.15
Input			
Expenditures	$944,266	$1,074,000	$1,104,000
Administration	(34,245)	(45,000)	(45,000)
Personnel man-years	53	53	53

Allocating Corporation Audits—Field—Out-of-State

General Description

Returns of out-of-state corporations doing business both within and outside of California are audited in the field to assure that the proper income allocation and tax liability assessments are made for the California operations. Revenue produced by this program is approximately $20 million annually.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Returns audited	6,114	6,360	6,460
Net assessments	$19,753,848	$20,000,000	$22,000,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$12.71	$10.89	$11.47
Input			
Expenditures	$1,553,791	$1,837,000	$1,918,874
Administration	(52,725)	(67,000)	(70,610)
Personnel man-years	82	85	86

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD—Continued

II. BANK AND CORPORATION TAX PROGRAM—Continued

Exempt Corporation Activities

General Description

Approximately 5,000 applications for exemption are received and processed annually to determine whether the exemption should be granted or denied. The majority of applications require correspondence to make a proper determination. About 10,000 exempt corporations are audited annually to make sure that they are not engaging in activities that may jeopardize their exempt status. In most of these audits correspondence is required. In addition some 10,000 letters regarding exempt organizations are received and acted upon each year. Two man-years were added to this unit in the budget year because of increases in the number of applications for exempt corporation status.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Applications processed	4,734	5,000	5,400
Service correspondence	9,368	10,000	11,000
Audit correspondence	4,998	6,000	8,000
Audits performed	6,555	8,000	10,000
Net assessments	$330,688	$500,000	$500,000
Net assessments per dollar of cost	$0.74	$1.02	$0.94
Input			
Expenditures	$444,555	$490,000	$528,952
Administration	(6,795)	(13,000)	(14,253)
Personnel man-years	32	32	34

III. SENIOR CITIZENS PROPERTY TAX ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Need

After formal submission of a claim, and following certification by the department, eligible senior citizens may qualify for partial rebate of local property taxes paid. Claims are received, reviewed for eligibility, and certified to the State Controller's office for payment.

Objective

To administer the Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Law in such a manner as to assure proper payment of assistance claims as authorized in Sections 19501 through 19540 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

Authority

Sections 19501–19540, Revenue and Taxation Code, as amended in 1968, 1969, 1970, and by Chapter 1, Statutes of 1971, First Extraordinary Session. The Franchise Tax Board was assigned responsibility for administration of this law by Sections 15700–15702, Government Code.

General Description

The principal program activity is the receiving, processing, perfecting and validating of claims for property tax assistance. The law requires the submission of tax assistance claims between May 15 and October 15 of each year. The major portion of program activity is performed between May and November of each year. In addition, the law requires that assistance be granted to claimants filing unperfected claims which results in substantial correspondence or contacts with the claimants.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Totals, Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Program	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
	147	119	119	$1,566,459	$1,622,000	$1,676,044
General Fund				*1,566,459*	*1,622,000*	*1,676,044* *
Administration				(96,542)	(100,000)	(103,470)
Output:						
Claims received				328,807	325,000	330,000
Claims Processed: †						
Allowed in full				384,271	290,000	290,000
Partly allowed				23,392	20,000	21,000
Denied in full				21,000	15,000	19,000

IV. ADMINISTRATION

Need

Leadership, planning, and advisory services are essential to the efficient administration of the Personal Income Tax Law, the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, and the Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Law.

Objective

To assure that the Personal Income Tax Law, the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, and the Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Law, including the recent statutory changes to these laws, are administered in an equitable and efficient manner.

* Does not include the effect of AB 134 (Chapter 1216, Statutes of 1973).

† Total claims processed exceeds total claims received due to a reduction in the backlog of unprocessed claims at the end of the fiscal year.

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD—Continued

IV. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Authority

The department is assigned responsibility for the administration of the Personal Income Tax Law, the Bank and Corporation Tax Law and the Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Law by Sections 15700–15702 of the Government Code and by specific statutes for the respective programs.

General Description

Management and staff services furnish overall planning and administrative support to the other departmental programs. These services include executive management, fiscal administration, personnel administration, statistical research and reporting, and program planning (including management analysis, technical analysis, training assistance, and budget and cost information). These administrative expenditures are allocated to other departmental programs in relation to their direct costs.

In prior-year budget presentations the administration program included all of the legal, data processing and collection costs as well as the costs of the Executive and Program Bureaus. This year, only the costs of the Executive and Program Bureaus are included. The other costs have been charged directly to the programs. This charge has been reflected back through the current year and past year for a more reasonable cost display and comparison. Staff has been increased by 2.7 man-years for the budget year to accommodate the increased administrative workload associated with the board's various activities.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Administration Program	138.4	148.5	151.2	$1,533,928	$1,731,000	$1,791,343
Charged To:						
Personal Income Tax Program				–$1,043,579	–$1,241,000	–$1,284,144
Bank and Corporation Tax Program				–393,807	–390,000	–403,729
Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Program				–96,542	–100,000	–103,470
NET TOTALS, ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM				–	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	2,229.4	2,253.3	2,253.3	$19,161,956	$22,007,853	$22,450,830
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(301,950)	(431,335)	(442,977)
Chapter 952, Statutes of 1973, Section 4 (SB 90—tax forgiveness)	–	37.9	–	–	247,497	–
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	2	–25.2	–	–55,236	–242,384
Proposed new positions	–	–	43.8	–	–	348,077
Total, Salaries and Wages	2,229.4	2,293.2	2,271.9	$19,161,956	$22,200,114	$22,556,523
Estimated salary savings	–	*–34.8*	*–34.8*	–	*–385,866*	*–524,882*
Net Total, Salaries and Wages	2,229.4	2,258.4	2,237.1	$19,161,956	$21,814,248	$22,031,641
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,361,322	2,751,309	2,842,390
Totals, Personal Services	2,229.4	2,258.4	2,237.1	$21,523,278	$24,565,557	$24,874,031
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$969,082	$873,427	$1,004,450
Printing				1,207,469	1,341,358	1,490,047
Communications				335,585	377,272	416,746
Postage				1,162,857	1,272,424	1,267,694
Travel—in-state				277,878	289,630	300,777
Travel—Out-of-state				114,215	143,400	170,400
EDP equipment rental				1,859,497	2,153,268	2,265,845
EDP technical training				38,138	–	–
EDP contractual services				64,079	117,500	108,500
Management development training				21,716	–	–
Manpower development program				–	75,608	74,686
Facilities expense				1,145,091	1,457,211	1,461,557
Contractual services—northern region				877	–	–
Alterations				87,675	327,080	83,700
Contractual services (HRD)				4,884,954	5,191,218	5,783,898
Equipment				270,439	34,578	74,232
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$12,439,552	$13,653.974	$14,502,532
Total Expenditures				$33,962,830	$38,219,531	$39,376,563
Reimbursements—other				*–218,972*	*–128,750*	*–168,237*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$33,743,858	$38,090,781	$39,208,326

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL FUND

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$32,324,456	$34,978,663	$39,208,326
Allocation for salary increase	1,708,344	2,300,511	–
Allocation for health benefits	30,000	–	–
Chapter 129, Statutes of 1973, Item 110	–	471,607	–
Chapter 592, Statutes of 1973, Section 4	–	340,000	–
Totals Available	$34,062,800	$38,090,781	$39,208,326
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–318,942	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$33,743,858	$38,090,781	$39,208,326

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Filing and other fees *	$123,343	–	–
Miscellaneous revenues	63,513	$15,000	$15,000
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$186,856	$15,000	$15,000

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS					
	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized Positions:						
Permanent positions	1,444	1,607	1,607	$14,524,989	$17,482,223	$17,925,200
Temporary help—man-years	785.4	646.3	646.3	4,636,967	4,525,630	4,525,630
Totals, Authorized Positions	2,229.4	2,253.3	2,253.3	$19,161,956	$22,007,853	$22,450,830
Chapter 952, Statutes of 1973, Sec. 4:						
Temporary help—man-years	–	37.9	–	–	247,497	–
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established by Conversions:						
Southern Region:				SALARY RANGE		
Tax representative trainee	–	–	7	721–795	–	60,564
Sr clk	–	–	7	622–757	–	52,248
Temporary help	–	–	–14	–	–	–112,812
Northern Region:						
Tax representative trainee	–	–	7	721–795	–	60,564
Sr clk	–	–	3	622–757	–	22,392
Temporary help	–	–	–10	–	–	–82,956
Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Division:						
Clk II	–	–	1	538–654	–	7,104
Clerical asst	–	–	1	431–453	–	5,436
Temporary help	–	–	–2	–	–	–12,540
Administrative Services Division:						
Graphic artist	–	–	1	721–876	–	8,652
Duplicate machine opr	–	–	1	592–721	–	7,104
Clk II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,456
Temporary help	–	–	–3	–	–	–22,212
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Legal Division:						
Library tech asst II	–	–1	–1	–	–8,196	–8,604
Data Processing Division:						
Key data opr	–	–1	–1	–	–6,384	–6,690
Clk I/II	–	–1	–1	–	–5,958	–6,264
Computer opr supvr II	–	–1	–1	–	–13,656	–14,352
Computer opr supvr I	–	–2	–2	–	–22,488	–23,592
Computer opr	–	–2	–2	–	–15,984	–16,800
Administrative Services Division:						
Temporary help	–	–	–27.2	–	–	–175,603
Man-year Adjustment:						
Data Processing Division:						
Temporary help	–	10	10	–	–	–
Positions Reclassified:						
Permanent positions	–	(72)	(72)	–	17,430	9,521
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	2	–25.2	–	–$55,236	–$242,384

* Chapter 1237, Statutes of 1972 (AB 724) effective date of December 13, 1973, changed the law so that exempt corporation filing fees are now deposited in the Bank and Corporation Tax Fund. Prior to December 13, 1973, these fees were deposited in the General Fund.

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Proposed New Positions:						
Legal Division:						
Legal counsel	–	–	2	1,064–1,173	–	25,536
Steno II	–	–	1	551–669	–	6,612
Auditor I/II	–	–	1	814–1,202	–	10,764
Clk II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,456
Temporary help overtime	–	–	–	–	–	3,728
Data Processing Division:						
Key data opr	–	–	1	579–704	–	6,948
Compliance Division:						
Aerojet:						
Temporary help	–	–	4.8	–	–	35,608
Northern Region:						
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,456
Administrative Services Division:						
Tax auditor III	–	–	1	1,202–1,460	–	14,424
Clk II	–	–	3	538–654	–	19,368
Personnel asst I	–	–	1	622–757	–	7,464
Temporary help	–	–	27	–	–	204,713
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	43.8	–	–	$348,077
Totals, Adjustments	–	39.9	18.6	–	$192,261	$105,693
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	2,229.4	2,293.2	2,271.9	$19,161,956	$22,200,114	$22,556,523

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

Program Objectives

The objectives of the Department of General Services are to:

a. Meet the varied responsibilities for management review, control and support assigned to it by the Governor and by statute.

b. Provide supportive services to operating departments with greater efficiency and economy than they can individually provide for themselves.

c. Increase effectiveness and economy in the administration of state government by establishing and improving statewide standards and guidelines and by innovating and implementing constructive changes in governmental policies and procedures.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Property management services	$37,321,849	$43,551,301	$44,805,791
II. Statewide support services	63,548,393	76,960,120	78,028,149
III. Administration	976,974	1,974,772	1,980,958
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$101,847,216	$122,486,193	$124,814,898
Reimbursements—other	*–223,427*	*–148,330*	*–148,330*
Distribution of intrafund services	*–13,695,938*	*(13,695,938)*	*(13,695,938)*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$87,927,851	$122,337,863	$124,666,568
General Fund	*6,012,657*	*3,710,745*	*3,936,040*
Service Revolving Fund—other	*55,497,765*	*83,497,451*	*84,601,818*
Service Revolving Fund—printing	*19,715,370*	*25,754,252*	*26,194,977*
Architecture Revolving Fund	*4,380,285*	*6,560,920*	*7,022,581*
Architecture Public Building Fund	*1,319,444*	*1,608,877*	*1,649,689*
State School Building Aid Fund	*1,002,330*	*1,174,933*	*1,221,610*
Deferred Compensation Plan Fund	–	*30,685*	*39,853*
Personnel man-years	3,896	4,174.4	4,124.5

I. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Need

With a multimillion dollar investment in facilities for state offices and employees, centralized responsibilities for planning, acquisition, design, construction, maintenance and operation are needed to avoid duplication of effort and uncontrolled investment in office space. Significant savings are realized each year by establishing and applying uniform office space standards coordinated with long-range planning to provide maximum space utilization. Construction and alteration of state, public school, state college and hospital facilities require close adherence to building codes to provide quality facilities. A continuous maintenance and operation program is also required to protect the capital investment in state facilities, retain aesthetic beauty, and provide efficient upkeep. Maximum efficiency is achieved by centralizing these functions in one agency.

Objectives

1. To provide adequate space for state operations at a cost below that which each agency could provide for itself.

2. To assure protection of lives and property in public buildings and hospitals through design and construction supervision, and to insure that facilities constructed with state funds are accessible to the physically handicapped.

3. To establish uniform public health and safety regulations for building construction.

4. To provide impartial hearings for the general public and construction industry in their interactions with state agencies.

5. To acquire, manage, and dispose of real property (except leases) for state agencies, and provide public service facilities with economy of operations and uniform practices for protecting the public's interest and insuring equitable treatment of private property owners.

6. To preserve the state's capital investments in buildings, grounds, and equipment through an efficient and effective centralized maintenance and operation program at lower costs than agencies would be able to provide for themselves.

Authority

a. Architectural consulting and construction: Government Code Sections 4454, 14250–14402, 14600, 14950–14961, 15800; Education Code Sections 15002.1, 15451–15465.

b. Buildings and grounds: Government Code Sections 14600, 14685–14687, 14700.

c. Long-range facilities planning: Government Code Sections 14678, 15800, 15862.

d. Real estate services: Government Code Sections 11005, 14654, 14660, 14670, 15800, 15850, 15862.

e. Space management: Government Code Sections 14678, 15800, 15862, 15863.

f. Building standards: Government Code Section 15800; Health and Safety Code Sections 18901–18915.

g. Rented buildings: Government Code Sections 14660, 14670, 15850, 15862.

General Description

The Property Management Services Program includes the following elements:

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

I. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SERVICES—Continued

A. Architectural Consulting and Construction Services

Provides state agencies with architectural, civil, structural, mechanical, electrical, environmental, and cost engineering services, including site suitability reports, blueprinting and specification publication, advertising and administration of contracts and supervision and inspection of construction projects; reviews plans and specifications on projects where state funds are utilized to determine whether or not they meet the intent of the Physically Handicapped Law; and supervises design and construction of public school buildings and all hospitals for structural safety.

B. Buildings and Grounds

Responsible for building maintenance and operations for state-occupied facilities; also performs minor alterations services for state agencies. Maintenance and operations activities include building maintenance, facilities operations, and grounds care.

C. Long-range Facilities Planning

Develops and maintains long-range facilities plans to determine future agency space requirements throughout the state, plans and develops major building programs, develops a five-year Capital Outla Program, and conducts various space requireme studies.

D. Real Estate Services

Performs the functions of real estate acquisitio management, and sales for state agencies; also mai tains the proprietary land index of state proper

E. Space Management

Provides statewide managerial services for assig ment, coordination, contract and lease manageme for all state-owned and leased noninstitutional offic and warehouse space.

F. Building Standards

The Building Standards Commission reviews pr posed building code regulations for conflict, duplica tion, and overlap. The commission also interprets o reconsiders such regulations upon request.

G. Rented Buildings

Provides funding for rental of buildings by th Department of General Services for subleasing t various agencies.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	1,622.2	1,623.7	1,633.6	$37,321,849	$42,849,201	$43,659,535
Workload adjustments	–	28.6	12.8	–	702,100	1,146,256
Totals, Property Management Services	1,622.2	1,652.3	1,646.4	$37,321,849	$43,551,301	$44,805,791
General Fund				*1,884,936*	*2,078,258*	*2,412,303*
Architecture Revolving Fund				*4,380,385*	*6,560,920*	*7,022,581*
Architecture Public Building Fund				*1,319,444*	*1,608,877*	*1,649,689*
Service Revolving Fund				*23,626,853*	*33,157,246*	*33,575,218*
Reimbursements				*221,078*	*146,000*	*146,000*
Distribution of intrafund services				*5,889,253*	*(5,889,253)*	*(5,889,253)*
Program Elements:						
A. Architectural consulting and construction	268.2	317.9	316.9	$5,964,951	$9,122,002	$9,619,544
B. Buildings and grounds	1,247	1,209.8	1,210.6	15,928,755	16,956,478	17,350,696
C. Long-range facilities planning	8.3	9	9.7	146,665	172,117	190,129
D. Real estate services	48.8	58.5	58.5	1,007,067	1,248,110	1,323,549
E. Space management	49.9	57.1	50.7	1,092,703	1,332,056	1,238,815
F. Building standards	–	–	–	19,948	42,658	49,058
G. Rented buildings	–	–	–	13,061,871	14,572,000	14,920,000
H. Minor capital outlay	–	–	–	99,889	105,880	114,000

A. Architectural Consulting and Construction Services

General Description

Architectural and consulting services including civil, structural, mechanical, electrical, environmental design, and cost engineering are provided to state agencies similar to those provided by private firms for their clients. Related services include field surveys, soil reports, site suitability reports, blueprinting and specification publication, advertising and administration of contracts, and supervision and inspection of construction projects. The Office of Architecture and Construction also reviews plans and specifications on projects utilizing state funds to determine if they meet the intent of the Physically Handicapped Law.

The design and construction of public school buildings for structural safety is accomplished by review and approval of all plans prepared by private archi tects and engineers for local school districts prior t construction. Subsequent structural safety inspection is conducted by field engineers during construction Similar reviews are made of geological reports, mate rial tests, load tests of unconventional designs, fir and safety, inspection reports and verified program reports.

Examination and analysis of existing buildings for earthquake safety is made upon request of school districts.

Similar services are provided for hospital construction through contract with the Department of Public Health.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

I. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SERVICES—Continued

A. Architectural Consulting and Construction Services—Continued

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Basic Architectural and Consulting Services:			
Output—construction value of project	$27,000,000	$25,000,000	$25,000,000
Revenue—percent of construction value	7.52%	7.22%	7.22%
Nonbasic architectural and consulting services revenue	–	$1,519,000	$1,666,800
Contract Architect Program—Planning and Administration:			
Output—construction value of project	$21,924,648	$25,000,000	$30,000,000
Revenue—percent of construction value of projects	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Contract Architect—Flow Thru Fee:			
Output—construction value of project	$21,924,648	$25,000,000	$30,000,000
Revenue—percent of construction value of projects	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%
Basic Construction Services:			
Output—construction value of projects	$56,000,000	$65,000,000	$60,000,000
Revenue—percent of construction value	2.92%	2.2%	2.3%
Nonbasic Construction Services:			
Revenue	$612,000	$855,000	$836,000
Special Services Construction Value:			
Revenue—actual cost	$258,207	$263,435	$263,435
Revenues received	$6,180,316	$7,747,435	$8,201,235
Structural Safety Section:			
Review of Public School Building Design and Construction:			
Output—Construction: Value of projects	$335,750,221	$320,000,000	$339,200,000
Revenue—percent of construction value of projects	0.485%	0.5%	0.5%
Totals, Revenue (From Fees)	$1,456,922	$1,620,000	$1,716,000
Review of Hospital Building Design and Construction:			
Output—construction value of plans assigned	$18,548,845	$200,000,000	$227,900,000
Revenue—percent of construction value of plans	–	–	0.56%
Revenue—actual cost	$79,522	$1,120,000	$1,276,240

Architectural and Engineering—Architecture Revolving Fund

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$4,526,072	$6,706,920	$7,168,581
Man-years	213.7	216.7	215.7
Administrative services	(147,662)	(209,420)	(224,876)

Structural Safety Section—Service Revolving Fund

Input			
Expenditures	$1,438,879	$2,415,082	$2,450,963
Man-years	54.5	101.2	101.2
Administrative services	(44,183)	(75,857)	(75,779)

Workload Changes

In the current year and budget year 43 positions have been added to the structural safety section to provide plan checking and construction inspection services of new hospital construction in accordance with Chapter 1130, Statutes of 1972 (SB 519). In the budget year temporary help is being reduced by one man-year in the Architecture Revolving Fund.

B. Buildings and Grounds

General Description

The Buildings and Grounds Division performs two major functions: building maintenance and operations, and alteration services.

Building maintenance and operations provides building maintenance and grounds care for state-occupied facilities including such services as custodial, window washing, air conditioning, gardening, and minor repairs.

Alterations services administers minor building alterations for state agencies facilities.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Building Maintenance and Operations:			
Facilities Maintained Buildings—Assignable Square Feet:			
Full service	3,581,753	3,581,753	3,406,928
Partial service	5,186,772	5,395,952	5,395,952
Leased space	341,707	341,707	341,707
Tenant services	9,110,232	9,319,412	9,144,587
Grounds—square feet	5,321,586	5,321,586	5,321,586
Parking lots—square feet	2,800,256	2,870,256	2,870,256
Total Cost—Buildings:			
Full service	$8,141,013	$9,691,775	$9,751,021
Partial service	5,902,161	7,279,942	8,265,656
Leased space (miscellaneous service)	140,639	169,340	179,770
Tenant services	540,004	658,546	699,105
Grounds	676,575	827,888	878,875
Parking lots	149,643	188,135	200,008
Cost Per Square Foot—Buildings:			
Full service	$2.27	$2.71	$2.86
Partial service	1.14	1.35	1.53
Leased space (miscellaneous service)	0.41	0.50	0.53
Tenant services	0.06	0.07	0.08
Grounds	0.13	0.16	0.17
Parking lots	0.05	0.07	0.07

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$15,928,755	$16,956,478	$17,350,696
Man-years	1247	1209.8	1210.6
Administrative services	(440,602)	(431,464)	(442,775)

In the current year, 51.8 positions are reduced; 42.3 related to the transfer of the Cal Expo function, 8 related to the release of Squaw Valley, and 1.5 in the Sacramento area. Partially offsetting this decrease are additions of 24.9 positions; 6 for maintenance of the surplus Fricot Youth Authority facility, 10 positions for the continuing maintenance of the Haslett Warehouse, and 8.9 positions related to additional maintenance workload throughout the state. This results in a net reduction of 26.9 positions in the current year.

In the budget year, a net increase of 0.8 position results from an additional 3 positions reduced in Los Angeles and Sacramento, 6 positions related to the discontinuance of maintenance of the Fricot facility, and a decrease of 9.8 positions for salary savings.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

I. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SERVICES—Continued

C. Long-range Facilities Planning

General Description

The long-range planning office develops and maintains long-range facilities plans for counties and major metropolitan areas within the state to determine future agency space requirements in those areas. In conjunction with these plans, this office also plans and develops to the point of implementation major state office facilities in response to requirements set out in the respective long-range facilities plans. The program for the development of these facilities includes complete space, economic, and financial analyses for the particular proposed office building.

Long-range planning also is responsible for the review of space requests submitted to space management division, in order to insure their compliance with any long-range plans in effect in a given area. Other responsibilities include the review and maintenance of the Capitol area plan, performing studies of on-going parking operations, analyzing and forecasting parking requirements, development of the five-year capital outlay plan and performing economic and financial analyses on proposed field offices for the various agencies.

In addition, many special projects and studies of related subjects are undertaken for the legislative and executive branches of government.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Facilities plan	4	6	
Building program	4	6	
Building construction analyses	59	40	4
Parking study	20	16	1
Special studies	4	8	
Input			
Expenditures	$146,665	$172,117	$190,12
Man-years	8.3	9	9
Administrative services	(3,995)	(4,486)	(5,022

Workload Changes

The net increase of 0.7 position results from a additional Facilities Planning Analyst position adde in 1974–75 to adequately maintain the major metro politan area facility plans and addition of 0.7 positio for temporary help. One steno position is reduced.

D. Real Estate Services

General Description

The real estate services division performs three major real estate services for state government: acquisition, management and sales.

The acquisition function consists of four specific steps: appraisal, appraisal review, negotiation and expert valuation testimony. Appraisal involves collecting and analyzing data required to estimate market value. Appraisal reviews are made to insure that the state pays, and the property owner receives fair market value. Negotiations are conducted with property owners on the basis of the approved appraised value. When the purchase is successfully concluded, a written summary is prepared for review by the chief land agent and submitted to the State Public Works Board for approval. If negotiations are not successful, staff appraisers participate as expert witnesses in a condemnation trial.

The acquisition function is coordinated by the project coordination unit. This function provides staff to the State Public Works Board, whose approval is mandatory for the expenditure of capital outlay funds appropriated in the Budget Act, reviews agency acquisition and site selection requests, and controls the acquisition of property after an appropriation is approved. The unit reports and monitors not only the status of any given project, but also the funding for on-going projects.

Real estate services maintains a proprietary land index. This index contains over 20,000 entries, covering 1,165,000 acres of state property, excluding tide and submerged lands and properties acquired by the Department of Public Works. The index has recently been converted to E.D.P.

Property management includes managing state owned properties acquired but not yet occupied by the purchasing agency and evaluating the leasing of state owned property not under the jurisdiction of the Department of General Services.

Real estate sales is responsible for the disposal or transfer of state property no longer needed for state use. Surplus property is first offered to state and local agencies and then sold at market value to private interests and returned to the property tax rolls. Surplus property is managed during the interim before sale. This unit reviews all state land annually and prepares legislation to permit the sale of properties declared surplus by various state agencies.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Acquisition:			
Parcels acquired	97	187	24
Dollar value of parcels acquired	$11,637,702	$28,000,000	$35,000,00
Leases under management	500	500	60
Parcels sold or transferred	14	18	2
Dollar value of parcels sold	$11,260,965	$12,000,000	$12,500,00
Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$1,007,067	$1,248,110	$1,323,54
Man-years	48.8	58.5	58.
Administrative services	(26,842)	(27,711)	(28,037

Workload Changes

In the current and budget years 10 land agent positions are added. Nine to meet the accelerated acquisition workload associated with the parks program, and one to intensify efforts of identifying and disposing of surplus properties.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

I. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SERVICES—Continued

E. Space Management

General Description

The space management division provides statewide managerial services for assignment, coordination and management for all state-owned and leased noninstitutional office and warehouse space. The objective is to:

1. Provide adequate space for state operations at a cost below that which each agency could provide for itself.
2. Centralize responsibilities for planning and leasing office space to avoid duplication of effort and uncontrolled investment in space.
3. Establish and apply uniform office space standards, coordinated with long-range planning to provide maximum space utilization.
4. Provide a professional planning and leasing service that assures the best value possible and protects the interests of the state.
5. Provide planning and leasing services in a timely manner so that the program needs of clients are effectively met.
6. Continually refine techniques and abilities in the field of office planning.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Space managed (square feet)	23,559,597	25,033,723	25,545,493
Space planned (square feet)	3,989,565	4,147,840	3,782,400
Leased space (in dollar value)	$21,272,011	$22,620,444	$23,299,057
Alterations (in dollar value)	—	$1,494,675	$1,533,000
Input			
Expenditures	$1,092,703	$1,332,056	$1,238,815
Man-years	49.9	57.1	50.7
Administrative services	(31,910)	(37,401)	(34,777)

Workload Changes

In 1973–74, 9.5 positions were added; 6.5 positions for contract services, three additional positions to improve leasing management services, provide in-house drafting services which were formerly contracted with the Office of Architecture and Construction, and provide additional administrative support. In 1974–75, 6.5 positions are related to the discontinuance of contract work and 0.1 position added for temporary help results in a net reduction of 6.4 positions.

F. Building Standards

General Description

The Building Standards Commission reviews building regulations proposed by the various state agencies to eliminate duplication, conflict or overlap, and to assure that the nomenclature or arrangement conforms to adopted standards. The commission acts upon the written request of any agency, person, firm or corporation for interpretation or reconsideration of such regulations.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$19,948	$42,658	$49,058
Administrative services	(677)	(1,448)	(1,665)

G. Rented Buildings

General Description

This element provides funds for renting buildings to the Department of General Services and for subleasing to state agencies. The standard rental rate for 1974–75 is 43 cents per square foot for office space and 11 cents per square foot for storage space. Included in this element are funds for amortizing loans of Public Building Construction Fund buildings, building insurance premiums, and building maintenance services.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$13,061,871	$14,572,000	$14,920,000
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY:			
Input:			
Expenditures	$99,889	$105,880	$114,000

II. STATEWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES

Need

State agencies require support services for business transactions and activities which are basic to their organizational functions. These operational requirements include procurement of materials, data processing services, communication, transportation, printing, security, and related business and office services.

Other state agency support requirements, on a periodic basis, include consulting services for legal contracts and insurance management. Additionally, licensing agencies require services of hearing officers for alleged violations by license holders, and school districts and local governments need assurance of adequate funding for public works projects.

These diverse services are more effectively and economically provided under a consolidated program which centralizes resources, capabilities, talents, and facilities to more efficiently respond to support requirements of client state agencies.

Objectives

The overall objectives of this program are:

1. To meet support service requirements of state agencies effectively and efficiently by providing centralized facilities and services, developing specialized personnel, and utilizing equipment which could not be justified on the basis of a single user.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

II. STATEWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES—Continued

2. To develop, implement, and maintain statewide policies, procedures, and standards to more effectively respond to agencies support services needs.

3. To assure that school districts and local governmental agencies have adequate funding for construction and equipping of schools and other necessary public works projects and to insure that the state funds are properly used.

Authority

a. Administrative hearings: Administrative Procedure Act, and Government Code Sections 13370–13370.5, 13371–13374, 11500–11528, and 27727.

b. Communications: Government Code, Section 14931.

c. Fleet administration: Government Code, Sections 13950–13956, 14615, 14621, 14669, and 14675–14678; Board of Control Rules and Regulations Articles 8 and 15; and State Administrative Manual, Sections 4100–4300.

d. Insurance services: Government Code Sections 11007.5 and 11007.7 and Section 8776 of the State Administrative Manual.

e. Legal services: Government Code Section 14610.

f. Local assistance: Government Code Section 15500; Education Code Sections 19551–19689.

g. Management services office: Government Code, Sections 11152, 14600, 14607, 14615, 14740–14768 and State Administrative Manual Sections 1600–1653.

h. Office services: State Administrative Manual, Sections 1252, 1253, 2121–2122.26, and 2880–2883.

i. Procurement: Government Code, Sections 14780–14814 and 14880–14922.

j. Security and protection: Government Code, Section 14613 and Penal Code Sections 830.2 and 830.4.

k. State printing: Government Code, Sections 9700–9768, and 14850–14877.

l. Small business procurements and contracts: Government Code Sections 14835–14842.

General Description

The statewide support services program consists of the following elements:

a. Administrative hearings: The office of administrative hearings conducts quasi-judicial hearings for various state or other public agencies and maintains the California Administrative Code.

b. Communications: Develops technical plans for telecommunications facilities and equipment including the engineering, installation, maintenance and management required to insure the orderly development and use of such facilities and equipment.

c. Fleet administration: Provides a central service for the use, storage, assignment, acquisition, maintenance and disposition of state-owned automotiv equipment.

d. Insurance services: Provides centralized, ec nomical management of state insurance requirement consults with and advises agencies on risk manag ment problems, administers a comprehensive progra for recovery of damages to state-owned vehicles, an administers the Governor's Driver Accident Preve tion Program.

e. Legal services: The legal office provides a variet of legal services to the Department of General Serv ices, the Department of Finance, and various relate boards and commissions. Such services include leg advice, the publishing of opinions, and the draftin and review of legal documents.

f. Local assistance: The office of local assistance ad ministers the State School Building Aid Law whic provides financial assistance to school districts for ac quisition and development of school facilities includ ing the purchase of furniture and equipment. Othe activities include allocation of financial assistance t local agencies.

g. Management services: The management service office is comprised of the accounting and financial ser vices office, the data processing services office, an state records service, and provides the following:

1. Accounting and financial service to the Depart ment of General Services, to smaller state organiza tions, and to a variety of boards and commissions.

2. Data processing services, including data process ing systems analysis and design, computer progra specifications and coding, data entry service, compute operations, and related electronic data processing.

3. EDP education courses for both data processin technical personnel and operational and managemen personnel.

4. Statewide records service, including a compre hensive paperwork management system.

h. Office services: Provides reproduction services office machine rental, maintenance and repair, an various supportive services including mail, messenger typing, and property accounting.

i. Procurement: Purchases materials, supplies, an equipment for state agencies and local governmenta agencies upon request, develops standards and specifi cations for selected products, and maintains ware houses for volume purchases and resale to agencies

j. Security and protection: Provides protection ser vices for state facilities and their occupants.

k. State printing: Provides printing services fo the Legislature and state agencies.

l. Office of small business procurements and con tracts: Encourages and assists small business in order to facilitate small business participation in state pro curements and state construction projects.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

II. STATEWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	2,214.3	2,338.7	2,333.4	$63,548,393	$73,417,141	$74,195,930
Workload adjustments	–	116	77.3	–	3,542,979	3,832,219
Totals, Statewide Support Services	2,214.3	2,454.7	2,410.7	$63,548,393	$76,960,120	$78,028,149
General Fund				*4,127,721*	*1,632,487*	*1,523,737*
State School Building Aid Fund				*1,002,330*	*1,174,933*	*1,221,610*
Service Revolving Fund				*31,030,898*	*48,365,433*	*49,045,642*
Service Revolving Fund—state printing				*19,715,370*	*25,754,252*	*26,194,977*
Deferred Compensation Plan Fund				–	*30,685*	*39,853*
Reimbursements				*2,349*	*2,330*	*2,330*
Distribution of intrafund services				*7,669,725*	*(7,669,725)*	*(7,669,725)*
Program Elements:						
A. Administrative hearings	106.4	119.9	60.7	$2,243,337	$2,398,898	$1,435,114
B. Communications	222.7	286.7	310.7	9,159,985	11,905,559	12,539,983
C. Fleet administration	148.9	158.9	157.9	6,332,978	7,123,464	7,219,189
D. Insurance services	6	10.3	10.1	2,175,719	2,495,617	2,619,765
E. Legal services	16.9	16	15.6	337,587	358,724	360,302
F. Local assistance	59.1	66.4	63.1	1,014,493	1,218,400	1,235,940
G. Management services office	269.7	306.2	305.2	5,196,945	6,017,880	6,206,041
H. Office services	163.3	184.6	183.6	2,981,903	3,687 116	3,754,798
I. Procurement	165.1	174.9	177.2	10,493,858	11,463,076	11,904,236
J. Security and protection	260.2	289.3	285.2	3,896,218	4,467,721	4,428,426
K. State printing	796	836.5	835.4	19,715,370	25,754,252	26,194,977
L. Small business procurements and contracts	–	5	6	–	69,413	129,378

A. Administrative Hearings

General Description

The Office of Administrative Hearings conducts quasi-judicial hearings for various state or other public agencies in connection with issuance, renewal, suspension or revocation of licenses under the Administrative Procedure Act. The office also compiles and publishes the California Administrative Code which consists of state agencies' rules and regulations, and conducts studies in administrative law and procedure.

In January 1972, the office undertook a special program of conducting categorical aid hearings for the Department of Social Welfare. Funding for the program was initially provided by the Welfare Reform Act of 1971 which appropriated $600,000 for this purpose. A portion of the 1971 appropriation was unexpended as of July 1, 1973. Sufficient funding for a staff of 35 hearing examiners during 1973–74 was provided in the Budget Act of 1973 by the appropriation of $945,000, less $359,000 in federal funds, for the Department of Social Welfare to contract with the Office of Administrative Hearings.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Hearings completed *	2,976	3,402	3,685
Folios of transcript	118,822	121,487	121,487
Pages of regulations published	8,650	8,400	8,600
Input			
Expenditures	$2,243,337	$2,398,898	$1,435,114
Man-years	106.4	119.9	60.7
Administrative services	(64,340)	(66,695)	(41,508)

* This does not include social welfare hearings.

Workload Changes

The administrative hearings element reflects a 59 position reduction in 1974–75 related to the discontinuance of fair hearings for the Department of Social Welfare pursuant to the Welfare and Institution Code. A reduction of 0.2 position is related to salary savings.

B. Communications

General Description

The communications division is responsible for providing telecommunications services to all state agencies to meet their operational requirements in an economical and efficient manner. Services are provided for radio, telephone, teletype, closed circuit TV, emergency 911 telephone, data transmission facilities, and any special telecommunications facilities. Service includes consulting, engineering, installation, maintenance, specifications, and management of state communication facilities. Additionally the communications division provides management of state telecommunications facilities and equipment; develops and implements state telecommunications policies, standards, practices and procedures to insure orderly development of state telecommunication facilities; prepares license applications to the Federal Communications Commission; and conducts specialized equipment reviews and special studies.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Microwave Radio:			
Cost per unit to service	$366	$373	$373
Units per engineer	300	300	300
Units serviced per technician	137	143	150
VHF Radio:			
Cost per unit to service	$203	$183	$168
Units per engineer	625	663	663
Units serviced per technician	137	143	150
Telephone, Teletype and Data Systems:			
Cost per project	$158	$162	$163
Projects per engineer	105	108	120
Telephone Services and Facilities:			
Working service lines per position	780	1,002	1,317

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

II. STATEWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES—Continued

B. Communications—Continued

Input	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Expenditures	$9,159,985	$11,905,559	$12,539,983
Man-years	222.7	286.7	310.7
Administrative services	(126,454)	(161,633)	(170,539)

Workload Changes

In the current year, 39 radio maintenance positions are added to maintain additional agency radio equipment. Three positions are being deleted in relation t the transfer of positions to Office of Small Busines Procurement and Contracts. In the budget year an ad ditional 25 positions are proposed for the maintenanc of agency radio equipment and one position of tem porary help is deleted for a net increase of 24 posi tions in the budget year.

C. Fleet Administration Division

General Description

The activities of the fleet administration division relative to the state's light and heavy vehicles are as follows:

1. Garage operations at ten locations providing some or all of the following services in support of state agencies: tripper pools for short-term assignment of passenger cars to state employees; preventive maintenance; parking, gas, oil, and carwashing; auction of used vehicles; and employee and public parking.

2. Field services throughout the state including long-term rental of vehicles to state agencies, and automotive inspection services for state vehicles, including those owned by General Services as well as other agencies. Services include determination of required repairs, periodic safety checks, replacement reviews, consideration of agency vehicle needs, and consultation on automotive problems.

3. The statewide automotive coordination and administration unit acts as a focal point in working with agencies on statewide policies and procedures relative to the state's fleet. Representatives from other state agencies owning or using both light and heavy equipment are regularly consulted to bring about coordination and effective management on the state's entire fleet.

Output	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Inspection Service:			
Inspections	22,660	23,000	23,000
Savings to agencies	$53,173	$54,000	$54,000
Vehicle Pool Operations:			
Total mileage	54,500,000	56,700,000	58,338,500
Average number of vehicles	3,700	3,860	3,975
Number on long-term assign	2,630	2,744	2,815
Average miles per vehicle	14,700	14,700	14,700
Pool cost per mile	$0.086	$0.090	$0.094
Parking Operations:			
Employee spaces	7,300	7,400	7,400
Public spaces	300	300	300
Input			
Expenditures	$6,332,978	$7,123,464	$7,219,189
Man-years	148.9	158.9	157.9
Administrative services	(160,236)	(174,748)	(181,303)

Workload Changes

In the current and budget years five mechanic positions are proposed to eliminate the costly farming out of vehicles for repairs and one pool attendant position is reduced. Existing workload requires two mechanics in San Francisco and three in Sacramento. One man-year of temporary help is being reduced in the budget year.

D. Insurance Services

General Description

The insurance office provides centralized, economical management of state insurance requirements. Services include developing procedures and coordinating insurance policies and bonds including accounting procedures on premiums, consulting and advising agencies on risk management problems including the potential transfer of risk to state-engaged private contractors, administering a comprehensive program for recovery of damages to state-owned vehicles, and analyzing insurance needs of state agencies as well as negotiating for insurance procurement necessitated by such analysis.

Output	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Incident reports and contracts review	9,024	9,366	9,650
Damages recovered	$86,500	$88,500	$92,500
Vehicles insured	26,982	28,535	29,962
Cost per vehicle	$78	$84	$84
Number of employees trained in defensive driving	23,000	15,000	20,000
Cost per student	$5.60	$5.88	$4.62
Input			
Expenditures	$2,175,719	$2,495,617	$2,619,765
Man-years	6	10.3	10.1
Administrative services	(6,500)	(6,900)	(7,250)

Workload Changes

Two positions are proposed for both the current and budget years to initiate and administer a deferred compensation plan for state employees as authorized by Chapter 1370, Statutes of 1972 (AB 2186). Depending on the extent of employee participation additional positions may be required as the program develops. The costs of administration are to be financed from earnings of the investment portfolio.

In the budget year 0.2 position of temporary help is being reduced.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

II. STATEWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES—Continued

E. Legal Services

General Description

The legal office provides legal services to the Department of General Services, the Department of Finance, and various boards and commissions. The function of the office is that of house counsel which includes giving legal advice on new and ongoing programs, the advocacy of the department's position in a wide variety of situations, the publishing of opinions, and the drafting and review of legal documents.

The legal office also provides centralized review of a variety of transactions arising out of the operations of state agencies which by law are subject to the approval of the Department of General Services. The transactions consist of contracts, leases, and the acquisition of real property. The review is for the purpose of assuring legality, statewide uniformity, and compliance with the policies of the Department of General Services in regard to its business management of state affairs.

A major objective in recommending appropriate courses of action is to avoid involving the state in unnecessary litigation.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Output			
Contracts	6,776	4,500	4,500
Legal advice (hours)	8,934	7,609	7,703
Input			
Expenditures	$337,587	$358,724	$360,302
Man-years	16.9	16	15.6
Administrative services	(9,052)	(9,472)	(9,580)

F. Local Assistance Division

General Description

The office of local assistance administers the State School Building Aid Law. Under this law, financial assistance is made available to school districts for acquisition and development of school sites, construction or reconstruction of school buildings, and purchase of school furniture and equipment. This assistance is provided to districts experiencing significant growth as well as to those having buildings which do not meet the earthquake safety requirements.

Other activities include: (1) Allocation of funds to local agencies under the Emergency Flood Relief Law for the repair or restoration of local streets and roads damaged by natural disasters; (2) partial reimbursement to counties for expenditures made in providing legal counsel for indigents; (3) administration of other programs of financial assistance to local agencies as assigned; and (4) investigation of unused school sites for the State Allocation Board.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Output			
School Building Aid:			
Applications approved	247	200	135
Plan review and bid approvals	114	230	203
Projects under construction	166	177	175
Closeout audits	167	170	170
Repayment computation	704	700	700
Unused site investigations	–	248	552
Emergency Flood Relief:			
Applications approved	2	14	– [a]
State funds allocated	$159,794	$1,000,000	– [a]
Legal Aid for Indigents:			
Counties participating	58	58	58
State funds disbursed	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000
Input			
Expenditures	$1,014,493	$1,218,400	$1,235,940
Man-years	59.1	66.4	63.1
Administrative services	(27,632)	(32,371)	(39,037)

[a] Not predictable.

Workload Change

One full-time position is being converted to 0.6 position of temporary help in 1974–75.

In the current year, a net increase of 6.4 positions results from the following. Five positions were added for workload associated with aiding school districts in meeting Field Act requirements, and 1.8 positions were added to meet workload related to legislation enacted during the 1973 legislative session. This 6.8 positions increase was reduced due to an increase of 0.4 position in salary savings.

The net decrease of 3.3 positions in the budget year results from an additional 2 positions to meet workload generated by 1973 legislation, the discontinuance of the 5 positions related to the Field Act, and an increase of 0.3 position in salary savings.

G. Management Services Office

General Description

The management services office was created during the 1972–73 fiscal year by combining three divisions: comptroller's office; management assistance division, and data processing services office. The new organization provides the following services:

1. Accounting and financial services — provides services to the department, to smaller state organizations, and to a variety of boards and commissions.

2. Data processing services—data processing systems analysis and design, computer program specifications and coding, data entry services, computer processing and related electronic data processing support.

3. EDP education—provides a series of courses for both data processing technical personnel and "user" operational and management personnel.

4. State records service—developing and implementing an effective and efficient statewide paperwork management system which includes the microfilming of selected records and the design, use and disposition of all records.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Output			
State Records Service:			
Agricultural and services forms review	4,500	4,500	4,500
Standard state forms review	165	165	165
Retention schedules review	461	461	461
Purchase estimates review	1,289	1,289	1,289
Statewide training (agency personnel trained)	36	60	60
Departmental forms coordination	360	360	360
Storage—cubic feet end of fiscal year	272,810	304,369	339,119

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

II. STATEWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES—Continued

G. Management Services Office—Continued

Output	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
State Records Service—Continued			
Accessions—in cubic feet	57,860	64,633	72,211
Disposal—in cubic feet	34,140	38,014	42,339
References—number of	146,473	163,660	182,892
Interfiles and refiles—number of	89,651	99,852	111,242
Office space and equipment cost avoidance	1,404,972	1,567,500	1,746,463
Data Processing:			
Systems designed and developed	14	18	22
Programs written	193	214	235
Systems maintained	70	78	86
Programs maintained	944	1,038	1,172
Computer Operation (Hours):			
RCA	9,050	8,820	8,820
IBM	3,500	–	–
Keypunch strokes (millions)	575	520	520
Input			
Expenditures	$5,196,945	$6,017,880	$6,206,041
Man-years	269.7	306.2	305.2
Administrative services	(119,971)	(132,184)	(136,702)

Workload Changes

One man-year of temporary help is being reduced in the budget year.

H. Office Services Division

General Description

The office services division provides state agencies with the following services:

1. Supportive Services

A. Mail Activities—Mail centers in office buildings Nos. 1 and 9 distribute U.S. and interagency mail to the building tenants. Both locations also provide an external building messenger service; receive and deliver supplies, materials, and equipment; and prepare freight and mail for shipment.

B. Interagency Mail and Messenger Service—Provides for the distribution of mail between state agencies. This consists of pickup and delivery services to approximately 63 locations in Sacramento.

C. Central Typing Pool—Provides typing and stenographic services and relief personnel for the Departments of General Services and Finance and for contract agencies.

D. Property Accountability—Maintains the property accountability records statewide for General Services' equipment, improvements and real property.

E. Word Processing Center—Provides automatic typing and dial dictation services for the Department of General Services.

2. Office Machine Repair

Provides for rental, maintenance and repair of typewriters, calculators, adding machines and other office machines, advises and aids in evaluation by the office of procurement including providing technical services covering master maintenance contracts.

3. Reproduction Services

Provides reproduction services to agencies whose workload does not warrant an independent reproduction unit, assists agencies which operate beyond their capacity, advises agencies on reproduction equipment and methods, and provides addressograph service for maintenance of recurring mailing lists and preparation of address labels.

Output	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Office Building No. 1—Mail and Messenger:			
Internal messenger stops	23,430	24,603	24,849
External messenger stops	19,328	20,294	20,700
Pieces of mail processed	3,313,543	3,479,220	3,548,804
Office Building No. 9—Mail and Messenger:			
Internal messenger stops	21,056	21,477	21,906
External messenger stops	27,877	28,434	29,002
Pieces of mail processed	11,393,239	12,146,253	13,715,068
Interagency Mail:			
Pieces of mail processed	2,197,163	2,241,106	2,285,517
Central Typing:			
Documents typed	555,779	264,000	350,000
Hours clerical assistance loaned	3,420	–	–
Property Inventory and Control:			
Accountable property items	18,500	18,870	18,870
Office Machine Service:			
Number of machine inspections	48,375	63,110	66,264
Hours, on call service provided	2,156	2,209	2,494
Reproduction Service:			
Addressograph impressions	2,730,254	2,784,859	2,840,556
Sheets collated	56,545,248	62,803,516	67,199,762
Press impressions	141,860,000	148,013,680	154,550,400
Input			
Expenditures	$2,981,903	$3,687,116	$3,754,798
Man-years	163.3	184.6	183.6
Administrative services	(59,991)	(71,235)	(72,653)

Workload Change

One man-year of temporary help is being reduced in the budget year.

I. Procurement

General Description

The procurement element includes three components: direct purchasing, warehouse-resale, and traffic management:

1. Direct Purchasing

a. Purchasing: processes requisitions of state and local agencies including developing and circulating bid invitations, awarding bids, and issuing purchase orders. Issues annual term contracts based on anticipated state usage, assuring firm prices and guaranteed source of supply for one-year periods.

b. Standards and planning: provides overall direction and review of purchasing methods and techniques, establishes product standards, and coordinates consolidated purchase projects and programs.

c. Quality control: tests for compliance with standards and conducts training programs for agency personnel.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

II. STATEWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES—Continued

I. Procurement—Continued

2. Warehouse—Resale

a. Central stores: buys operating supplies in large quantities at maximum discounts for resale to state agencies.

b. Documents and publications: provides for sale of state publications, and distributes publications to libraries.

Property reutilization: reviews equipment disposed of by state agencies and selectively obtains, refurbishes and resells such used equipment to state agencies.

3. Traffic Management

Provides traffic services, and reviews state shipping and freight receipt practices.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. *Direct Purchasing*			
Purchasing:			
Cost of purchasing as percent to total purchase	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Purchasing process interval (in days)	30	30	30
Specifications:			
Standards in force	580	645	669
Standard actions	120	216	288
Quality Control:			
Products evaluations	840	840	1080
Quality control actions	550	588	756
Cost recovery percentage	100%	100%	100%
2. *Warehouse—Resale*			
Central Stores:			
Service level—items in stock when requested	88	90	93
Ordering processing interval (in days)	5.9	5	5
Documents:			
Service interval (in days)	3.9	3	3
Property Reutilization:			
Savings achieved	$330,000	$350,000	$375,000
Cost recovery percentage	100%	100%	100%
3. *Traffic Management*			
Freight bills audits	15,600	16,000	16,500
Adjustments received for audits	$65,000	$70,000	$75,000
Traffic assistance requests	2,700	3,000	3,000
Loss and damage claims filed	100	150	200
Cost recovery percentage	100%	100%	100%
Input			
Expenditures	$10,493,858	$11,463,076	$11,904,236
Man-years	165.1	174.9	177.2
Administrative services	(89,729)	(97,187)	(101,089)

Workload Changes

In the current year, 2.5 positions have been added to the Quality Control function to provide more effective management of material and supplies purchased by the state. A reduction occurred as a result of the transfer of 2 positions to the Office of Small Business Procurements and Contracts. The result of the 2.5 positions increase and the 2 decrease is a net 0.5 position increase for the current year.

The 2.3 positions increase in the budget year results from an additional 4 positions in Quality Control, the reduction of 1 position in the purchasing function, and an increase of salary savings of 0.7 position.

J. Security and Protection

General Description

Security and protection services are provided by the state police division for state buildings and property, their occupants and visitors. Activities include: Patrolling and surveillance on foot and by vehicle, responding to calls relating to accidents, injuries, fires, and other complaints, conducting investigations and preparing reports, making arrests and appearing in court, providing for the safety and security of persons on state property and protection of the property itself, and administering the employee bomb protection program. Other duties of the state police include: Escorting cashiers transporting large amounts of cash or other valuables; acting as escorts for certain officials as well as providing protection and security for constitutional officers, controlling crowds and maintaining order in connection with periodic state agency activities, patrolling by air and auto state-owned canals and hydroelectric facilities, quelling disturbances, controlling demonstrations, investigating bomb incidents and other threats to persons and property, maintaining security at public ceremonies and similar events, and assisting other official organizations in major emergencies or disasters.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Employees protected	48,500	49,500	49,500
Parking square feet protected	10,900,000	11,100,000	11,100,000
Input	**1972–73**	**1973–74**	**1974–75**
Expenditures	$3,896,218	$4,467,721	$4,428,426
Man-years	260.2	289.3	285.2
Administrative services	(104,605)	(110,079)	(104,797)

Workload Changes

Four new positions plus one-half man-year of temporary help are added in the current and budget years: Two positions are for protection of the new Santa Ana state office buildings and surrounding vicinity and two and one-half positions are for special security services requested by state agencies.

The net decrease of 4.1 positions in 1974–75 results from increased salary savings.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

II. STATEWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES—Continued

K. State Printing

General Description

The Office of State Printing provides printing for the Legislature and for all state agencies except the University of California. It includes the following services:

1. Legislative printing: Printing of bills, records, documents and reports necessary to conduct the business of the Legislature, and operation of the Legislative Bill Room which distributes legislative printed material to the Legislature and the general public.

2. State agency printing: Includes forms, records, reports, and other materials necessary to agency operations.

3. Elementary textbooks printing: As requested by the Department of Education, includes books supplied by the state to local school districts.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Textbooks:			
Number of books produced	14,582,900	23,300,000	23,300,00
Publication and Job Work:			
Job work orders	23,112	23,100	24,25
Publication work orders	1,534	1,600	1,70
Average days delivered job work	30	30	3
Average days delivered publication	35	30	3
Hand Binding:			
Books produced	94,017	100,000	100,00
Books per man-year (est.)	1,800	1,800	1,80
Tab Card Productions:			
Cards produced (thousands)	311,289	315,000	300,00
Cost per 1,000	$1.20	$1.20	$1.2
Legislative Bill Room:			
Printing jobs processed	2,817	3,500	3,50
Measures and resolutions	4,756	4,500	4,00
Legislative days	185	150	15

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$19,715,370	$25,754,252	$26,194,97
Man-years	796	836.5	835.
Administrative services	(385,421)	(540,953)	(537,114

Workload Changes

In the budget year 1.1 man-years of temporary hel is being reduced.

L. Small Business Procurements and Contracts

General Description

The Office of Small Business Procurements and Contracts was created on July 1, 1973, to implement the provisions of Chapter 1198 Statutes of 1973 (AB 1816), the Small Business Procurements and Contracts Act. This new function will facilitate small business participation in state procurements and in state construction contracts by:

1. Compiling and maintaining a comprehensive bidder's list of qualified small businesses.

2. Coordinating with the Federal Small Business Administration, the Office of Minority Business Enterprises, and the executive board of the California Job Development Corporation.

3. Assisting small business in complying with procedures for bidding on state contracts.

4. Working with appropriate state, federal, and private organizations in disseminating information on bidding procedures and the opportunities of small businesses for state contracts.

5. Assisting state agencies in determining which invitations to bid are to be designated as small busines preferences.

6. Making recommendations for simplification o specifications and terms in order to increase the op portunities for small business participation.

7. Reporting annually to the Legislature on pro gram effectiveness with recommendations for change in statutes or state policies to improve opportunitie for small business and for program expansion o modification.

Output

New program for which measures of effectiveness are still in the developmental stage.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$69,413	$129,37
Man-years	–	5	

Workload Changes

One additional position is proposed in 1974–75 t handle the increased workload associated with th Small Business Procurements and Contracts Act.

III. ADMINISTRATION

General Description

The administrative program contains the various executive and staff support elements which include the executive office and administrative services division. Together, these elements provide fiscal, personnel, and management advice and services to the department's line programs. The administrative services division was created in 1973 by combining the budget and planning office with the personnel office.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

III. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	59.5	63.4	63.4	$976,974	$1,903,534	$1,907,858
Workload adjustments	–	4	4	–	71,238	73,100
Totals, Administration	59.5	67.4	67.4	$976,974	$1,974,772	$1,980,958
Service Revolving Fund				*840,014*	*1,974,772*	*1,980,958*
Distribution of intrafund services				*136,960*	*(136,960)*	*(136,960)*

Workload Changes

Two auditor positions are proposed in the current and budget years to conduct internal audits to insure that proper accounting procedures and policies are followed. One management analyst position is proposed to handle the environmental impact reports required by the California Environmental Quality Act. One personnel analyst position is proposed to handle increased workload as a result of Departmental expansion and the new emphasis on employee-employer relations.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

Departmental Summary—All Funds

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized Positions	3,896	4,122.2	4,122.2	$40,331,569	$45,666,604	$46,305,167
Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	14.9	–71.6	–	266,800	–760,433
Proposed New Positions	–	133.7	165.7	–	1,623,285	2,128,312
Totals, Adjustments	–	148.6	94.1	–	$1,890,085	$1,367,879
Totals, Salaries and Wages	3,896	4,270.8	4,216.3	$40,331,569	$47,556,689	$47,673,046
Estimated salary savings	–	*–96.4*	*–91.8*	–	*–1,061,432*	*–748,968*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	3,896	4,174.4	4,124.5	$40,331,569	$46,495,257	$46,924,078
Staff benefits	–	–	–	5,245,908	7,275,695	7,305,541
Totals, Personal Services	3,896	4,174.4	4,124.5	$45,577,477	$53,770,952	$54,229,619
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$33,529,344	$37,525,082	$38,747,638
Printing				1,044,236	3,948,881	4,289,704
Communications				5,357,280	6,447,819	6,908,409
Travel—in-state				1,841,217	2,250,339	2,014,273
Travel—out-of-state				49,774	54,243	56,495
Consultant and professional services				238,353	1,973,860	2,384,348
Vehicle operation				2,163,533	2,500,598	2,612,532
Data processing				1,216,369	1,559,584	1,600,986
Facilities operation				5,034,603	5,835,406	5,994,466
Equipment				2,395,283	4,289,532	3,707,493
Prorated interdepartmental				1,053,458	1,004,781	1,038,128
Program element internal overhead				45,102	62,950	67,000
Intradepartmental overhead				1,970,021	971,786	991,992
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$55,938,573	$68,424,861	$70,413,464
Minor capital outlay				99,889	105,880	114,000
Totals, Expenditures				$101,615,939	$122,301,693	$124,757,083
Reimbursements—other				*–223,427*	*–148,330*	*–148,330*
Distribution of intrafund services				*–13,695,938*	*(13,695,938)*	*(13,695,938)*
Net Expenditures				$87,696,574	$122,153,363	$124,608,753
Special Items of Expense:						
Social Welfare Services Chapter 578, Statutes of 1971				201,698	155,000	28,315
Chapter 701, Statutes of 1970				29,579	29,500	29,500
Totals, Expenditures				$87,927,851	$122,337,863	$124,666,568
General Fund				*6,012,657*	*3,710,745*	*3,936,040*
Service Revolving Fund—printing				*19,715,370*	*25,754,252*	*26,194,977*
Service Revolving Fund—other				*55,497,765*	*83,497,451*	*84,601,818*
Architecture Revolving Fund				*4,380,285*	*6,560,920*	*7,022,581*
Architecture Public Building Fund				*1,319,444*	*1,608,377*	*1,649,689*
State School Building Aid Fund				*1,002,330*	*1,174,933*	*1,221,610*
Deferred Compensation Plan Fund				–	*30,685*	*39,853*

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

Service Revolving Fund

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	2,831.8	2,998	2,998	$27,732,393	$31,750,730	$32,347,040
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	21.9	–62.5	–	351,844	–646,862
Proposed new positions	–	131.7	163.7	–	1,609,225	2,105,972
Totals, Salaries and Wages	2,831.8	3,151.6	3,099.2	$27,732,393	$33,711,799	$33,806,150
Estimated salary savings	–	*–91.4*	*–86.8*	–	*–990,938*	*–678,088*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	2,831.8	3,060.2	3,012.4	$27,732,393	$32,720,861	$33,128,062
Staff benefits	–	–	–	3,673,509	5,244,876	5,235,966
Totals, Personal Services	2,831.8	3,060.2	3,012.4	$31,405,902	$37,965,737	$38,364,028
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$26,021,850	$28,574,937	$29,442,384
Printing				58,256	90,780	90,059
Communications				5,179,437	6,246,959	6,699,945
Travel—in-state				1,663,621	2,063,897	1,821,679
Travel—out-of-state				48,543	54,243	54,645
Consultant and professional services				164,677	270,920	280,595
Vehicle operation				2,154,157	2,493,098	2,604,732
Data processing				575,388	820,537	809,273
Facilities operation				4,416,797	5,185,761	5,478,004
Equipment				2,113,380	3,447,313	3,056,518
Prorated charges				701,094	675,804	670,362
Departmental administrative overhead				1,376,771	181,487	192,759
Program element internal overhead				–	23,606	25,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$44,473,971	$50,129,342	$51,225,955
Minor capital outlay				99,889	105,880	114,000
Totals, Expenditures				$75,979,762	$88,200,959	$89,703,983
Distribution of intrafund services				*–13,695,938*	*(13,695,938)*	*(13,695,938)*
Reimbursements—other				*–2,349*	*–2,330*	*–2,330*
Net Expenditures—Other Functions				$62,281,475	$88,198,629	$89,701,653
Special Items of Expense:						
Social Welfare Services, Chapter 578, Statutes of 1971				$201,698	$155,000	$28,315
Chapter 701, Statutes of 1970				29,579	29,500	29,500
Totals, Expenditures—Other Functions				$62,512,752	$88,383,129	$89,759,468
General Fund				*6,012,657*	*3,710,745*	*3,936,040*
Service Revolving Fund				*55,497,765*	*83,497,451*	*84,601,818*
State School Building Aid Fund				*1,002,330*	*1,174,933*	*1,221,610*

Service Revolving Fund—State Printing

PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	796	836.5	836.5	$8,240,268	$9,084,382	$9,099,840
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–1.1	–	–	–11,966
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	796	836.5	835.4	$8,240,268	$9,084,382	$9,087,874
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,216,020	1,362,657	1,364,976
Totals, Personal Services	796	836.5	835.4	$9,456,288	$10,447,039	$10,452,850
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$7,390,814	$8,644,045	$8,990,887
Printing				985,970	3,820,000	4,160,000
Communications				99,779	126,600	131,670
Travel—in-state				12,068	10,000	9,475
Travel—out-of-state				–	–	1,850
Vehicle operation				9,376	7,500	7,800
Data processing				563,106	694,640	745,530
Facilities operation				346,535	472,100	331,820
Equipment				259,668	831,504	639,084
Prorated interdepartmental				206,345	172,411	199,437
Intradepartmental overhead				385,421	528,413	524,574
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$10,259,082	$15,307,213	$15,742,127
Totals, Expenditures				$19,715,370	$25,754,252	$26,194,977

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

Architecture Revolving Fund

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	213.7	226.7	226.7	$3,342,413	$3,701,508	$3,733,351
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–7	–8	–	–85,044	–101,605
Totals, Salaries and Wages	213.7	219.7	218.7	$3,342,413	$3,616,464	$3,631,746
Estimated salary savings	–	*–3*	*–3*	–	*–50,494*	*–50,880*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	213.7	216.7	215.7	$3,342,413	$3,565,970	$3,580,866
Staff benefits	–	–	–	317,132	534,896	537,130
Totals, Personal Services	213.7	216.7	215.7	$3,659,545	$4,100,866	$4,117,996
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$99,870	$114,398	$118,975
Printing				10	33,601	34,945
Communications				64,122	58,760	61,110
Travel—in-state				140,635	151,967	158,045
Travel—out-of-state				781	–	–
Consultant and professional services				13,000	1,700,940	2,101,753
Data processing				77,875	39,407	40,983
Facilities operation				196,357	177,295	184,392
Equipment				9,971	2,670	10,286
Prorated interdepartmental				100,260	110,808	115,240
Intradepartmental overhead				163,646	216,208	224,856
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$866,527	$2,606,054	$3,050,585
Totals, Expenditures				$4,526,072	$6,706,920	$7,168,581
Reimbursements—other				*–114,708*	*–115,000*	*–115,000*
Chapter 701, Statutes of 1970, physically handicapped compliance				*–31,079*	*–31,000*	*–31,000*
Net Expenditures				$4,380,285	$6,560,920	$7,022,581

Architecture Public Building Fund

PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	54.5	61	61	$966,177	$1,129,984	$1,124,936
Estimated salary savings	–	*–2*	*–2*	–	*–20,000*	*–20,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	54.5	59	59	$966,177	$1,109,984	$1,104,936
Staff benefits	–	–	–	89,565	131,197	164,118
Totals, Personal Services	54.5	59	59	$1,055,742	$1,241,181	$1,269,054
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$16,810	$190,202	$193,871
Printing				–	500	500
Communications				13,942	12,500	12,500
Travel—in-state				24,893	22,500	23,000
Travel—out-of-state				450	–	–
Consultant and professional services				60,676	–	–
Data processing				–	5,000	5,200
Facilities operation				74,914	250	250
Equipment				12,264	6,962	1,470
Prorated interdepartmental				45,759	45,758	53,089
Intradepartmental overhead				44,183	44,680	48,755
Program element internal overhead				45,102	39,344	42,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$338,993	$367,696	$380,635
Totals, Expenditures				$1,394,735	$1,608,877	$1,649,689
Reimbursements—other				*–75,291*	–	–
Net Expenditures				$1,319,444	$1,608,877	$1,649,689

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

Deferred Compensation Plan Fund

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Proposed new positions	–	2	2	–	$14,060	$22,340
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	2,069	3,351
Totals, Personal Services	–	2	2	–	$16,129	$25,691
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				–	$1,500	$1,575
Printing				–	4,000	4,200
Communications				–	3,000	3,130
Travel—in-state				–	1,975	2,074
Consultant and professional services				–	2,000	2,000
Equipment				–	1,083	135
Intradepartmental overhead				–	998	1,048
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				–	$14,556	$14,162
Totals, Expenditures				–	$30,685	$39,853

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$5,608,757	$3,420,591	$3,878,225
Allocation from Emergency Fund	–	70,000	–
Allocation for salary increase	231,857	238,555	–
Chapter 701, Statutes of 1970 (continuing appropriation of building construction filing fee)	42,425	42,400	42,400
Chapter 1005, Statutes of 1972	35,000	–	–
Transfer to Department of Finance [b]	–	–202,901	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 701, Statutes of 1970	6,560	19,406	32,306
Chapter 578, Statutes of 1971	385,013	183,315	28,315
Totals Available	$6,309,612	$3,771,366	$3,981,246
Balance available in subsequent year	–202,721	–60,621	–45,206
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–94,234	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$6,012,657	$3,710,745	$3,936,040

State School Building Aid Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$1,000,530	$1,023,002	$1,171,610
Budget Act appropriations	–	22,000 [a]	50,000
Deficiency authorization	–	81,264	–
Authorization for salary increase	9,844	48,667	–
Totals Available	$1,010,374	$1,174,933	$1,221,610
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–8,044	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,002,330	$1,174,933	$1,221,610

Service Revolving Fund—Other Functions

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$67,991,238	$77,791,223	$84,601,818
Deficiency authorization	2,984,771	2,963,905	–
Authorization for salary increase	1,362,228	2,742,323	–
Totals Available	$72,338,237	$83,497,451	$84,601,818
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–16,840,472	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$55,497,765	$83,497,451	$84,601,818

Service Revolving Fund—Office of State Printing

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$22,360,731	$24,810,199	$26,194,977
Deficiency authorizations	–	816,688	–
Authorization for salary increase	205,880	127,365	–
Totals Available	$22,566,611	$25,754,252	$26,194,977
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–2,851,241	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$19,715,370	$25,754,252	$26,194,977

[a] Reflected in the 1974 Budget Act but only available for expenditures incurred in 1973–74.

[b] State Administrative Manual function transferred pursuant to Section 16304.9 of the Government Code ($25,380). Statewide Accounting and Fiscal Systems function transferred pursuant to Chapter 114, Statutes of 1973 ($177,521).

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

Architecture Revolving Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$4,719,639	$6,269,451	$7,022,581
Deficiency authorizations	34,276	1,225	–
Authorization for salary increase	75,023	290,244	–
Totals Available	$4,828,938	$6,560,920	$7,022,581
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–448,653	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$4,380,285	$6,560,920	$7,022,581

Architecture Public Building Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$1,438,280	$1,514,815	$1,649,689
Deficiency authorizations	11,675	–	–
Authorization for salary increase	46,373	94,062	–
Totals Available	$1,496,328	$1,608,877	$1,649,689
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–176,884	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,319,444	$1,608,877	$1,649,689

Deferred Compensation Plan Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	–	$30,685 [a]	$39,853

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Rental of state property	$889,101	$2,047,295	$1,437,710
Sale of fixed asset	592,958*	3,393,880*	1,450,000
Building construction filing fees	42,425	42,400	42,400
Miscellaneous	7,690	–	–
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$1,532,174	$5,483,575	$2,930,110

Office of Architecture and Construction

FUND CONDITION

ARCHITECTURE PUBLIC BUILDING FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1, 1972	–$449,729	–$114,311	–$49,325
Prior year adjustment	5,138	–	–
Accumulated, Surplus Adjusted	–$444,591	–$114,311	–$49,325
Revenues:			
School Building Program, plan approval and examination fees	1,456,922	1,620,000	1,716,000
Hospital building fees	267,091	2,100,000	2,200,000
Income from surplus money investment	25,703	53,871	–
Miscellaneous	8	–	–
Totals, Revenues	$1,749,724	$3,773,871	$3,916,000
Totals, Resources	$1,305,133	$3,659,560	$3,866,675
Expenditures:			
Department of General Services	1,319,444	1,608,877	1,649,689
Department of Health	100,000	2,100,000	2,200,000
Claim of secretary, State Board of Control	–	8	–
Totals, Expenditures	$1,419,444	$3,708,885	$3,849,689
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	–$114,311	–$49,325	$16,986
Surplus available for appropriation	*–281,402*	*–276,076*	*–269,425*
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*59,660*	*119,320*
Reserve for unencumbered balance of continuing appropriation (Hospital Building Account) [b]	*167,091*	*113,091*	*59,091*
Reserve for future salary increase (Hospital Building Account) [b]	–	*54,000*	*108,000*

[a] Reflected in the 1974 Budget Act but only available for expenditures incurred in 1973–74.

[b] Chapter 1130, Statutes of 1972, established the Hospital Building Account and continuously appropriates the account to the Department of Health, without regard to fiscal years, for the purposes of the act.

* An additional $993,880 was collected for sales of fixed assets during the 1972–73 fiscal year, however, these moneys are being reverted to the General Fund in the 1973–74 fiscal year. Thus, moneys actually collected from the sale of fixed assets during 1972–73 and 1973–74 would be $1,586,838 and $2,400,000 respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

Office of State Printing

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

Service Revolving Fund

	June 30, 1972	June 30, 1973	Change
Current Assets:			
Cash	$2,420,347	–$1,780,690	–$4,201,037
Accounts receivable	2,641,246	5,321,586	2,680,340
Work in process	3,143,183	4,804,150	1,660,967
Stores inventory	1,614,825	2,368,564	753,739
Deferred charges	234,036	265,114	31,078
Totals, Current Assets	$10,053,637	$10,978,724	$925,087
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$1,178,217	$2,860,252	$1,682,035
Due to other funds	7,665	–	–7,665
Prepayments to other funds	4,948,292	4,272,713	–675,579
Vacation reserve	485,471	518,924	33,453
Totals, Current Liabilities	$6,619,645	$7,651,889	$1,032,244
Net Current Assets	$3,433,992	$3,326,835	–$107,157
Other Assets:			
Improvements	$145,066	$145,066	–
Equipment	6,176,677	6,792,423	$615,746
Less accumulated depreciation	–3,364,442	–3,816,977	–452,535
Advances to architecture revenue fund	80,904	55,431	–25,473
Totals, Other Assets	$3,038,205	$3,175,943	$137,738
Fund Balance:			
General Fund appropriation	2,727,103	2,727,103	–
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	3,745,094	3,775,675	30,581

MOTOR VEHICLE PARKING FACILITIES—SECTION 14678 GOVERNMENT CODE

Government Code Section 14678 provides for the acquisition by lease or other means of real property and the construction, operation and maintenance of motor vehicle parking facilities thereon for state officers and employees. This section provides that revenue received may be used to finance this construction and maintenance of those parking lots. This section covers 9,500 spaces in lots throughout the state.

FUND CONDITION

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Fund Balance, July 1	$226,548	$128,330	$41,330
Revenue:			
Sacramento parking lots	390,692	324,000	282,000
San Francisco parking lots	29,135	29,000	29,000
Los Angeles parking lots	320,045	278,000	278,000
Other parking lots	36,970	36,000	36,000
Totals, Revenue	$776,842	$667,000	$625,000
Expenses:			
Sacramento	$373,125	$232,000	$235,000
San Francisco	20,428	21,000	21,500
Los Angeles	278,786	289,000	294,000
Other	18,465	19,000	19,500
Administrative expense	184,297	193,000	196,000
Prior year adjustments	–41	–	–
Totals, Expenses	$875,060	$754,000	$766,000
Fund Balance, June 30	$128,330	$41,330	–$99,670

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

PROPERTY ACQUISITION ACT—SECTIONS 15350–15865 GOVERNMENT CODE

Government Code Sections 15863–15865 provide that the Department of General Services has jurisdiction over acquired property under the Property Acquisition Law and land declared surplus to the state's needs and provides that the proceeds from the sale and rentals of such properties shall be deposited in the General Fund for appropriation in the Department of General Services to provide maintenance and improvements to acquired property.

FUND CONDITION

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Fund Balance, July 1	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
Revenue (various rental property)	2,007,092	2,089,700	1,336,000
Prior year income adjustment	–695	–	–
Totals, Resources	$2,106,397	$2,189,700	$1,436,000
General Expenses:			
Rental management	$224,299	$236,600	$250,000
Demolition and site clearance	25,289	70,000	28,000
General expenses	82,912	87,500	92,000
Buildings and grounds maintenance	229,988	242,600	256,000
Utilities	32,796	34,600	36,000
Surplus property	544,002	549,300	203,000
Special repairs and alterations of building	74,906	79,000	83,000
Transfer to Architecture Revolving Fund	210,870	–	–
Totals, Expenses	$1,425,062	$1,299,600	$948,000
Amount transfered to General Fund (Chapter 1597, Statutes of 1969	299,955	505,100	388,000
Amount transferred to San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park Account (Chapter 1764, Statutes of 1971)	187,395	285,000	–
Due to other funds	93,985	–	–
Fund Balance, June 30	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000

FUND CONDITION

DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	–	–$30,685
Revenues	–	–	70,538
Totals, Resources	–	–	$39,853
Expenditures	–	$30,685	39,853
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	–	–$30,685	–

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

Service Revolving Fund

CONSOLIDATED CURRENT SURPLUS STATEMENT

1972–73	Administrative Hearings	Administrative Services Division	Buildings and Grounds Division	Building Rental Account	Building Standards Commission	Communications Division	Executive Office
Accumulated Surplus, July 1	–	–	–	$354	–	($152,362)	
Income from operations	$2,104,950	$628,067	$16,121,936	15,142,261	$14,017	9,568,156	$351,56
Income between functions	(73,521)	(176,424)	(8,689,292)	(741,703)	–	(119,943)	(266,99
Less:							
Personal services	1,661,299	475,284	11,756,072	–	–	3,148,319	248,51
Operating expenses	346,956	109,488	4,141,257	13,046,861	19,948	5,678,228	73,16
Material purchases	–	–	–	13,682	–	–	
Material inventory, decrease (+) or increase (–)	–	–	–	–	–	48,342	
Work in progress, decrease (+) or increase (–)	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Deferred expenses, decrease (+) or increase (–)	–	–	–	–284	–	–	
Adjustment, expenditure to expense	–	–	–	–137	–	–	
Vacation reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Depreciation	3,810	1,539	31,422	1,328	–	221,967	1,30
Profit (+) or loss (–)	$92,885	$41,756	$193,185	$2,080,811	–$5,931	$471,300	$28,57
Prior year adjustments	–	–	–	–813	–	25,823	
Vacation reserve	–	–	–	–	–	194,937	
Due to General Fund	–	–	–	–2,080,811	–	–	
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$92,885	$41,756	$193,185	–$459	–$5,931	$539,698	$28,57
1973–74							
Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$92,885	$41,756	$193,185	–$459	–$5,931	$539,698	$28,57
Income from operations	2,366,794	69,823	18,345,252	14,761,928	50,037	11,790,885	
Less:							
Personal services	1,913,431	627,421	13,150,181	–	–	4,360,404	257,05
Operating expenses	282,978	151,180	3,766,543	14,572,000	42,658	6,553,425	824,64
Material purchases	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Depreciation	4,065	3,105	77,627	–	–	274,917	68
Allocation of administrative costs	76,076	–711,883	634,747	189,469	1,448	232,772	–1,082,37
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$183,129	$41,756	$909,339	–	–	$909,065	$28,57
1974–75							
Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$183,129	$41,756	$909,339	–	–	$909,065	$28,57
Income from operations	1,722,365	83,943	18,822,347	$15,114,930	$50,723	12,670,992	
Less:							
Personal services	1,175,100	652,785	13,304,087	–	–	4,741,596	258,97
Operating expenses	199,090	130,370	4,019,753	14,920,000	49,058	6,957,197	829,79
Material purchases	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Depreciation	4,170	3,335	78,967	–	–	316,000	75
Allocation of administrative costs	50,889	–702,547	646,058	194,930	1,665	241,678	–1,089,51
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$476,245	$41,756	$1,682,821	–	–	$1,323,586	$28,57

SUMMARY OF AUGMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

1972–73							
EQUIPMENT							
Purchases	$3,805	$1,554	$31,426	$1,328	–	$333,437	$1,30
Less:							
Depreciation	3,810	1,539	31,422	1,328	–	221,967	1,30
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Profit (–) or loss (+)	–92,885	–41,756	–193,185	–2,080,811	$5,931	–471,300	–28,57
Prior year adjustments	–	–	–	813	–	–25,823	
Change in net current assets	92,890	41,756	193,181	–813	–5,931	385,653	28,57
Adjustment expenditure to expense	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Transfer from Architecture Revolving Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Due to General Fund	–	–	–	2,080,811	–	–	
AUGMENTATION, 1972–73	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1973–74							
EQUIPMENT							
Purchases	$17,989	$6,053	$39,754	–	–	$991,730	$4,04
Less:							
Depreciation	4,065	3,105	77,627	–	–	274,917	68
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Change in net current asssets *	–13,924	–2,948	37,873	–	–	–716,813	–3,36
AUGMENTATION, 1973–74	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1974–75							
EQUIPMENT							
Purchases	$3,109	$460	$26,856	–	–	$841,190	$1,54
Less:							
Depreciation	4,170	3,335	78,967	–	–	316,000	75
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Changed in net current assets *	1,061	2,875	52,111	–	–	–525,190	–79
AUGMENTATION, 1974–75	–	–	–	–	–	–	

* Change in net current assets due to equipment purchases, depreciation, and sales.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

Service Revolving Fund

CONSOLIDATED CURRENT SURPLUS STATEMENT

Fleet nistration ivision	Insurance Office	Legal Office	Office of Local Assistance	Long-range Facilities Planning	Management Services Office	Management Assistance Division	Minor Capital Outlay	Office of State Printing	Office Services Division	Office of Procurement
8,690	–	–	–	–	$43,119	–	–	$3,745,094	$488,304	($521,988)
3,903	$2,302,107	$400,960	$1,014,491	$158,860	5,700,730	–	$99,889	17,853,206	3,312,314	10,976,319
9,389)	(314,607)	(107,164)	–	(146,332)	(1,418,791)	–	–	–	(669,018)	(501,581)
2,478	83,593	295,194	808,054	118,519	3,117,985	–	–	9,456,288	1,495,440	1,834,998
5,231	2,092,126	42,393	202,871	27,684	2,066,121	–	99,889	3,221,477	878,977	1,422,266
7,394	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,777,937	567,644	7,207,451
2,464	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–753,739	21,262	–46,081
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–1,660,966	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–31,078	–	10,285
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	260,755	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,453	–	–
4,417	–	–	3,568	462	7,932	–	–	511,099	41,479	22,412
6,847	$126,388	$63,373	–$2	$12,195	$508,692	–	–	$37,980	$307,512	$524,988
6,507	–	–	–	–	45,237	–	–	–7,399	9,341	–94,434
5,958	–	–	–	–	94,323	–	–	–	72,008	42,194
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4,988	$126,388	$63,373	–$2	$12,195	$691,371	–	–	$3,775,675	$877,165	–$49,240
4,988	$126,388	$63,373	–$2	$12,195	$691,371	–	–	$3,775,675	$877,165	–$49,240
3,963	2,562,557	387,411	1,310,865	192,162	4,810,557	–	$105,880	26,830,434	3,897,579	12,073,950
6,246	138,169	323,813	984,432	142,364	3,738,967	–	–	10,447,039	1,855,261	2,154,869
4,013	2,355,448	34,446	232,177	28,713	2,260,411	–	105,880	5,903,791	1,692,916	1,389,006
9,250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,043,505	36,692	7,821,300
0,000	400	643	4,290	333	13,600	–	–	552,650	44,541	37,584
0,110	8,158	11,896	41,071	5,850	–1,399,495	–	–	528,413	119,031	171,159
9,332	$186,770	$79,986	$48,893	$27,097	$888,445	–	–	$5,130,711	$1,026,303	$450,792
9,332	$186,770	$79,986	$48,893	$27,097	$888,445	–	–	$5,130,711	$1,026,303	$450,792
6,285	2,749,100	390,212	1,330,894	205,075	4,892,068	–	$114,000	27,586,917	3,931,516	12,404,897
4,168	148,087	325,554	959,724	158,125	3,804,862	–	–	10,452,850	1,885,204	2,228,973
3,895	2,471,373	34,264	275,023	31,492	2,394,833	–	114,000	6,213,225	1,761,652	1,447,776
5,220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,365,244	38,166	8,078,985
0,000	325	670	4,885	360	13,920	–	–	582,000	49,500	45,000
6,665	8,508	12,004	47,737	6,386	–1,529,366	–	–	524,574	120,449	175,061
5,669	$307,577	$97,706	$92,418	$35,809	$1,096,264	–	–	$6,579,735	$1,102,848	$879,894

SUMMARY OF AUGMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

7,875	–	–	$3,568	$462	$12,839	–	–	$259,668	$39,842	$29,141
1,417	–	–	3,568	462	7,932	–	–	511,099	41,479	22,412
2,007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6,847	–$126,388	–$63,373	2	–12,195	–508,692	–	–	–37,980	–307,512	–524,988
6,507	–	–	–	–	–45,237	–	–	7,399	–9,341	94,434
3,889	126,388	63,373	2	12,195	549,022	–	–	–137,738	318,490	423,825
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	420,213	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–463	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4,955	$2,000	$465	$1,791	$1,040	$18,502	–	–	$831,504	$102,247	$97,901
0,000	400	643	4,290	333	13,600	–	–	552,650	44,541	37,584
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42,000	–	–
4,955	–1,600	178	2,499	–707	–4,902	–	–	–236,854	–57,706	–60,317
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8,906	$305	$484	$1,193	$512	$6,346	–	–	$639,084	$69,776	$148,502
1,000	325	670	4,885	360	13,920	–	–	582,000	49,500	45,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40,000	–	–
7,906	20	186	3,692	–152	7,574	–	–	–17,084	–20,276	–103,502
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

Service Revolving Fund—Continued

CONSOLIDATED CURRENT SURPLUS STATEMENT—Continued

1972–73	Program Development	Real Estate Services	Space Management Division	State Police	Structural Safety Section	Office of Small Business Procurement and Contracts	TOTAL
Accumulated Surplus, July 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	$4,161,21
Income from operations	$67,734	$1,030,579	$1,123,550	$4,465,789	$44,174	–	99,785,55
Income between functions	(24,282)	(3,192)	(18,036)	(65,669)	–	–	(13,695,93
Less:							
Personal services	40,515	746,292	740,966	3,162,378	–	–	40,862,18
Operating expenses	27,149	260,396	348,719	599,111	44,144	–	37,534,45
Material purchases	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,924,10
Material inventory, decrease (+) or increase (–)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–742,68
Work in progress, decrease (+) or increase (–)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–1,660,96
Deferred expenses, decrease (+) or increase (–)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–21,07
Adjustment, expenditure to expense	–	–	–	–	–	–	260,61
Vacation reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,45
Depreciation	–	380	3,018	134,730	–	–	1,950,86
Profit (+) or loss (–)	$70	$23,511	$30,847	$569,570	$30	–	$6,644,58
Prior year adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–48,75
Vacation reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–	509,42
Due to General Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–2,080,81
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$70	$23,511	$30,847	$569,570	$30	–	$9,185,65
1973–74							
Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$70	$23,511	$30,847	$569,570	$30	–	$9,185,65
Income from operations	–	1,376,671	1,466,409	4,710,409	2,771,018	$69,413	116,623,99
Less:							
Personal services	56,767	964,859	959,159	3,903,153	1,756,694	40,135	49,690,41
Operating expenses	47,620	274,584	361,654	398,450	638,853	27,278	44,808,66
Material purchases	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,300,74
Depreciation	155	1,963	1,571	29,591	4,200	2,000	2,093,91
Allocation of administrative costs	–104,542	35,213	44,766	196,963	125,871	–	–625,27
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$70	$123,563	$130,106	$751,822	$245,430	–	$13,541,18
1974–75							
Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$70	$123,563	$130,106	$751,822	$245,430	–	$13,541,18
Income from operations	–	1,459,896	1,343,548	4,776,826	2,879,006	$129,378	119,544,91
Less:							
Personal services	57,924	1,021,093	889,242	3,974,684	2,051,145	87,450	50,111,62
Operating expenses	49,113	301,192	344,217	386,584	392,153	41,428	46,357,48
Material purchases	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,897,61
Depreciation	115	2,020	1,840	32,950	4,580	500	2,281,92
Allocation of administrative costs	–107,192	35,539	42,145	191,681	125,793	–	–746,85
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$70	$223,615	$196,210	$942,749	$550,765	–	$18,184,31

SUMMARY OF AUGMENTATION REQUIREMENTS—Continued

1972–73							
EQUIPMENT							
Purchases	–	$379	$3,018	$134,728	–	–	$2,374,37
Less:							
Depreciation	–	380	3,018	134,730	–	–	1,950,86
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	102,00
Profit (–) or loss (+)	–$70	–23,511	–30,847	–569,570	–$30	–	–6,644,58
Prior year adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	48,75
Change in net current assets	70	23,512	30,847	569,572	30	–	3,773,77
Adjustment expenditure to expense	–	–	–	–	–	–	420,21
Transfer from Architecture Revolving Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–46
Due to General Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,080,81
AUGMENTATION, 1972–73	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
1973–74							
EQUIPMENT							
Purchases	–	$8,667	$11,243	$186,446	$19,535	–	$4,284,86
Less:							
Depreciation	$155	1,963	1,571	29,591	4,200	–	2,091,91
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	42,00
Change in net current assets *	155	–6,704	–9,672	–156,855	–15,335	–	–2,150,94
AUGMENTATION, 1973–74	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
1974–75							
EQUIPMENT							
Purchases	–	$1,264	$5,356	$67,158	$7,665	–	$3,696,70
Less:							
Depreciation	$155	2,020	1,840	32,950	4,580	–	2,281,42
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	40,00
Changed in net current assets *	155	756	–3,516	–34,208	–3,085	–	–1,375,28
AUGMENTATION, 1974–75	–	–	–	–	–	–	-

* Change in net current assets due to equipment purchases, depreciation, and sales.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

Workload and Administrative Adjustments:	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	3,896	4,122.2	4,122.2	$40,331,569	$45,666,604	$46,305,167
Positions Established:						
Buildings and Grounds:						
San Andreas:				SALARY RANGE		
Security officer	–	3	–	(562–683)	24,696	–
Building maintenance man	–	2	–	(734–810)	19,466	–
Carpenter I	–	1	–	(810–950)	11,536	–
Space Management:						
Assoc state facilities analyst	–	3	–	(1,138–1,383)	43,272	–
Asst state facilities analyst	–	3	–	(937–1,138)	35,568	–
Steno II	–	0.5	–	(522–635)	8,306	–
Office of Administrative Hearings:						
Legal counsel	–	40	–	(1,007–1,285)	522,834	–
Steno I-II	–	19	–	(473–666)	130,589	–
Office of Local Assistance:						
Field rep I	–	2	–	(983–1,196)	25,659	–
Auditor I	–	1	–	(772–893)	11,079	–
Steno I-II	–	1	–	(522–635)	6,534	–
Clk-typist I-II	–	1	–	(484–589)	6,591	–
Office of Long Range Facilities Planning:						
Temp help	–	–	0.7	–	–	5,304
Legal Office:						
Temp help	–	–	0.6	–	–	3,475
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Office of Architecture and Construction:						
Business service off III	–	–1	–1	(1,138–1,383)	–14,424	–15,120
Asst electrical eng	–	–1	–1	(959–1,166)	–12,432	–13,068
Jr estimator of building const	–	–1	–1	(870–959)	–10,764	–11,304
Construction inspector	–	–4	–4	(915–1,111)	–47,424	–49,728
Temporary help—overtime	–	–	–1	–	–	–12,385
Buildings and Grounds:						
Cal Expo:						
Office building mgr I	–	–	–1	(1,058–1,285)	–	–13,404
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	(484–589)	–6,456	–6,780
Auto mechanic	–	–1	–1	(849–937)	–11,040	–11,580
Mechanics helper	–	–1	–1	(700–772)	–9,084	–9,540
Building maint man	–	–3	–3	(734–810)	–29,304	–30,708
Carpenter I	–	–2	–2	(870–959)	–23,160	–24,312
Painter I	–	–2	–2	(870–959)	–23,160	–24,312
Electrician I	–	–3	–3	(915–1,007)	–36,468	–38,304
Plumber I	–	–2	–2	(915–1,007)	–24,312	–25,536
Supvr of building trades	–	–1	–1	(1,007–1,166)	–13,404	–14,076
Stationary engrs I	–	–1	–1	(870–959)	–11,304	–11,856
Supvng groundsman I	–	–1	–1	(772–937)	–10,236	–10,764
Lead groundsman	–	–1	–1	(666–810)	–8,856	–9,312
Groundsman	–	–6	–6	(635–734)	–50,688	–53,136
Auto equip opr I	–	–1	–1	(734–810)	–9,768	–10,236
Stock clk	–	–1	–1	(562–683)	–7,104	–7,464
Janitor	–	–1	–1	–	–7,404	–7,845
Temporary help	–	–11.1	–11.1	–	–32,163	–108,174
Overtime	–	–3.2	–3.2	–	–15,537	–30,849
Sacramento:						
Janitor	–	–1.5	–1.5	–	–14,285	–14,285
Squaw Valley:						
Chief engr I	–	–1	–1	(1,007–1,166)	–13,404	–14,076
Stationary engr I	–	–3	–3	(870–959)	–33,912	–35,568
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	(484–683)	–6,456	–6,780
Temporary help—overtime	–	–3	–3	–	–36,463	–36,463
Los Angeles:						
Janitor	–	–	–2	–	–	–16,395
Fleet Administration Division:						
Auto pool attendant I	–	–1	–1	(635–700)	–$8,028	–$8,448
Temporary help	–	–	–1	–	–	–6,801
Office Services Division:						
Temporary help—overtime	–	–0.8	–1.8	–	–4,280	–8,339
Management Services Office:						
Accounting administrator I	–	–1	–1	(1,254–1,525)	–15,888	–15,888
Temporary help—overtime	–	–	–1	–	–	–12,215
Office of State Printing:						
Temporary help—overtime	–	–	–1.1	–	–	–11,966
Office of Long-Range Facilities Planning:						
Steno I–II	–	–	–1	(473–576)	–	–7,577
Procurement—purchasing:						
Assistant purchasing manager	–	–	–1	(1,453–1,767)	–	–18,396
Legal Office:						
Sr legal steno	–	–	–1	(635–772)	–	–8,448
Insurance Office:						
Temporary help	–	–	–0.2	–	–	–1,566

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS					
Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Positions Transferred (New):						
Communications Division:						
Telephone operators	–	–3	–3	(484–589)	–17,874	–18,792
Office of Small Business Procurements and Contracts:						
Procurement specialist	–	1	1	(1,587–1,929)	15,432	23,148
Assistant procurement specialist	–	1	1	(1,439–1,750)	10,500	21,000
Sr clk-typist	–	1	1	(589–717)	4,200	8,280
Clk-typist I–II	–	2	2	(484–589)	4,768	14,304
Procurement—Purchasing:						
Procurement specialist	–	–1	–1	(1,587–1,929)	–23,148	–23,148
Asst procurement specialist	–	–1	–1	(1,439–1,750)	–21,000	–21,000
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	14.9	–71.6	–	$266,800	–$760,433
Proposed New Positions:						
Buildings and Grounds:						
Sacramento:						
Janitor	–	1	1	–	$7,473	$7,473
San Francisco:						
Temporary help (Haslett)	–	10	10	–	92,646	92,646
San Diego:						
Janitor	–	5.5	5.5	–	22,781	37,917
Temporary help—overtime	–	0.7	0.7	–	7,182	11,279
Los Angeles:						
Building maint man	–	1	1	(734–810)	9,768	10,236
Temporary help	–	0.3	0.3	–	3,955	3,955
Stockton:						
Janitor	–	0.4	0.4	–	3,344	3,344
Office of Long-Range Facilities Planning:						
Assistant state facilities analyst	–	–	1	(937–1,138)	–	11,856
Real Estate Services Division:						
Supvng land agent	–	1	1	(1,525–1,855)	16,695	23,596
Assoc land agent	–	7	7	(1,084–1,317)	88,410	119,975
Asst land agent	–	2	2	(893–1,084)	20,484	28,951
Space Management Division:						
Adm asst II	–	1	1	(1,138–1,383)	16,680	17,520
Assoc state facilities planner	–	1	1	(1,138–1,383)	14,424	15,120
Sr delineator	–	1	1	(870–1,058)	11,304	11,856
Communications Division:						
Operations research specialist III	–	1	1	1,383–1,682	17,952	18,864
Sr telecommunications engr	–	1	1	1,349–1,641	17,520	18,396
Project coordinator	–	6	6	1,138–1,383	86,544	90,720
Supvng communications techn	–	1	2	1,007–1,224	13,404	27,480
Asst telecommunications engr	–	3	8	959–1,160	37,296	101,364
Sr communication techn	–	5	10	959–1,111	63,840	130,860
Jr elec engr	–	2	2	915–1,058	22,608	23,712
Communications techn	–	8	16	915–9,007	97,248	199,392
Clk-typist II	–	2	2	484–683	12,912	13,560
Steno II	–	1	1	522–666	6,612	6,948
Clk II	–	6	12	(484–589)	38,736	79,416
Steno I	–	2	2	(473–576)	12,600	13,244
Temporary help—overtime	–	1	–	–	12,024	–
Fleet Administration Division:						
Automobile mechanic	–	5	5	(849–1,031)	55,200	57,900
Insurance Office:						
Assoc mgt analyst	–	1	1	(1,138–1,383)	10,869	16,631
Steno I/II	–	1	1	(473–666)	4,153	7,266
Procurement—Purchasing:						
Purchasing specification analyst	–	–	1	(1,195–1,453)	–	15,120
Assoc quality control engineer	–	–	1	(1,138–1,383)	–	14,424
Asst purchasing spec analyst	–	1	2	(1,031–1,254)	13,068	26,796
Asst quality control engr	–	1	2	(959–1,166)	12,432	25,500
Clk-typist II	–	0.5	0.5	(484–683)	3,228	3,390
California State Police Division:						
Zone I—Northern:						
Police off	–	1	1	(753–915)	10,008	10,488
State security off	–	1	1	(619–753)	8,232	8,652
Temporary help	–	0.5	0.5	–	5,000	5,584
Zone III—Southern:						
Police off	–	1	1	(753–915)	10,008	10,488
State security off	–	1	1	(619–753)	8,232	8,652

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

Proposed New Positions—Continued	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Office of Architecture and Construction:						
Principal structural engr	–	1	1	(1,810–2,201)	21,720	22,812
Supvng structural engr	–	2	2	(1,641–1,995)	42,624	44,736
Sr structural engr	–	28	28	(1,810–2,201)	515,088	541,296
Clk-typist II	–	10	10	(484–589)	64,560	67,800
Clk I/II	–	2	2	(484–589)	11,112	11,664
Administrative Services Division:						
Asst mgt analyst	–	1	1	(937–1,138)	11,856	12,444
State financial examiner II	–	1	1	(937–1,138)	11,856	12,444
State financial examiner III	–	1	1	(1,138–1,383)	14,424	15,144
Asst personnel analyst	–	1	1	(937–1,138)	11,856	12,444
Office of Local Assistance:						
Field rep II	–	1.5	3	(1,084–1,317)	20,592	41,174
Sr account clk	–	0.3	0.8	(589–717)	2,725	6,471
Office of Business Procurements and Contracts:						
Jr staff analyst	–	–	1	(734–937)	–	9,312
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	133.7	165.7	–	$1,623,285	$2,128,312
Totals Adjustments	–	148.6	94.1	–	$1,890,085	$1,367,879
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	3,896	4,270.8	4,216.3	$40,331,569	$47,556,689	$47,673,046

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES—Capital Outlay

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS[1]							
Sacramento:							
Site development—Capitol plan	–	–	–	$50,000[P]	$300,000[C]	$300,000[C]	$300,000[C]
Agriculture building—fire and life safety *(General Fund)*[2]	–	–	$298,500[C]				
Library and courts building—fire and life safety	–	$345,000[C]	–	300,000[C]	300,000[C]		
Library and courts building—install air conditioning	$870,000[C]	–	–				
Agriculture—upgrade air conditioning	–	348,500[C]	–				
Central heating and cooling—second well	–	219,000[L]	–				
Consumer affairs buildings—upgrade air conditioning	–	665,700[C]	–				
Governor's Residence:							
(General Fund)[C]	–	1,308,000[C]					
(Bagley Conservation Fund)[W]	59,612[W]	90,388[W]	–				
Central heating and cooling—variable capacity chiller	–	–	558,000[C]				
Central heating and cooling—additional boiler	–	–	540,000[C]				
Resources buildings—recaulk exterior	–	–	327,935[C]				
Central heating and cooling—condensing water evaluation	–	–	25,000				
Statewide:							
Alterations to state buildings	–	–	150,000[C]				
Cal Expo—minirail	1,989,000[E]	221,000[E]	–				
Other Locations:							
Emergency power systems,various state buildings	–	–	–	–	975,000[C]	1,000,000[C]	
Totals, Major Projects	$2,918,612	$3,197,588	$1,899,435	$350,000	$1,575,000	$1,300,000	$300,000
General Fund	*2,859,000*	*2,441,500*	*1,899,435*				
Bagley Conservation Fund	*59,612*	*90,388*	–				
Consumer Affairs Fund	–	*665,700*	–				
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$5,424,435

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

Budget Act Appropriations:			
Budget Act of 1972, Item 300.5	$870,000	–	–
Chapter 867/72	2,210,000	–	–
Budget Act of 1973, Item 338	–	$912,500	–
Budget Act of 1973, Item 339	–	1,308,000	–
Budget Act of 1974	–	–	$1,899,435
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 867, Statutes of 1972	–	221,000	–
Totals Available	$3,080,000	$2,441,500	$1,899,435
Balance available in subsequent years	–221,000	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$2,859,000	$2,441,500	$1,899,435

The last four years of the five-year building program are the agency's estimate of need and do not represent a program approved by the administration.

[1] General Fund unless otherwise indicated.

[2] An additional $187,500 to be provided by Department of Agriculture Fund towards the total project cost of $486,000.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS—Continued							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Budget Act of 1972, Item 300.3	$150,000	–	–				
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Budget Act of 1972, Item 300.3	–	$90,388	–				
Totals Available	$150,000	$90,388	–				
Balance available in subsequent years	–90,388	–	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$59,612	$90,388	–				
Consumer Affairs Fund							
Budget Act of 1973, Item 340	–	$665,700	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Consumer Affairs Fund)*	–	$665,700	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$2,918,612	$3,197,588	$1,899,435				

GOVERNOR'S PORTRAIT

These funds are proposed for the traditional painting of the Governor's portrait. The portrait will be displayed in the State Capitol Building as are the portraits of all Governors of California.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Governor's portrait *(General Fund)*	–	–	$7,500

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Governor's portrait *(General Fund)*	–	–	$7,500

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	–	$7,500

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Program Objectives

The objective of the department is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California, improve their working conditions, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The department is continually working toward the realization of this objective by enforcing the compulsory Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law and adjudicating workmen's compensation insurance claims, by preventing industrial injuries and deaths; by promulgating and enforcing labor standards for women and minors; by enforcing all labor laws; by promoting apprenticeship and other on-the-job training; by preventing discrimination in employment and housing; by assisting in negotiations with parties in dispute when a work stoppage is threatened; and by analyzing and disseminating statistics which measure the condition of labor in the state.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Regulation of workmen's compensation self-insurance plans	$175,863	$267,732	$271,090
II. Conciliation of employer-employee disputes	376,193	438,017	470,713
III. Preventing, settling, adjudicating and administering disputes under workmen's compensation laws	9,966,166	11,255,295	11,514,749
IV. The prevention of industrial injuries and deaths to California workers	6,283,104	12,757,204	12,598,556
V. Promulgation and enforcement of a minimum wage for all employees, and labor standards for women and minors	1,332,860	1,612,466	1,543,338
VI. Enforcement of laws relating to wage payments, conditions of employment, licensing and adjudication	3,245,167	3,608,757	3,694,729
VII. Promotion, development and administration of apprenticeship and other on-the-job training	2,344,991	2,592,942	2,622,953
VIII. Labor force research and data dissemination	635,506	865,736	915,748
IX. The prevention and elimination of discrimination in employment and housing	1,219,769	1,385,931	1,442,128
X. Legislative mandates	–	2,798,223	8,972,892
XI. Administrative Supporting Costs:			
Distributed to programs	(1,372,712)	(1,658,742)	(1,723,176)
Distributed to other state departments	9,180	7,500	27,500
Undistributed administrative costs	375	723,253	1,302,170
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$25,589,174	$38,313,056	$45,376,566
Reimbursements—other	*–267,221*	*–338,832*	*–362,390*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$25,321,953	$37,974,224	$45,014,176
General Fund	*24,032,317*	*31,450,616*	*38,582,863*
Federal fund	*1,289,636*	*6,523,608*	*6,431,313*
Personnel man-years	1,471.8	1,747	1,797.6

I. REGULATION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SELF-INSURANCE PLANS

Need

There are 966,000 persons or 13.1 percent of the California work force covered by workmen's compensation self-insurance plans. Last year self-insured companies reported over 100,000 industrial injuries and paid over $50 million in benefits. The socioeconomic impact of an industrial injury is increased if benefits are not provided in full and in a timely manner. Benefits can be delayed or denied by plan administrators or by insolvency on the part of self-insured companies.

Objectives

The objective of the self-insurance plans program is to lessen the socioeconomic impact of industrial injuries by:

(a) Making certain that all benefits are paid promptly and in full by auditing benefit delivery systems;

(b) Raising the standard of quality of the administration of self-insurance plans through education and program advice;

(c) Assuring there are adequate financial resources to pay workmen's compensation losses by reviewing and revision of security deposits and monitoring the financial strength of self-insurers.

Authority

Labor Code, Sections 129, 3700 through 3705 inclusive.

General Description

An employer may meet the statutory requirement of providing workmen's compensation benefits for his employees by obtaining a certificate of consent to self-insure. A certificate is issued after the employer has proved to the satisfaction of the Director of Industrial Relations his ability to self-insure and pay all benefits. A security deposit is required and the amount of the deposit is revised periodically. Self-insurers are audited on a three-year cycle to make certain all benefits are paid promptly and in full. Program advice and education are provided to self-insurance plan administrators.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

I. REGULATION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SELF-INSURANCE PLANS—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs—(reimbursements)	8.5	13.6	13.6	$175,863	$267,732	$271,090
Program Elements:						
A. The review and analysis of insurance plans	4.5	9.6	9.6	96,852	187,732	191,243
B. The determination of ability to self-insure and the maintenance of security deposits	4	4	4	79,011	80,000	79,847

A. The Review and Analysis of Self-Insurance Plans

General Description

The activities of this element include the audit of benefit delivery systems, consultations and education.

The Labor Code requires that all self-insured employers be audited within a three-year cycle. Our present goal is 85 percent of indemnity cases and 99 percent of medical-only cases be paid without benefit error per adjusting location. During the 1972–73 fiscal year, 25 locations audited failed to meet the indemnity goal and 22 failed to meet the medical-only goal.

Each year there is an increasing number of agencies competing for the business of adjusting claims as well as a large turnover in the approximately 400 persons administering self-insurance. Each change requires a determination by written test as to competency of the administrator. Instruction in workmen's compensation laws and procedures is given to these individuals to raise the standard of quality of self-insurance plans' administration.

Consultation is given when administrators reque help with problems involving their self-insuran plan.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Instruction sessions	50	50	
Persons instructed	305	300	3
Consultations	1,143	1,200	1,2
Locations audited	96	180	1
Cases reviewed	9,424	17,640	17,6
Indemnity	3,594	10,980	10,9
Medical only	5,830	6,660	6,6
Benefit Payment Goal:			
Indemnity	85%	85%	85
Medical only	1%	1%	1
Locations Audited Meeting Goal:			
Indemnity	71	133	1
Medical only	74	139	1
Input			
Expenditures	$96,852	$187,732	$191,2
Administrative charges	(6,919)	(17,647)	(17,12
Personnel man-years	4.5	9.6	9

B. The Determination of Ability to Self-Insure and the Maintenance of Security Deposits

General Description

When an employer applies for permission to self-insure, special emphasis is placed on the solvency of the employer and his ability to fulfill his obligations under the Workmen's Compensation Law. If the application is approved, the applicant is required to post a deposit which can be called in the event of insolvency. Revisions of deposits are, for the most part, based on the annual reports which the self-insurers are required to submit.

There were 151 applications for certificates of consent to self-insure submitted in 1972–73. The balance of the work in this element consists of processing annual reports from adjusting locations, resetting the amount of security deposits, accounting for the security deposits, and keeping records current. As of December 31, 1972, there were 571 active certificates of consent to self-insure.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of self-insurers as of December 31	571	670	77
Number of financial failures	–	–	
Certificates issued	107	110	11
Applications denied	33	35	3
Applications pending	21	10	1
Certificates revoked	27	30	3
Annual reports	609	700	80
Security deposits (beginning of fiscal year)	$98,799,100	$90,190,600	$105,190,60
Additions	9,448,000	25,000,000	20,000,00
Reductions	18,056,500	10,000,000	10,000,00
Security deposits (end of fiscal year)	90,190,600	105,190,600	115,190,60
Financial reevaluations	32	120	12
Name-change orders	8	10	1
Input			
Expenditures	$79,011	$80,000	$79,84
Administrative charges	(3,200)	(7,353)	(7,137
Personnel man-years	4	4	

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

II. CONCILIATION OF EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE DISPUTES

Need

Labor disputes adversely affect the economy of the State of California, the tax potential of the state and its political subdivisions, increase welfare costs and, particularly in smaller communities, have a deleterious effect on general business. The adverse effect on the disputing parties is obvious. In the private sector, work stoppages, business interruptions and attendant legal actions very often wipe out years of profits and, in all too many cases, lead to ultimate business failure. In the public sector, work stoppages impair or stop needed public services, and settlements often affect employer-employee relationships in other communities throughout the state. Work stoppages and prolonged or overly publicized negotiations often cause governing bodies to award wage and benefit increases that place new and unusual burdens on our taxpayers. Labor strife, without doubt, has the effect of increasing the cost of government wherever, and under whatever circumstances, it occurs anywhere in the state.

At this time, employer-employee relations throughout the nation, and particularly in California, are being seriously affected by inflation and consequent government controls. Controls are complicating negotiating procedures, imposing additional technical burdens on the bargaining parties and requiring time-consuming efforts by conciliators, as well as the acquisition of additional knowledge.

Objectives

The objectives of the program are to protect the entire economy of the state by preventing or minimizing work stoppages, business interruptions, or the interruption of public services. It is the objective of the conciliation service to accomplish this on a voluntary basis by making skilled professionals available to disputing parties with the same objective of achieving settlements that are within the means of those concerned and that prevent an adverse effect on our economy.

Output

Reported separately by element.

Authority

The program is authorized by Section 65 of the California Labor Code, the labor provisions of the Transit District Acts of the Public Utilities Code, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Winton Act and local legislation deriving from these acts.

General Description

The program strives to prevent labor disputes by providing highly experienced professionals as neutral third parties who, through acceptable means, assist those involved in a dispute to reach a mutual agreement. Conciliators do not have, nor do they assume, any mandatory authority or compulsory powers. It is generally recognized by professionals in the field of labor relations throughout California that the conciliation service has been highly effective in meeting its statutory responsibilities. The service also makes available to disputing parties the services of qualified arbitrators and factfinders, who are paid by the disputing parties, except in the case of some transit authority statutes.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	16.4	17	17	$376,193	$438,017	$435,083
Workload adjustments	–	–	2	–	–	35,630
Totals, Conciliation of Employer-Employee Disputes	16.4	17	19	$376,193	$438,017	$470,713
General Fund				*357,869*	*438,017*	*470,713*
Reimbursements—other				*18,324*	–	–
Program Elements:						
A. Conciliation of employer-employee disputes in the private sector	9.4	9	11	$212,287	$232,022	$267,652
B. Conciliation of employer-employee disputes in the public sector	5.7	7	7	134,877	179,573	177,573
C. Conciliation of employer-employee disputes under transit authority acts	1.3	1	1	29,029	26,422	25,488

A. Conciliation of Employer-Employee Disputes in the Private Sector

General Description

This element includes the conciliation and mediation of labor disputes in the private sector, representation determinations in situations where federal statutes do not apply and preventive and advisory conciliation to facilitate negotiations without our involvement. One new conciliator position and one clerical position are proposed in the budget year.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Total cases closed	748	908	994
Mediation cases closed	501	602	650
Representation cases closed	85	100	112
Preventive/advisory conciliation	162	206	232
Input			
Expenditures	$212,287	$232,022	$267,652
Administrative charges	(7,170)	(5,499)	(5,595)
Personnel man-years	9.4	9	11

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

II. CONCILIATION OF EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE DISPUTES—Continued

B. Conciliation of Employer-Employee Disputes in the Public Sector

General Description

This element includes the conciliation and mediation of employer-employee disputes in the public sector, except federal agencies. It also includes factfinding, arbitration, representation determination, and preventive and advisory conciliation.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Total cases closed	327	440	47
Mediation cases closed	192	218	25
Representation cases closed	49	61	7
Preventive-advisory conciliation	86	161	17
Input			
Expenditures	$134,877	$179,573	$177,57
Administrative charges	(3,767)	(4,277)	(4,351
Personnel man-years	5.7	7	

C. Conciliation of Employer-Employee Disputes under Transit Authority Acts

General Description

This element includes conciliation and mediation of employer-employee disputes under various Transit District Acts of the Public Utilities Code, including factfinding, arbitration, representation determination, and "labor board" functions required under the various statutes, as well as preventive and advisory conciliation.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Total cases closed	22	55	7
Mediation cases closed	10	24	3
Representation cases closed	1	5	1
Preventive-advisory conciliation	11	26	3
Input			
Expenditures	$29,029	$26,422	$25,48
Administrative charges	(681)	(611)	(622
Personnel man-years	1.3	1	

III. PREVENTING, SETTLING, ADJUDICATING, AND ADMINISTERING DISPUTES UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

Need

Both injured workmen and employers incur losses if disputes between them are not settled rapidly. Injured workmen and their dependents suffer increased economic, physical and mental distress by the total or partial failure of employers to provide benefits as required by law. Unjustified claims causes waste of employers' assets.

Objectives

Work-connected injury claims to be prevented, settled, or adjudicated expeditiously, inexpensively, and without encumbrance of any kind.

Authority

Article XX, Section 21 of the Constitution of th State of California and Divisions 4 and 5 of the Labo Code.

General Description

The Division of Industrial Accidents is a court o limited jurisdiction with exclusive powers establishe by the Constitution and statutes to settle dispute arising from work injuries. Disputed claims are hear and decided by referees on evidence provided orall and in writing. Injured workmen are notified by em ployers concerning claimed benefits. Such notices ar monitored to forestall disputes, if possible. Other at tempts are made to avoid disputes by voluntary re habilitation plans and minimum fees for physicians

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	550.6	584.6	584.6	$9,966,166	$11,255,295	$11,403,436
Workload adjustments	–	–	6	–	–	111,313
Totals, Preventing, Settling, Adjudicating and Administering Disputes under Workmen's Compensation Laws *(General Fund)*	550.6	584.6	590.6	$9,966,166	$11,255,295	$11,514,749
Program Elements:						
A. Preventing, settling and adjudicating disputes under workmen's compensation laws	547.5	579.6	585.6	$9,878,851	$11,163,938	$11,423,306
B. Monitoring promptness and adequacy of benefit notices and payments	3.1	5	5	87,315	91,357	91,443

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

III. PREVENTING, SETTLING, ADJUDICATING, AND ADMINISTERING DISPUTES UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS—Continued

A. Preventing, Settling and Adjudicating Disputes Under Workmen's Compensation Laws

Disputes which are not settled by informal means are adjudicated by a staff of referee teams assisted by medical examiners and permanent disability rating specialists throughout 22 offices. Every effort is made to speed the issuance of decisions by the use of pretrial and conference calendars in place of formal hearings whenever appropriate.

Six additional positions are proposed in the budget year consisting of two referees, two hearing reporters and two senior legal stenos for increased caseload.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
New filings	69,657	73,140	76,796
Declaration of readiness to proceed	69,212	74,000	78,000
Dispositions	108,755	118,205	123,705
Input			
Expenditures	$9,878,851	$11,163,938	$11,423,306
Administrative charges	(364,877)	(421,138)	(430,682)
Personnel man-years	547.5	579.6	585.6

B. Monitoring Promptness and Adequacy of Benefit Notices and Payments

The program promotes prompt payment or notice to injured workmen regarding the status of their cases and directs them to sources of information when in doubt. Copies of notices involving payment of benefits and of letters concerning nonpayment or reasonable delay are monitored. Promptness and accuracy of payment are promoted by comparative ranking of performance of first payment of claims by employers and insurance companies. Publication of the ranking stimulates competition between employers and carriers in improving performance.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Benefit notice form and letters processed	270,598	294,400	307,200
Clarification requests	17,873	22,963	23,962
Input			
Expenditures	$87,315	$91,357	$91,443
Administrative charges	(51,916)	(3,633)	(3,716)
Personnel man-years	3.1	5	5

IV. THE PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES AND DEATHS TO CALIFORNIA WORKERS

Need

There were approximately 230,400 lost-time injuries to workers in 1972 of which 650 were fatal. The average industrial injury involves a direct cost to the employer of about $3,000 (including insurance company operating overhead). Avoidable suffering, family hardship and overall monetary loss from injuries demonstrate the need for an effective prevention program.

Objectives

To ensure compliance with the state safety and health standards through educational and enforcement actions in every place of employment in California.

Authority

Labor Code, Division 1, Chapter 6, Section 142, and Division 5, Part 1 through Part 7 inclusive, directs the Division of Industrial Safety to administer and enforce safety standards. Labor Code Section 6313 indicates that accident investigation should be a part of the division's program. Section 6316 encourages participation in educational activities, and Section 6500 et al. calls upon the division to formulate statewide safety standards for adoption as administrative law by the Industrial Safety Board, all of which are encompassed by this program. This authority applies to each of five basic program elements, three of which are supported by additional Labor Code authority as follows:

C. Elevator and tramway inspection, Labor Code Section 7300 et al.

D. Inspection of radiation sources, Section 6311. Exhaust emission control, Sections 6418–20.

E. Boiler and tank inspection, Section 7620 et al.

Element A, entitled Implementation of California OSHA Plan, is authorized by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Public Law 91-596, which in Section 18(b), provides for federal-state coordination.

General Description

The program provides for field safety surveys of places of employment to bring correction of unsafe conditions through code enforcement, to improve safety performance through education and consultation, to investigate accidents and complaints, to develop, maintain, and publish codes of safety standards.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

IV. THE PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES AND DEATHS TO CALIFORNIA WORKERS—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	333.1	347.8	477.8	$6,283,104	$7,652,336	$12,558,350
Workload adjustments	–	130	2	–	5,104,868	40,206
Totals, The Prevention of Industrial Injuries and Deaths to California Workers	333.1	477.8	479.8	$6,283,104	$12,757,204	$12,598,556
General Fund				*5,804,667*	*7,679,821*	*7,765,484*
Federal funds				*430,437*	*5,029,383*	*4,785,072*
Reimbursements—other				*48,000*	*48,000*	*48,000*
Program Elements:						
A. Implementation of California OSHA Plan	190.5	326.6	326.6	$3,714,491	$9,996,409	$9,724,796
B. Safety for employees in mining and tunneling	5.6	13.6	13.6	101,260	247,488	270,050
C. Safety for employees while using or repairing elevators, escalators or aerial tramways	40.5	48	49	695,483	873,490	912,387
D. Safety of employees from radiation	12.9	7.6	7.6	249,567	138,303	151,610
E. Safety for employees from pressure vessel failure or malfunction	83.6	82	83	1,522,303	1,501,514	1,539,713

A. Implementation of California Occupational Safety and Health Plan

This element involves conducting safety compliance inspections under the California Occupational Safety and Health Act by division engineers for the purpose of bringing about corrections of unsafe practices in all places of employment through the enforcement of state health and safety laws, rules, regulations and standards.

This element also includes the investigation of complaints and accidents; extensive cross-training of professional personnel in the disciplines of construction, industrial, and electrical safety, and the development of proposed safety standards.

A consultation unit, composed of specialists in the above-cited disciplines is established under this element and reports to each assistant chief for the purpose of aiding management and labor to comply with the standards required by the California Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Unsafe conditions corrected	262,145	296,873	296,87
Accidents investigated	2,927	3,548	3,54
Special calls	21,748	18,538	18,53
Complaints and requests investigated	6,469	6,423	6,42
Safety speeches	267	277	27
Input			
Expenditures	$3,714,491	$9,996,409	$9,724,79
Administrative charges	(147,775)	(445,167)	(448,990
Personnel man-years	190.5	326.6	326.

B. Safety of Employees in Mining and Tunneling

General Description

This element primarily involves the conducting of compliance inspections and reinspections for the purpose of correcting unsafe conditions and work methods in the mining and tunnel construction industries. About 750 mines and 30 tunnels require inspections; six annual inspections for tunnels, four annual inspections for underground mines, and one annual inspection for surface mines. The mine accident prevention work of this unit is covered by a state plan agreement with the U.S. Department of Interior.

Prejob conferences, answering complaints and requests, investigation of accidents, licensing of blasters, certification of safety representatives and gas testers, classification of underground operations, environmental surveys and the development of proposed safety orders must also be accomplished by the unit. This element also includes on-going training in engineering and accident prevention for the mine and tunnel safety engineers.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Mines inspected	680	750	750
Input			
Expenditures	$101,260	$247,488	$270,050
Administrative charges	(4,042)	(15,610)	(15,953)
Personnel man-years	5.6	13.6	13.6

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

IV. THE PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES AND DEATHS TO CALIFORNIA WORKERS—Continued

C. Safety for Employees While Using or Repairing Elevators, Escalators or Aerial Tramways

General Description

This element involves conducting field inspections of elevator and aerial tramway (ski lift) equipment by division safety engineers specializing in this work. Inspection fees amounting to approximately $185,000 were collected in 1972–73 and turned over to the General Fund. This program also calls for related consultation, equipment approval, plan review, accident investigation, education, and safety code revision (elevator safety orders and aerial passenger tramway safety orders). The addition of one engineer is proposed in the budget year for increased workload.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Inspections	16,500	23,000	27,930
Consultation, complaints, accident investigations, followup and other special calls	4,500	6,000	7,500
Input			
Expenditures	$695,483	$873,490	$912,387
Administrative charges	(37,554)	(55,096)	(56,304)
Personnel man-years	40.5	48	49

D. Safety of Employees From Radiation

General Description

This element involves conducting safety compliance inspections under the California Occupational Safety and Health Act and the Atomic Energy Act of 1964 (as amended).

These inspections are performed to cover prelicensing inspections of radiation users, followup inspections, complaints, accident investigations, the development of proposed standards, and the monitoring of contract county programs.

The industrial hygiene activities are now being performed by the Department of Health under an intra-agency agreement, whereby the Department of Health will provide assistance to the division upon request in this field.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
X-Ray Machines and Accelerators:			
Inspections	135	148	148
Compliance followup	16	18	18
Incident investigations	10	11	11
Radioactive Material:			
Prelicensing evaluations	60	66	66
Inspections	236	260	260
Followup visits	29	32	32
Incident investigations	15	17	17
Miscellaneous:			
Special calls	183	201	201
Supervision of county programs	7	8	8
Requirements written (unsafe conditions)	342	376	376
Input			
Expenditures	$249,567	$138,303	$151,610
Administrative charges	(9,315)	(8,723)	(8,915)
Personnel man-years	12.9	7.6	7.6

E. Safety for Employees From Pressure Vessel Failure or Malfunction

This element involves conducting field inspections of pressure vessels by division safety engineers specializing in this work. The program also entails the shop inspection of new pressure vessels.

Related to this field inspection program are the section's permit-issuing activities along with consultation, plan review, accident investigation, education and code revision (boiler and fired pressure vessel safety orders, unfired pressure vessel safety orders). One additional engineer is proposed in the budget year for increased workload.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Pressure vessels inspected	89,500	90,000	95,500
Special calls	20,500	21,000	22,000
Safety speeches	35	40	45
Input			
Expenditures	$1,522,303	$1,501,514	$1,539,713
Administrative charges	(106,160)	(110,122)	(115,185)
Personnel man-years	83.6	82	83

V. PROMULGATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF A MINIMUM WAGE FOR ALL EMPLOYEES, AND LABOR STANDARDS FOR WOMEN AND MINORS

Need

There is a continuing need to eliminate labor conditions detrimental to the health and well-being of workers. The absence of fair and reasonable labor standards in the law results in inequitable and adverse working conditions for employees.

Objectives

The objectives of this program are (1) establishing a minimum wage for all employees, and standards for hours of employment and working conditions for women and minors; and (2) enforcing these standards.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

V. PROMULGATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF A MINIMUM WAGE FOR ALL EMPLOYEES, AND LABOR STANDARDS FOR WOMEN AND MINORS—Continued

Authority

Minimum wage amendment to the State Constitution, Section 17½; Article XX; Labor Code Division 1, Chapter 2; Labor Code Division 2, Part 4, Chapter 1; Chapter 2, Article 1 (invalidated by court decision); and Chapter 3, Article 1; and Labor Code Division 2, Part 10.

General Description

The objectives of this program are accomplished by (1) the promulgation of the industrial welfare commission orders, which establish minimum wages for all employees, and standards for hours of employment and working conditions for women and minors; and (2) the enforcement by the Division of Industrial Welfare of the Industrial Welfare Commission orders and the statutory requirements in the Labor Code which include the Homework Act and the Equal Pay Law which cover men and women, and the overtime provisions for women.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	74	73.1	79.1	$1,332,860	$1,532,466	$1,643,338
Workload adjustments	–	6	–	–	80,000	–100,000
Totals, Promulgation and Enforcement of a Minimum Wage for All Employees, and Labor Standards for Women and Minors *(General Fund)*	74	79.1	79.1	$1,332,860	$1,612,466	$1,543,338
Program Elements:						
A. Promulgation of a minimum wage for all employees, and labor standards for women and minors	4.9	2	1	$78,782	$116,685	$18,510
B. Enforcement of the Minimum Wage and Equal Pay Law for all employees, and labor standards for women and minors	69.1	77.1	78.1	1,254,078	1,495,781	1,524,828

A. Promulgation of a Minimum Wage for All Employees, and Labor Standards for Women and Minors

General Description

Legislation passed in 1972 gave the Industrial Welfare Commission the authority to set a minimum wage for men employees. Prior to the passage of this legislation, the commission's authority for setting a minimum wage was limited to women and minors.

Workload in this element of the program is an 18-month project which terminates with the adoption of 15 Industrial Welfare Commission orders establishing minimum wages for all employees, and overtime provisions and working conditions standards for women and minor employees. The Industrial Welfare Commission orders now cover all areas of employment except government service and household technicians employed by private householders. The Industrial Welfare Commission is preparing an order covering household technicians.

The promulgation of new orders requires: (1) wage boards be held for each order; (2) legal notices be published in newspapers in specified cities throughout the state; (3) two series of public hearings be held in at least two cities in the state; (4) the orders be printed; (5) the orders be published in newspapers in specified cities throughout the state; and (6) a copy of the appropriate order be mailed to each employer in the state.

Output

In 1973, the Industrial Welfare Commission appointed wage boards for the 14 existing Industrial Welfare Commission orders, and also for an order to cover household technicians employed by private householders. The wage boards have met and made their recommendations to the commission on an estimate of the minimum wage which should be paid, the hours of work, and the standard conditions of labor which should prevail. The wage boards took into consideration, when making their recommendations to the commission, that the minimum wage established would apply to men as well as to women and minors. The remainder of the procedures required by law—public hearings, legal publication, printing and mailing of the orders—will be completed, and the new orders will become effective on March 1, 1974.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$78,782	$116,685	$18,510
Administrative charges	(3,822)	(2,727)	(1,608)
Personnel man-years	4.9	2	1

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

V. PROMULGATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF A MINIMUM WAGE FOR ALL EMPLOYEES, AND LABOR STANDARDS FOR WOMEN AND MINORS—Continued

B. Enforcement of the Minimum Wage, the Homework Act, and the Equal Pay Law for All Employees, and Labor Standards for Women and Minors

General Description

The Division of Industrial Welfare enforces the provisions of the Industrial Welfare Commission orders, which provide for minimum wages for all employees, and standards for working conditions and hours of employment for women and minors. The division also enforces specific sections of the California Labor Code, including overtime provisions for women employees, and the Equal Pay Law, the Homework Act, and special minimum wage permits for handicapped workers—all of which cover men and women employees.

While the majority of investigations of employers' noncompliance arise out of specific complaints by affected individuals, enforcement by the Division of Industrial Welfare is not geared merely to the correction of a specific complaint. The concept of enforcement within the Division of Industrial Welfare is geared to bringing the employer into substantial compliance with all the appropriate Industrial Welfare Commission and Labor Code requirements.

This method of enforcement usually ensures continuing compliance by the employer with all applicable requirements in the Labor Code and Industrial Welfare Commission order, and helps to prevent repeated complaints against the individual employer.

Output

The division estimates an increase in caseload during 1973–74 and 1974–75, as detailed below. The estimated increases are due to the revised Industrial Welfare Commission orders, the new minimum wage coverage for men, and the new order for household technicians.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
New cases opened	15,335	19,010	25,540
Total caseload	21,797	24,990	33,330
Cases completed	15,757	17,200	17,200
Cases backlogged	5,980	7,790	16,130
Permits and licenses issued (exemption permits; homework licenses and permits; special minimum wage permits for handicapped workers; sheltered workshop permits)	3,671	2,000 *	1,900 *

* The decrease in permits and licenses issued is due to the new sheltered workshop permits, which authorize a lower minimum wage for handicapped workers on a workshop basis, rather than individual special minimum wage permits for each worker.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$1,254,078	$1,495,781	$1,524,828
Administrative charges	(55,520)	(51,207)	(61,996)
Personnel man-years	69.1	77.1	78.1

VI. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS RELATING TO WAGE PAYMENTS, CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT, LICENSING AND ADJUDICATION

Need

Laws are needed to establish guidelines and to insure an equitable climate for the protection of workers, the prompt payment of wages, the elimination of unfair labor practices and the application of basic regulations to all employers. There are over 8,600,000 persons in California's work force and over 400,000 employers.

Objectives

To promote, foster and develop the economic well-being of workers, to establish basic uniform controls over the manner in which wages are paid and to protect workers from abuse.

Authority

Division 1, Chapter 4, Section 95 of the Labor Code.

General Description

The enforcement of more than 200 labor laws, which are not specifically delegated to other agencies and which affect directly and indirectly almost every facet of employer-employee relations, in addition to the determination and collection of wage claims, constitute the basic mission of the division.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	188.8	192.7	199.7	$3,245,167	$3,538,757	$3,676,627
Workload adjustments	–	7	2	–	70,000	18,102
Totals, Enforcement of laws relating to wage payments, conditions of employment, licensing and adjudication	188.8	199.7	201.7	$3,245,167	$3,608,757	$3,694,729
General Fund				*3,244,313*	*3,608,157*	*3,693,929*
Reimbursements—other				*854*	*600*	*800*
Program Elements:						
A. Determination of wage claims	130.7	134.1	134.1	2,264,971	2,475,933	2,530,363
B. Labor law enforcement	53.8	61.4	63.4	918,891	1,060,295	1,091,800
C. Licensing and adjudication	4.3	4.2	4.2	61,305	72,529	72,566

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

VI. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS RELATING TO WAGE PAYMENTS, CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT, LICENSING AND ADJUDICATION—Continued

A. Determination of Wage Claims

General Description

As wage claims are filed and assigned to this division their validity is tested by means of correspondence, examination of documents, premise inspections, and by conducting factfinding hearings where testimony is received under oath. If the claim is determined to be valid, a formal demand for payment is made and immediate settlement is sought. If the demand for payment is not met, the Labor Commissioner may take legal action and bring suit in the worker's behalf if the worker is financially unable to employ counsel.

During 1972–73, 23,440 hearings were conducte

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Total original wage complaints received	47,580	49,000	50,0
Total original wage complaints disposed of	48,261	48,500	49,0
Input			
Expenditures	$2,264,971	$2,475,933	$2,530,3
Administrative charges	(129,656)	(103,144)	(117,32
Personnel man-years	130.7	134.1	13

B. Labor Law Enforcement

General Description

All labor law violation allegations and complaints are investigated through the use of correspondence, interview discussion, field investigations and investigatory hearings. Criminal prosecutions are initiated through the prosecuting attorney's office when facts and evidence presented indicate a violation of the law and a warning would not satisfy the purpose of the statute.

Two additional clerical positions are proposed for this element in the budget year. Increased emphasis in this field will materially reduce claims against the Uninsured Employers' Fund while protecting workers.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Nonwage Complaints Received:			
Labor Law violations	9,226	10,900	11,2
Workmen's Compensation violations	8,832	10,500	10,7
Totals, Violations	18,058	21,400	22,0
Nonwage complaints disposed of	16,300	19,300	19,9
Workmen's Compensation Insurance Enforcement:			
New employers investigations	17,539	18,650	19,0
Theatrical permits issued	6,916	7,000	7,0
Inspections made	8,413	9,500	9,5
Input			
Expenditures	$918,891	$1,060,295	$1,096,8
Administrative charges	(34,791)	(47,226)	(53,71
Personnel man-years	53.8	61.4	63

C. Licensing and Adjudication

General Description

Through the review of applications, contracts, and fee schedules, the Labor Commissioner as the regulatory authority may issue licenses to artist managers and farm labor contractors. Formal hearings are held if a license is denied. He may issue rules and regulations to safeguard the public interest and can deny, suspend or revoke a license for causes set forth in the Labor Code. Routine inspections of premises, farm labor buses and agriculture fields are made continuously to insure adequate health and sanitation facilities and to protect minors from hazardous employment.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Controversies settled	15	28	3
Licenses issued	1,247	1,285	1,31
Input			
Expenditures	$61,305	$72,529	$72,56
Administrative charges	(4,317)	(3,230)	(3,675
Personnel man-years	4.3	4.2	4

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

VII. PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF APPRENTICESHIP AND OTHER ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Need

California needs a reliable source of skilled manpower to sustain and provide for the future growth of its industrial economy. There is also a special need to provide meaningful job-training opportunities for veterans and minorities.

Objectives

To promote apprenticeship and other on-the-job training programs that will ensure a work force commensurate with industry's needs and to encourage equality of opportunity in apprenticeship and other on-the-job training.

Authority

California Labor Code, Chapter 4, Division 5 and Chapter 1, Division 2, Sections 1777.5 and 1777.6.

General Description

The Division of Apprenticeship Standards administers the California Apprenticeship Law and appropriate sections of the Administrative Code. It fosters, promotes and develops apprenticeship and other on-the-job training in both the private and public sectors including correctional institutions.

The division monitors and enforces the California Plan for Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship (Cal. Plan) which covers state and federal regulations for the employment of apprentices.

The division enforces state and federal regulations that require the employment of at least one apprentice for each five journeymen. Implicit within the law, the division must inspect public works sites to determine contractors' compliance with the required apprentice to journeyman ratios. The administration of this function will produce a number of apprenticeship opportunities for our youth, particularly, those from the minority community.

As authorized by Section 3090 of the Labor Code, the division has contracted with the U.S. Veterans Administration to inspect, approve and monitor for compliance employers who apply as trainers under Chapter 34, Title 38 USC (G.I. Bill). As a result of this function eligible veterans receive supplemental training allowances.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	122.7	127.4	127.4	$2,344,991	$2,592,942	$2,596,003
Workload adjustments	–	–	2	–	–	26,950
Totals, Promotion, Development and Administration of Apprenticeship and Other On-the-Job Training	122.7	127.4	129.4	$2,344,991	$2,592,942	$2,622,953
General Fund				*1,736,384*	*1,950,988*	*1,980,999*
Federal funds				*608,607*	*641,954*	*641,954*
Program Elements:						
A. Promotion, development and administration of apprenticeship and other on-the-job training	92.1	92.9	94.9	$1,804,306	$1,950,988	$1,980,999
B. Veterans' benefits-training	30.6	34.5	34.5	540,685	641,954	641,954

A. Promotion, Development, and Administration of Apprenticeship and Other On-the-Job Training

General Description

The division's General Fund supported functions are: promotion, development and administration of apprenticeship, the administration of the California plan for equal opportunity in apprenticeship, the enforcement of Section 1777.5 of the Labor Code which requires public works contractors to employ at least one apprentice for each five journeymen, the development of on-the-job training programs other than apprenticeship and the development of training programs in cooperation with the Departments of Corrections, Youth Authority and Rehabilitation.

The division develops training programs and standards with both the private and public sector in accordance with their needs and consistent with state and federal laws and regulations. The training standards contain minimum wages, maximum hours, working conditions, selection procedures, work processes, required related instruction, apprentice to journeyman ratios and appropriate rules and regulations. Each apprentice or trainee is required to enter into a training agreement with a program sponsor.

The California plan for equal opportunity requires each apprenticeship program sponsor to adopt an affirmative action plan which includes outreach and positive recruitment, goals and timetables, and a prescribed fair and impartial selection process.

The division is responsible for receiving public works award notices from the awarding bodies, notifying joint apprenticeship committees of such awards, conducting comprehensive audit and inspection visits to determine compliance with the apprentice to journeyman ratio, and imposing sanctions when indicated.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

VII. PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF APPRENTICESHIP AND OTHER ON-THE-JOB TRAINING—Continued

A. Promotion, Development, and Administration of Apprenticeship and Other On-the-Job Training—Continued

Apprenticeship and other on-the-job training information is disseminated to minority organizations, schools, and the Department of Human Resources Development.

One new consultant position and one new clerical position are proposed for the budget year for enforcement of apprentice-to-journeyman ratios in all public works contracts.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
1. Promotion, Development and Administration of Apprenticeship:			
Number of active apprentices at beginning of year	32,198	34,122	35,813
Number of new registrations and reinstatements	17,579	16,930	16,677
Number of apprentice completions	6,276	6,531	6,855
Number of apprentice cancellations	9,379	8,708	9,139
Number of active apprentices at end of year	34,122	35,813	36,496
Average number of man-years of apprenticeship produced	34,482	34,968	36,155
Number of new standards approved	1,012	1,026	1,061
Output	**1972–73**	**1973–74**	**1974–7**
2. Promote and Secure Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship:			
Total active apprentices	34,122	35,813	36,4
Percent	100	100	1
All minorities	7,457	8,273	8,4
Percent	21.9	23.1	2
Mexican and Other Spanish-American	4,069	4,405	4,4
Percent	11.9	12.3	1
Negro	2,300	2,901	2,9
Percent	6.7	8.1	
Other minorities	1,088	967	9
Percent	3.3	2.7	
Caucasian, other than Mexican and Spanish-American	26,665	27,540	28,0
Percent	78.1	76.9	7
3. Training On-the-Job Other Than Apprenticeship:			
Number of active trainees at beginning of year	7,917	8,760	8,6
Number of registrations and reinstatements	5,647	5,878	6,1
Number of trainee completions	2,247	3,773	4,1
Number of trainee cancellations	2,557	2,190	2,1
Number of active trainees at end of year	8,760	8,675	8,4
Number of new standards approved	1,140	1,129	1,0
Input			
Expenditures	$1,804,306	$1,950,988	$1,980,9
Administrative charges	(148,477)	(129,955)	(171,55
Personnel man-years	92.1	92.9	9

B. Veterans Benefits Training

General Description

The division is the designated state approval agency for approving employers for apprenticeship and other on-the-job training. Under contract with the U.S. Veterans Administration the division inspects, approves, and enforces compliance in accordance with V.A. regulations. Currently, there are more than 8,700 California Vietnam veterans enrolled and receiving supplemental training allowances from the U.S. Veterans Administration under this program.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
1. Regular Contract Items:			
a. Number of gross application approval actions	7,531	7,547	7,5
b. Number of supervisory or compliance calls	2,663	2,532	2,5
2. Promotion—Jobs for Veterans:			
a. Promotional calls	267	–	
b. Visits for preenrollment approvals	694	–	
c. Number of preapprovals completed	306	–	
Input			
Expenditures	$540,685	$641,954	$641,9
Administrative charges	(27,383)	(48,261)	(63,70
Personnel man-years	30.6	34.5	3

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

VIII. LABOR FORCE RESEARCH AND DATA DISSEMINATION

Need

The California work force is now over 9,000,000. With a continuing yearly increase in the work force, there is an urgent ongoing necessity for statistical and research information which might affect on-the-job safety and the economic health and development of both the private and public sectors. Knowledge of accident causes and available data on the incidence and severity of injuries (obtained from the annual National Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey) are essential tools in effective accident prevention programs. A conservative estimate of direct costs of work injuries to California employers is in excess of 600 million dollars a year; indirect costs are several times this amount.

Knowledge of provisions of collective bargaining agreements and trends in industrial relations matters is needed by employers and union representatives to negotiate contract settlements without work stoppages and without adverse effects on employment, business expansion, productivity growth, and living costs. Building trades contractors and their workmen need to be protected when bidding on contracts for public works from the competition of contractors paying less than the prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality where the work is to be performed.

Objectives

To provide data for use in planning and executing safety programs; to measure the effectiveness of accident prevention efforts; to provide accurate information pertaining to industrial relations from an impartial source on short notice; and to guide legislative and administrative decisions by state and local government. These objectives are met through the research and statistical programs which provide facts and analyses concerning wage rates, working conditions, fringe benefits, work injuries, industrial disputes, industrial relations practices, cost of living, and other studies related to labor.

Authority

This program is required by the Labor Code: Division 1, Chapter 7, Sections 150–153; Division 2, Part 4, Chapter 1, Section 1202; Division 2, Part 7, Chapter 1, Article 2, Sections 1773.1–1773.8; Division 5, Part 1, Chapter 2, Sections 6407–6415.

General Description

The research and statistical elements of the program meet the objectives by disseminating to the public and private sectors information about California and its major metropolitan areas through its program elements—a. work injury statistics, b. industrial relations research.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	32.4	36.4	46.5	$635,506	$614,732	$791,168
Workload adjustments	–	10	3	–	251.004	124,580
Totals, Labor Force Research and Data Dissemination	32.4	46.4	49.5	$635,506	$865,736	$915,748
General Fund				*369,914*	*449,693*	*497,546*
Federal funds				*250,592*	*401,043*	*403,202*
Reimbursements—other				*15,000*	*15,000*	*15,000*
Program Elements:						
A. Work injuries statistics	26.3	38.1	41.2	$519,824	$760,429	$809,510
B. Industrial relations research	6.1	8.3	8.3	115,682	105,307	106,238

A. Work Injury Statistics

General Description

Following passage of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Division of Labor Statistics and Research entered into an agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to become a cooperating state agency in the conduct of the nationwide *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey*. The first full-scale survey was conducted during the 1972–73 Fiscal Year. Published survey results will provide detailed injury and occupational illness data at both the national and state levels. The current year provides for a moderate expansion in the number of establishments participating in the survey in order to provide the level of information required for management decisions by the Division of Industrial Safety. In 1974–75, with the passage of the enabling legislation, the occupational injuries and illnesses survey must be further expanded to cover experience of state and local government agencies, as well as the private sector. In fiscal 1974–75 the Division of Labor Statistics and Research will assume full jurisdiction over employer occupational injury and illness recordkeeping under a provision of the California Occupational Safety and Health Act, including promulgation of regulations, printing and distribution of recordkeeping forms, and responding to employer queries.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

VIII. LABOR FORCE RESEARCH AND DATA DISSEMINATION—Continued

A. Work Injury Statistics—Continued

Participation in the national survey supplements California's continuing accident cause statistics program which is based upon individual injury reports required to be filed with the division by employers and doctors. Analyses of lost-time injuries are undertaken for such factors as accident type, agency involved, nature of injury, part of body affected, age and sex of injured worker, county of occurrence, occupation and activity involved. Injury reports are used as a source of information on new hazards emerging in today's changing technology and in promulgation or review of safety standards to protect against such hazards. Particular attention is given to developing data on high-hazard industries targeted for intensive safety efforts. In addition to the Division of Industrial Safety, users include other state and local government jurisdictions, federal agencies, industry associations, insurance carriers, individual employers, labor organizations, accident prevention groups and safety consultants, physicians, attorneys, and others.

The grant agreement with the federal government provides for continuing 50 percent federal funding by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for both participation in the national survey and for continuation of California's accident cause statistics program. This statistics program, which is based upon workmen's compensation documents, serves as a model for many other states now developing such programs as a result of the impetus given by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Six additional positions are proposed for the budget year to carry out recordkeeping requirements of the OSHA plan.

Output

The quantifiable output with respect to participation in the national survey would include the number of firms required to participate, which is a measure of the number of survey schedules to be printed, mailed, edited, and analyzed; the number of information requests handled in connection with completion of survey questionnaires; and finally, the number of individual industries in California for which incidence rates and severity measures will be compiled and published as a result of the survey. The data collected will be issued in reports comprising the work injuries in California series and will also be disseminated in news releases to achieve the widest possible impact.

With respect to employer recordkeeping, the number of informational booklets and recordkeeping forms to be printed and distributed can be quantified, as can the anticipated workload in terms of employer inquiries to be handled.

The output of the accident cause statistics program that is quantifiable represents the number of requests for statistics and other data relating to job injuries and deaths and the number of copies of major studies distributed. The statistics the division compiles, which serve to pinpoint accident factors and to gauge accident prevention progress within individual industries, are used by individuals responsible for giving direction to and implementation of occupational accident prevention programs. Statistics alone cannot prevent accidents, but prevention efforts will be successful only if based upon knowledge of past experience, and the work injury statistics represent a source of such knowledge. In a sense, the program's effectiveness can be measured only indirectly—by the number of occupational injuries and illnesses prevented.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of Publications Distributed:			
Work injuries in California series	2,500	6,500	6,500
Other major reports	2,300	7,000	7,000
Number of requests handled for accident cause statistics	677	700	700
Number of requests for information on national occupational injuries and illnesses survey	1,406	1,500	2,000
Number of California establishments to participate in national occupational injuries and illnesses survey	39,934	45,000	47,500
Number of individual industries for which incidence rates to be computed	144	360	370
Number of individual industries for which accident cause data compiled	265	265	265
Number of employer's reports of lost-time injuries coded	199,000	299,000	310,000
Number of doctor's first reports of work injury processed and screened	1,114,959	1,120,000	1,120,000
Employer Recordkeeping:			
Number of inquiries	–	–	2,000
Recordkeeping booklets distributed	–	–	250,000
Recordkeeping forms distributed	–	–	150,000
Input			
Expenditures	$519,824	$760,429	$809,510
Administrative charges	(159,965)	(104,290)	(68,679)
Personnel man-years	26.3	38.1	41.2

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

VIII. LABOR FORCE RESEARCH AND DATA DISSEMINATION—Continued

B. Industrial Relations Research

The industrial relations research element carries out the following activities: maintains on a current basis a reference file of about 4,600 collective bargaining agreements, and a file of about 200 employee benefit plans and related documents; analyzes and codes on a continuing basis selected provisions of collective bargaining agreements, and publishes reports on subjects covered; compiles and publishes building trades wage rates for use in prevailing wage determinations and data on negotiated wage settlements in major union agreements; conducts a biennial census of union membership, and publishes an annual report on strikes and lockouts.

Output

Output consists of information on provisions of collective bargaining agreements, employee benefit plans, wage rates, and other industrial relations subjects. This information is summarized in the form of published reports and in unpublished compilations of data used to answer information requests.

Output	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Publications distributed	10,900	12,600	12,400
Information requests	1,162	1,200	1,200
Source:			
Employer	350	350	350
Labor union	122	150	150
Government	270	300	300
Schools, libraries	115	100	100
Other	305	300	300
Union agreements on file (average)	4,584	4,600	4,600
Employee benefit plans on file (average)	200	200	200
Input			
Expenditures	$115,682	$105,307	$106,238
Administrative charges	(16,739)	(22,719)	(16,171)
Personnel man-years	6.1	8.3	8.3

IX. THE PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

Need

For California to remain a viable society, equal opportunity for employment and housing must be provided to all of its citizens.

Objectives

To provide equal opportunity for employment and housing, and to ameliorate social tensions by preventing and eliminating discrimination based on race, creed, religion or ancestry, and in the case of employment, on sex and age.

Authority

This program is authorized by Sections 1410, forward, of Labor Code and Part 5 of Health and Safety Codes.

General Description

This division is the staff of the Fair Employment Practices Commission. At the two main and three branch offices of the division, fair employment practices consultants execute this program in three interrelated ways:

1. Processing of individual complaints: when a complaint is filed with the commission, an investigation is made to determine its merit. If the commissioner assigned to the complaint determines that further action is warranted, he tries to eliminate the discrimination through conference, conciliation and persuasion. If he deems it necessary, he may file an accusation against the respondent and set a public hearing. Experience has shown this procedure to become necessary in only a small percentage of cases.

2. Affirmative actions: when all citizens are utilized within the economy and provided equal access to housing without regard to race, religion, creed, national ancestry, or sex and age, the objectives of this program will have been achieved. The shortest route to this goal is by affirmative action. Large numbers of minorities and women may be brought into the economy by the same input that is required for the resolution of a single individual complaint in many instances. This is a method whereby an employer or an owner of large numbers of residential units voluntarily cooperates with the division to assess his present practices, to assist him in correcting discriminatory practices that may be discovered and to expand equal opportunity without regard to race, sex, age, religion, or ancestry.

3. Information and education: understanding, acceptance and compliance with the law is fostered through preparation and distribution of booklets and brochures and other publications including a bimonthly newsletter informing minorities and the general public of their rights and obligations. Additionally an active program of community relations including utilization of a community relations specialist and other staff and of participation in workshops and conferences and provision of a speaker service is maintained, assisted by various advisory committees of prominent citizens who volunteer their services.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

IX. THE PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	61.2	66.9	66.9	$1,219,769	$1,385,931	$1,413,728
Workload adjustments	–	–	2	–	–	28,400
Totals, The Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in Employment and Housing *(General Fund)*	61.2	66.9	68.9	$1,219,769	$1,385,931	$1,442,128
Program Elements:						
A. Prevention and elimination of discrimination in employment	54.5	58.9	60.9	$1,090,712	$1,226,380	$1,281,438
B. Prevention and elimination of discrimination in housing	6.6	7	7	126,234	139,607	140,604
C. To identify and ameliorate social tensions	0.1	1	1	2,823	19,944	20,086

A. The Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in Employment

General Description

This element is administered by the staff of the Fair Employment Practices Commission. At the two main and three branch offices of the division, fair employment practices consultants:

1. Investigate individual complaints for merit, and seek, through cooperative methods, and finally, public accusation to eliminate discrimination.
2. Investigate cases and seek through cooperative methods to eliminate discrimination when there appears to be evidence that unfair employment practices may exist.
3. Assist an employer who voluntarily cooperates to assess his present employment practices, to correct unfair practices that may be discovered and to expand equal employment opportunity for minority workers in his business.
4. To participate in workshops and conferences to promote program acceptance and compliance, to prepare and distribute booklets, brochures, and the like informing minorities and the general public of their rights and obligations. The addition of two positions and establishment of an office in Riverside is proposed for the budget year.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Formal Cases:			
Cases filed	2,340	2,400	3,000
Cases closed	2,164	2,200	2,200
Informal cases *	104	150	150
Affirmative Action:			
Minority positions	718	1,400	1,400
Requests for brochures	3,600	3,600	3,600
Brochures distributed	48,000	48,000	48,000
Presentations made	165	165	165
EEO programs approved	61	250	250
Input			
Expenditures	$1,090,712	$1,226,380	$1,281,438
Administrative charges	(41,703)	(44,996)	(44,254)
Personnel man-years	54.5	58.9	60.9

* A new definition of informal cases was adopted in September 1971 which will require time to implement.

B. The Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in Housing

General Description

The staff of the Fair Employment Practice Commission is composed of consultants who:

1. Handle deserving individual complaints by cooperative techniques for compliance or finally public accusation to enforce nondiscrimination.
2. Assist owners of large numbers of residential units to voluntarily assess their present renting practices and to correct any discriminatory practices and to expand equal opportunity for housing to minority persons.
3. Participate in workshops and conferences, prepare and distribute booklets, brochures, and the like, to gain public understanding, acceptance and compliance with the law.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Formal Cases:			
Case filed	267	300	300
Case closed	349	300	300
Informal cases	50	50	50
Input			
Expenditures	$126,234	$139,607	$140,604
Administrative charges	(6,844)	(5,347)	(5,259)
Personnel man-years	6.6	7	7

C. To Identify and Ameliorate Social Tension

General Description

When needed and when requested by individual communities, this element provides special consultative and conciliation services.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Requests complied with	6	6	6
Input			
Expenditures	$2,823	$19,944	$20,086
Administrative charges	(119)	(764)	(751)
Personnel man-years	0.1	1	1

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

X. LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

Section 2231(a) of the Revenue and Taxation Code requires the state to pay local governmental units the costs of any new program or increased level of service of a program mandated by legislation enacted after January 1, 1973. Within the program area of the Department of Industrial Relations, there are four legislative mandates, all relating to workmen's compensation.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	–	$2,798,223	$8,972,892
Program Elements:			
A. Chapter 1021/73 (AB 750) Eligibility for Disability Payments	–	$106,000	$424,000
B. Chapter 1022/73 (AB 751) Death Benefits	–	1,096,000	2,192,000
C. Chapter 1023/73 (AB 752) Disability Payments Benefits	–	1,582,223	6,328,892
D. Chapter 1147/73 (SB 246) Medical Examination Mileage Fee	–	14,000	28,000

A. Chapter 1021/73 (AB 750) Eligibility for Disability Payments

General Description

Chapter 1021, which becomes operative April 1, 1974, reduces from 28 to 21 days the period for which temporary disability must last in order for disability payments to be made retroactive from the first day an injured employee either leaves his job or is hospitalized. It also allows both temporary and permanent disability payments to commence on the fourth, rather than the eighth day after eligibility is established.

Mandate

This mandate affects counties, cities, school districts and special districts. These entities as employers are required to pay additional amounts because their qualified employers now have a reduced waiting period before collecting disability payments.

Fiscal Data

A General Fund appropriation of $106,000 was made to reimburse local entities for three months of operation in the 1973–74 fiscal year. The annual General Fund obligation of $424,000 is calculated on the basis of 800,000 local government employees at a cost of $0.53 per employee.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$106,000	$424,000

B. Chapter 1022/73 (AB 751) Death Benefits

General Description

Chapter 1022, which becomes operative January 1, 1974, increases workmen's compensation death benefits in cases of total dependency from $25,000 to $40,000 and for a widow with one or more dependent children from $28,000 to $45,000.

Mandate

This mandate affects counties, cities, school districts and special districts. These entities as employers are required to pay a higher amount as a benefit if self-insured or an increased premium if insured through a carrier in all cases where their qualified employees are killed in a work related incident.

Fiscal Data

A General Fund appropriation of $1,096,000 was made to reimburse local entities for six months of operation in the 1973–74 fiscal year.

To determine the cost of the additional benefits provided by this legislation, a unit of cost was selected that is based on each $1,000 of local government employee salary. The full year cost of the additional benefits is computed as follows:

Local government units insured by the State Compensation Insurance Fund (SCIF) multiplied by the unit cost ——— 2,939,017 × $0.43 = $1,264,000

Local government units self-insured multiplied by the unit cost ——— 3,314,212 × $0.28 = 928,000

Total annual cost, Chapter 1022 ——— $2,192,000

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$1,096,000	$2,192,000

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

X. LEGISLATIVE MANDATES—Continued

C. Chapter 1023/73 (AB 752) Disability Payments Benefits

General Description

Chapter 1023, which becomes operative April 1, 1974, increases the maximum disability indemnity payment under workmen's compensation law from $105 to $119 per week for temporary disability and from $70 to $119 per week for permanent total disability. It also revises the method of computing average weekly earnings from 65% of 95% of actual weekly earnings to 66⅔ percent of actual weekly earnings.

Mandate

This mandate affects counties, cities, school districts and special districts. These entities as employers are required to pay a higher amount as a benefit if self-insured or an increased premium if insured through a carrier in all cases where their employees qualify for increased temporary disability payments due to an on-the-job injury.

Fiscal Data

A General Fund appropriation of $1,582,22[illegible] was made to reimburse local entities for three month[illegible] of operation in the 1973–74 fiscal year.

To determine the cost of the additional benefit provided by this legislation a unit of cost was selected that is based on each $1,000 of local governmen[illegible] employee salary. The full year cost of the additiona[illegible] benefits is computed as follows:

Local government units insured by the State Compensation Insurance Fund (SCIF) multiplied by the unit cost	2,939,017 × $1.24 =	$3,644,38[illegible]
Local government units self-insured multiplied by the unit cost	3,314,212 × $0.81 =	2,684,511
Total annual cost, Chapter 1023		$6,328,892

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$1,582,223	$6,328,892

D. Chapter 1147/73 (SB 246) Medical Examination Mileage Fees

General Description

Chapter 1147, which becomes operative January 1, 1974, increases from $0.12 to $0.14 per mile the fee for which an employee in connection with the employees workmen's compensation injury shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenses of transportation incurred in obtaining a medical examination when requested by interested parties or agencies.

Mandate

This mandate affects counties, cities, school districts and special districts. These entities as employers are required to pay an increased mileage rate to their qualified employees at the time the employee is given notification of the time and place of his medical examination.

Fiscal Data

A General Fund appropriation of $28,000 was made to reimburse local entities for six months of operation in the 1973–74 fiscal year. It is currently estimated that only $14,000 will be expended for this period.

Based on the experience of local agencies with mileage claims, an average increased cost of $0.035 per employee will result from the mileage rate increase. With 800,000 local government employees involved, the full year cost is $28,000.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$14,000	$28,000

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORTING SERVICES

General Description

Administration, under the direction of the director, formulates departmental policies and provides administrative services for the nine departmental programs through management analysis, fiscal management, personnel and training reproduction services, and data processing. Legal and public information services are provided to the programs by staff in the director's office.

The management analysis unit provides management planning services to the various divisions and programs within the department. The objective of this unit is to provide assistance and advice to the division chiefs and/or program managers to help solve management and organization problems and difficulties.

The objective of the fiscal management unit is to provide business services and accounting services for the departmental programs. Business services provides telephone service and the necessary office housing through lease agreements with private building owners and state office space through negotiation with General Services. Business services also has the responsibility for negotiating service agreements and ordering of equipment. The accounting services unit records and is responsible for proper control of all expenditures of money and receipt of money arising from operation of the departmental programs. The accounting unit also has responsibility of recording budgetary cost reports and developing the departmental fiscal budget.

The personnel and training unit has the responsibility for administering the personnel management program and the recording and documenting of all personnel transactions within the department.

The reproduction unit provides duplicating and related services. The unit operates photocopy, mimeograph, offset press and addressograph equipment through which printed material can be reproduced in sizable quantities.

The data processing unit provides data processing services to the department, including the compilation and processing of labor statistics, the compilation of workload statistics, and the special reports for the various programs of the department. Data processing services are also rendered to the accounting unit for the detailed recording and reporting of program budgetary costs by source, activity and object as well as other accounting functions.

The director's counsel assists the director in matters relating to his authority regarding various obligations imposed by the Labor Code and other codes which include holding hearings and making decisions pursuant to statutory requirements. Counsel assists the director and other program managers in drafting regulations pursuant to rule making powers of such entities. Counsel is also legislative coordinator of the department.

The information unit develops and maintains a comprehensive public information and education program for all programs except fair employment practices. The information officer writes news releases, articles and speeches; designs, edits, writes, and produces newsletters, pamphlets and brochures; contacts news media for coverage on departmental programs and responds to press, radio, and television inquiries for information about the department; maintains contact with reporters to enhance balance and accuracy of reporting on departmental activities; secures information on public appearances by top management for the agency speakers' bureau; selects and helps program managers to use communication techniques appropriate to specific information objectives.

Under provisions of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA), California received approval in 1973 of its plan to continue state administration of programs for worker safety and health. The State Legislature also passed enabling legislation in that year. Responsibility for administration of the state's plan is exercised through the department in accordance with statutes providing for this delegation from the Agriculture and Services Agency. The OSHA coordinating unit functions as liaison between the federal government and participants in the state plan. Its activities include overseeing progress on the developmental aspects of the plan, providing reports for federal evaluation of the plan's implementation, and coordinating state standards activities with federal requirements.

The state plan and enabling legislation established two independent boards to be housed within the department:

The Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board—successor to the Industrial Safety Board—consists of seven members and staff. It is the sole agency in California responsible for adoption of standards dealing with worker safety and health.

The Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board, a three member board with staff, hears appeals from enforcement activities, including alleged violations, proposed civil penalties, and abatement periods.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORTING SERVICES—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Director's office	4.7	6	6	$126,560	$227,147	$238,755
Management analysis	3.1	2	2	44,057	46,083	48,659
Fiscal management	31.7	37.9	37.9	499,768	551,120	574,028
Personnel and training	8.4	10	10	145,988	150,247	165,551
Reproduction services	7.6	9	9	89,131	93,131	106,200
Data processing	25	32.1	32.1	402,843	622,723	640,302
Public information and legal	3.6	4	4	73,920	75,791	77,181
OSH coordinating unit	–	3.5	6.8	–	77,336	154,651
OSH Appeals Board	–	26	50.4	–	458,787	876,725
OSH Standards Board	–	4	7.8	–	87,130	170,794
Totals, Administrative Supporting Services	84.1	134.5	166	$1,382,267	$2,389,495	$3,052,846
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Regulations of workmen's compensation self-insurance plans				–$10,119	–$25,000	–$24,266
II. Conciliation of employer-employee disputes				–11,618	–10,387	–10,568
III. Preventing, settling, adjudicating and administering disputes under workmen's compensation laws				–416,793	–424,771	–434,398
IV. The prevention of industrial injuries and deaths to California workers				–304,846	–634,718	–645,347
V. Promulgation and enforcement of a minimum wage for all employees, and labor standards for women and minors				–59,342	–53,934	–63,604
VI. Enforcement of laws relating to wage payments, conditions of employment, licensing and adjudication				–168,764	–153,600	–174,719
VII. Promotion, development and administration of apprenticeship and other on-the-job training				–175,860	–178,216	–235,260
VIII. Labor force research and data dissemination				–176,704	–127,009	–84,750
IX. The prevention and elimination of discrimination in employment and housing				–48,666	–51,107	–50,264
Totals, Amounts Charged to Other Programs				–$1,372,712	–$1,658,742	–$1,723,176
Net Totals, Administrative Supporting Services				$9,555	$730,753	$1,329,670
Reimbursements—other				*9,180*	*7,500*	*27,500*
Administration undistributed (General Fund)				*375*	*272,025*	*701,085*
Administration undistributed (Federal funds)				–	*451,228*	*601,085*

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized Positions	1,471.8	1,599.4	1,583.4	$18,954,193	$22,010,530	$22,138,092
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(145,545)	(197,883)	(301,373)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–9	–10	–	–158,268	–165,624
Proposed new positions	–	243	279	–	2,892,892	3,417,553
Totals, Adjustments	–	234	269	–	$2,734,624	$3,251,929
Totals, Salaries and Wages	1,471.8	1,833.4	1,852.4	$18,954,193	$24,745,154	$25,390,021
Estimated salary savings	–	*–86.4*	*–54.8*	–	*–1,267,684*	*–761,700*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	1,471.8	1,747	1,797.6	$18,954,193	$23,477,470	$24,628,321
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,214,981	2,930,065	2,955,399
Totals, Personal Services	1,471.8	1,747	1,797.6	$21,169,174	$26,407,535	$27,583,720
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$541,785	$1,263,516	$774,281
Printing				117,971	176,756	227,785
Communications				622,343	713,048	978,898
Travel—in-state				1,055,671	1,485,409	1,346,381
Travel—out-of-state				12,274	14,398	17,250
Consultant and professional services				147,518	3,134,831	2,930,570
Data processing				150,768	249,853	249,853
Facilities—operations				1,696,109	1,958,920	2,237,941
Equipment				75,561	110,567	56,995
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$4,420,000	$9,107,298	$8,819,954
Totals, Expenditures				$25,589,174	$35,514,833	$36,403,674
Reimbursements—other				*–267,221*	*–338,832*	*–362,390*
Net Totals, Expenditures				$25,321,953	$35,176,001	$36,041,284
General Fund				*24,032,317*	*28,652,393*	*29,609,971*
Federal funds				*1,289,636*	*6,523,608*	*6,431,313*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$23,153,389	$26,164,525	$29,509,971
Allocation for salary increase	1,349,333	1,722,841	–
Chapter 1040, Statutes of 1973	–	200,000	100,000
Chapter 892, Statutes of 1972	500,000	–	–
Chapter 1347, Statutes of 1972	210,000	210,000	–
Transfer from public health, Item 243, Budget Act of 1972	–	665,027	–
Totals Available	$25,212,722	$28,962,393	$29,609,971
Balance available in subsequent year	–210,000	–100,000	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–970,405	–210,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$24,032,317	$28,652,393	$29,609,971

Federal Funds

APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal Grants:			
Veterans' apprenticeship training	$588,360	$641,954	$641,954
Occupational Safety and Health Act	681,029	5,881,654	5,789,359
Department of Labor	19,747	–	–
Department of Housing and Urban Development	500	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(Federal Funds)*	$1,289,636	$6,523,608	$6,431,313
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$25,321,953	$35,176,001	$36,041,284

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Elevator inspection fees	$175,258	$178,000	$181,000
Pressure vessel inspection fees	315,559	318,000	320,000
Amusement ride inspection fees	8,097	9,000	9,000
Excavation permit fees	92,975	94,000	96,000
Testimony fees	32,318	33,000	33,000
Industrial homework fees	5,150	5,200	5,200
Artists' managers' license fees	47,000	48,000	49,000
Farm labor contractors' license fees	62,895	65,000	67,000
Transfer and filing fees	5,020	5,020	5,020
Public works contractors' license fees	17,558	18,000	19,000
Sale of documents	620	650	650
Miscellaneous income from local agencies	17,108	17,000	17,000
Other miscellaneous income	14,267	14,500	15,000
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$793,825	$805,370	$816,870

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Legislative mandates *(General Fund)*	–	$2,798,223	$8,972,892

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Legislative Mandates

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$8,972,892
Chapter 1021, Statutes of 1973	–	$106,000	–
Chapter 1022, Statutes of 1973	–	1,096,000	–
Chapter 1023, Statutes of 1973	–	1,582,223	–
Chapter 1147, Statutes of 1973	–	28,000	–
Totals Available	–	$2,812,223	$8,972,892
Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:			
Chapter 1147, Statutes of 1973	–	–14,000	–
Totals, Expenditures, State Funds	–	$2,798,223	$8,972,892

Summary—State Operations and Local Assistance

State operations	$25,321,953	$35,176,001	$36,041,284
Local assistance	–	2,798,223	8,972,892
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$25,321,953	$37,974,224	$45,014,176

UNINSURED EMPLOYERS FUND

Program Objectives

This program provides for payment of workmen's compensation benefits to employees whose employers have failed to make benefit payments required under the Labor Code. This program is authorized under the provisions of Sections 3715–3727 of the Labor Co which established the Uninsured Employers Fund f the purpose of making such workmen's compensati benefit payments.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Uninsured Employers Fund (expenditures)	$78,251	$15,000	$25,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Expenditures	$78,251	$15,000	$25,000
Uninsured Employers Fund	*55,291*	*15,000*	*25,000*
General Fund	*22,960*	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Uninsured Employers Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing appropriation prescribed by Section 3716 Labor Code (expenditures)	$55,291	$15,000	$25,000

General Fund

Appropriations:			
Allocation from emergency fund	$42,000	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–19,040	–	–
Total Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$22,960	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$78,251	$15,000	$25,000

FUND CONDITION

UNINSURED EMPLOYERS FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	$18	$18
Income:			
Chapter 1598, Statutes of 1971	$50,000	–	–
Penalty fees	5,309	15,000	25,000
Totals, Resources	$55,309	$15,018	$25,018
Less Expenditures:			
Uninsured employers payments	55,291	15,000	25,000
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$18	$18	$18

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	1471.8	1599.4	1583.4	$18,954,193	$22,010,530	$22,138,092
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
Division of Industrial Safety:				SALARY RANGE		
Sr safety engr to prin safety engr	–	(1)	(1)	$1,349–1,641	$1,008	$2,040
Sr safety engr to dist mgr	–	(20)	(20)	1,349–1,641	–	–
Assoc research analyst to sr research analyst	–	(1)	(1)	1,383–1,682	876	1,812
Administration:						
Assoc personnel analyst	–	(1)	(1)	1,138–1,383	840	1,704
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Division of Industrial Safety:						
Sr industrial hygiene engineer	–	–2	–2	1,349–1,641	–39,384	–39,384
Assoc industrial hygiene engineer	–	–2	–2	1,166–1,417	–34,008	–34,008
Industrial hygiene engrng assoc	–	–4	–4	1,111–1,349	–70,080	–70,080
Division of Labor Statistics and Research:						
Sr research analyst	–	–1	–1	1,383–1,682	–17,520	–18,396
Administration:						
Temporary help	–	–	–1	–	–	–9,312
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–9	–10	–	–$158,268	–$165,624
Proposed New Positions:						
Major Reclassification of Vacant Positions:						
Division of Industrial Accidents:						
Sr legal steno to hearing reporter	–	(1)	(1)	$1,007–1,224	$5,376	$5,628
Division of Industrial Safety:						
Sr safety engineer to safety engineer	–	(1)	(1)	1,058–1,285	–2,196	–2,328
Sr safety engineer to district manager	–	(2)	(2)	1,349–1,641	–	–
Sr ind hygiene engr to sr health physicist	–	(1)	(1)	1,285–1,564	–1,272	–1,344
Safety engr to sr safety engr	–	(1)	(1)	1,224–1,489	2,196	2,328
Ind hygiene engr assoc to asst ind hyg engr	–	(1)	(1)	959–1,166	–1,920	–1,980
Division of Apprenticeship Standards:						
Asst information off to apprenticeship consultant	–	(1)	(1)	1,084–1,317	2,424	2,568
Administration:						
Research prog supvr to admin asst II	–	(1)	(1)	1,138–1,383	–1,464	–1,560
Division of Conciliation:						
Conciliator	–	–	1	1,417–1,724	–	18,864
Steno II	–	–	1	522–666	–	6,780
Division of Industrial Accidents:						
Referee	–	–	2	1,641–1,995	–	41,592
Hearing reporter	–	–	2	1,007–1,224	–	26,808
Sr legal steno	–	–	2	635–772	–	16,056
Division of Industrial Safety (OSHA):						
Assistant chief	–	1	1	1,489–1,810	22,932	24,060
Legal counsel	–	1	1	915–1,007	12,768	13,404
Sr safety engineer	–	9	9	1,224–1,489	161,568	169,776
Safety engineer	–	75	75	1,058–1,285	1,055,700	1,107,000
Asso research anal	–	2	2	1,138–1,383	28,848	30,240
Research writer	–	1	1	1,084–1,317	13,728	14,424
Sr legal steno	–	2	2	635–772	16,056	16,896
Sr steno	–	16	16	605–772	122,496	128,448
Steno II	–	11	11	522–666	74,580	78,342
Sr clerk-typist	–	3	3	589–753	22,392	23,544
Clerk-typist II	–	8	8	484–683	52,944	55,536
File clerk II	–	9	9	484–589	59,562	62,478
Division of Industrial Safety (Non-OSHA):						
Safety engr (elevator)	–	–	1	1,058–1,285	–	14,076
Safety engr (pressure vessel)	–	–	1	1,058–1,285	–	14,076
Division of Industrial Welfare:						
Industrial welfare agent	–	3	3	1,084–1,317	41,184	43,272
Payroll auditor	–	2	2	683–830	17,304	18,600
Clerk-typist II	–	1	1	484–683	6,618	6,942
Division of Labor Law Enforcement:						
Special investigator	–	2	2	870–1,058	23,160	24,048
Steno II	–	3	5	522–666	20,340	34,926
Clerk typist II	–	2	2	484–683	13,236	13,884

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Proposed New Positions—Continued						
Division of Apprenticeship Standards:						
Apprenticeship consultant	–	–	1	1,084–1,317	–	13,728
Steno II	–	–	1	522–666	–	6,780
Division of Labor Statistics and Research:						
Research program supervisor	–	–	1	1,254–1,525	–	19,332
Assoc research analyst	–	–	3	1,138–1,383	–	50,088
Assistant economic analyst	–	–	1	937–1,138	–	14,424
Economic analyst trainee	–	1	1	734–849	9,312	9,768
Assistant statistician	–	1	2	937–1,138	14,424	26,856
Statistical clerk	–	1	3	589–717	8,232	25,956
Senior clerk	–	1	1	589–717	7,464	7,848
Steno II	–	–	1	522–666	–	7,656
Clerk typist II	–	–	5	484–683	–	29,413
Clerk II	–	4	6	484–589	25,118	41,435
Account clerk II	–	–	2	484–589	–	14,942
Associate research analyst	–	1	–	1,138–1,383	14,424	–
Assistant economic analyst	–	1	–	937–1,138	11,856	–
Statistical clerk	–	1	–	589–717	7,464	–
Data Processing:						
Associate systems analyst	–	1	1	1,138–1,383	14,424	15,120
Programmer II	–	1	3	937–1,138	11,607	38,573
Clerk I	–	1	1	440–535	5,694	5,988
Key data operator	–	4	6	497–605	28,678	45,239
Division of Fair Employment Practices:						
Consultant	–	–	1	1,084–1,317	–	13,728
Steno II	–	–	1	522–666	–	6,780
Administration (OSHA):						
Assoc budget analyst	–	1	1	1,138–1,383	14,424	15,120
Assoc personnel analyst	–	1	1	1,138–1,383	14,424	15,120
Accounting officer II	–	1	1	937–1,138	11,856	12,432
Accounting technician	–	2	2	589–717	14,928	15,696
Clerk-typist II	–	1	1	484–683	6,618	6,942
Account clerk II	–	1	1	484–589	6,618	6,942
OSH Coordinating Unit:						
Admin director, OSH	–	1	1	2,494	29,928	29,928
Asst admin director, OSH	–	1	1	1,882–2,127	23,364	24,540
Sr research analyst	–	2	2	1,383–1,682	36,792	38,664
Sr safety engineer	–	1	1	1,224–1,489	19,788	19,788
Sr steno	–	1	1	605–772	7,656	8,028
Steno II	–	1	1	522–666	6,780	7,122
OSH Appeals Board:						
Chairman	–	1	1	31,765	31,765	31,765
Appeals board member	–	2	2	30,250	60,500	60,500
Executive secretary	–	1	1	1,810–2,201	21,720	22,812
Hearing officer I	–	10	10	1,641–1,995	199,570	209,890
Sr counsel	–	1	1	1,564–1,901	19,788	20,796
Admin asst II	–	1	1	1,138–1,383	14,424	15,120
Hearing reporter	–	10	10	1,007–1,224	134,040	140,760
Sr legal steno	–	10	10	635–772	80,280	84,480
Sr steno	–	4	4	605–772	30,624	32,112
Clerk-typist II	–	12	12	484–683	79,416	83,304
Administration:						
OSH Standards Board:						
Executive secretary	–	1	1	1,810–2,201	21,720	22,812
Supvng safety engineer	–	1	1	1,349–1,641	17,952	18,864
Sr health physicist	–	1	1	1,285–1,564	16,680	17,520
Admin assistant II	–	1	1	1,138–1,383	14,424	15,120
Sr steno	–	2	2	605–772	15,312	16,056
Sr clerk-typist	–	1	1	589–753	7,464	7,848
Steno II	–	1	1	522–666	6,780	7,122
Director's Office:						
Sr steno	–	–	1	605–772	–	9,312
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	243	279	–	$2,892,892	$3,417,553
Totals, Adjustments	–	234	269	–	$2,734,624	$3,251,929
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	1,471.8	1,833.4	1,852.4	$18,954,193	$24,745,154	$25,390,021

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

Program Objectives

The California State Compensation Insurance Fund is a self-supporting enterprise created to offer insurance protection to employers at the lowest possible cost. This fund operates in competition with other insurance carriers, acting as a yardstick for the securing of fair premium rates for employers and fair treatment for injured employees. The fund is required by law to use the same rates and classifications established by the State Insurance Commissioner for insurers generally, and provides that the rates shall be only those sufficient to carry out the specific purposes stated in law.

Expenditure estimates for the budget year are based on the level of activity anticipated by the fund's management. Changes in economic conditions may result in corresponding changes in the various items of expense.

The budget data presented is information available as an annual operations report. As a public enterprise fund authorized by statutes, no budget detail is presented.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Compensation insurance *(State Compensation Insurance Fund)* [a]	$27,211,247	$31,435,995	$32,900,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES			
Salaries and wages	$14,973,183	$17,091,603	$17,800,000
Staff benefits	1,852,244	2,104,405	2,200,000
Totals, Personal Services	$16,825,427	$19,196,008	$20,000,000
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT			
Premium tax	$2,810,430	$3,225,000	$3,400,000
Other	7,575,390	9,014,987	9,500,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$10,385,820	$12,239,987	$12,900,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(State Compensation Insurance Fund)* [a]	$27,211,247	$31,435,995	$32,900,000

[a] Expenditure not included in overall budget totals.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS FOR SUBSEQUENT INJURIES

Program Objectives

This program provides benefits for permanent disabilities in accordance with the provisions of Sections 4750–4755 of the Labor Code, which arise from industrial injury suffered by an employee who has suffered from a previous permanent disability.

Chapter 1334, Statutes of 1972, provides that whe there are no heirs of a deceased employee, or perso entitled to death benefit payment, such payment w be made to the state. These funds are continuous available for payment of benefits and partially offs the need for direct General Fund support.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Workmen's compensation benefits for subsequent injuries *(General Fund)*	$2,172,829	$2,368,225	$2,501,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Workmen's compensation for subsequent injuries *(General Fund)*	$2,172,829	$2,368,225	$2,501,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$2,004,000	$2,368,225	$504,225
Chapter 1334, Statutes of 1972	–	1,864,000	1,996,775
Allocations from Emergency Fund	270,000	–	–
Totals Available	$2,274,000	$4,232,225	$2,501,000
Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:			
Budget Act of 1972, Item 144	–101,171	–	–
Budget Act of 1973, Item 155	–	–1,864,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,172,829	$2,368,225	$2,501,000

REVENUES

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Death benefit payments	–	$1,864,000	$1,996,775

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR DISASTER SERVICE WORKERS

Program Objectives

To provide for the hospitalization and medical care of disaster service workers, and services of the State Compensation Insurance Fund in cases where disaster service workers are injured, as authorized by Chapter 10 of Part 1, Division 4 of the Labor Code.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Workmen's Compensation for Disaster Service Workers *(General Fund)*	$105,257	$76,800	$100,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Workmen's Compensation for Disaster Service Workers *(General Fund)*	$105,257	$76,800	$100,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$88,600	$76,800	$100,000
Allocations from Emergency Fund	60,000	–	–
Totals, Available	$148,600	$76,800	$100,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–43,343	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$105,257	$76,800	$100,000

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD

Program Objectives

The State Personnel Board is responsible for serving the personnel needs of state agencies and for providing leadership for these agencies in improvement of personnel practices and procedures. The board's authority to conduct central personnel management functions for state government derives from Article XXIV of the State Constitution and from provisions of the Government Code.

The State Personnel Board, within the framework of a merit system, conducts the majority of the state's recruitment efforts, develops examining techniques to select and rank qualified applicants, sets compensation rates and standards within funds authorized by the Legislature, provides departmental consultation on employee development and conducts training for management employees, and provides leadership in personnel management practices and procedures. The board also provides, under contract and on a fully reimbursable basis, technical personnel services to political subdivisions on request and administers federally required merit system for local government employees.

The Career Opportunities Development Progra provides leadership, direction, and technical assis ance in creating job opportunities for disadvantag and minority persons within both the state and loc governments. Through the Welfare Reform Act 1971, additional responsibilities were assigned to t COD Program including the development, impleme tation, and operation of JOBS Program for welfa recipients; grants to cities and counties for local CO projects; and technical assistance to the state a local jurisdictions.

The State Personnel Board is the recipient of a IPA grant. These funds are to provide services for Selection Consulting Center. The selection consultir center provides consulting, research, and trainin services in the area of public personnel selection.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Employment services	$3,705,055	$4,506,916	$4,668,543
II. Personnel management services	952,854	1,043,966	1,251,151
III. Program development	1,611,651	1,455,171	1,614,373
IV. Career opportunities development	8,515,343	7,314,350	3,609,373
V. Local government services	1,471,658	1,847,219	1,819,647
VI. Program support for ACCPPM	108,409	65,258	–
VII. Administrative services—Distributed to other programs	(2,523,101)	(2,709,033)	(3,151,128)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$16,364,970	$16,232,180	$12,963,087
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–127,037*	*–143,377*	*–109,373*
Other	*–2,335,110*	*–1,763,460*	*–1,333,315*
Totals, Reimbursements	*–$2,462,147*	*–$1,906,837*	*–$1,442,688*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$13,902,823	$14,325,343	$11,520,399
General Fund	13,902,823	13,805,094	10,521,282
Cooperative Personnel Service Revolving Fund [a]	–	520,249	999,117
Personnel man-years	572.7	608.6	562.5

I. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

General Description

The Employment Services Program includes responsibility for recruiting, selecting, and placing job candidates through a competitive process in order to meet the personnel requirements of state agencies on a timely basis.

State government functions are located throughout the state and require a competent work force in many different occupations. A continuing need exists to fill vacancies resulting from attrition, turnover and new or expanded programs. Vacancies must be filled in a timely manner with qualified individuals selected through a competitive system that measures job related abilities. Employment services must provid equal employment opportunities to minorities an women. In California, the labor market requires cor tinuing recruitment efforts in selected occupationa areas.

This program includes all state civil service em ployment functions conducted by the State Personn Board. These functions include: program plannin and development, list establishment, certification an placement, investigation and medical evaluation, em ployment information and recruitment, and progra evaluation.

[a] Nongovernmental cost fund, revenues and expenditures are excluded from overall budget totals.

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	192.2	189.5	188.3	$3,705,055	$4,521,832	$4,616,936
Workload adjustments	–	–0.5	6.4	–	–15,616	51,607
Totals, Employment Services	192.2	189	194.7	$3,705,055	$4,506,216	$4,668,543
General Fund				*3,463,122*	*4,464,245*	*4,562,625*
Reimbursements				*241,933*	*41,971*	*105,918*
Program Elements:						
1. Program planning and development	8.4	8.3	8.5	163,022	198,273	225,731
2. List establishment	112.8	110.9	114.5	2,174,870	2,645,148	2,727,964
3. Certification and placement	27.4	27	27.8	529,822	644,388	664,562
4. Investigation and medical evaluation	4.4	4.3	4.4	85,216	103,642	106,887
5. Employment information and recruitment	25.8	25.3	25.9	492,772	599,330	618,089
6. Program evaluation	13.4	13.2	13.6	259,353	315,435	325,310

1. Program Planning and Development

This element concentrates on planning improvements for the Employment Services Program. The work is accomplished through project assignments in the major areas of list establishment, employment information and recruitment, certification and placement, and investigative and medical evaluations. Planning and development activities must insure that the program remains practical and feasible, the selection devices used in the program are relevant to jobs, that the Program meets legal requirements, and is nondiscriminatory.

Project activity centers around the development of complete recruitment, selection, and placement plans for major classes or class series with emphasis on planning, recruitment, processing efficiency, timeliness, job relevancy, and affirmative action. These projects span the product areas of the Employment Services Program. Written test question development will be guided by needs identified in these selection plan reviews. In order to enhance the objective of job relevancy, a major commitment has recently been made to develop more job-relevant written test materials.

A specific program objective is to reduce repetitive testing for promotional examinations. This objective will be partially achieved through coordinated exam plans and the use of competitor rosters, as is contemplated for the staff services classes and career executive assignment classes. This objective will also be furthered by plans to expand the use of prior written scores achieved by competitors. Additional developmental objectives include the delegation of testing and certification, where appropriate; the evaluation of alternatives to the "Rule of 3 Names" certification; and the planning of job-related medical standards and physical requirements.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Program planning and development projects completed	110	110	117
b. Numbers of medical consultations with SPB staff	990	1,000	1,000
Input			
Expenditures	$163,022	$198,273	$225,731
Personnel man-years	8.4	8.3	8.5

2. List Establishment

List establishment includes all activities directly connected with placing persons on eligible lists for both regular civil service and career executive assignment exams. This begins with the analysis of the need for an examination and continues until the eligible list is actually established. This element provides for the planning of individual selection efforts to meet departmental needs. It also involves the application of selection techniques and research developments to specific examining situations. The major activities of this element are: test planning and management, recruitment and publicity, test construction, test administration, conducting qualifications appraisal panels and employee development appraisals, and test appeal and review.

The activities of test planning and management include exam planning, determination of the need for new selection techniques, preparation of the exam announcement and needed board items, and conducting job analyses. These activities have increased over past years as indicated by the "exams constructed" output criteria. This measurement is primarily determined by departmental requests for services.

The activities of test recruitment and publicity are to identify examinations where manpower shortage is a concern and to publicize these examinations to potential competitors. Recruitment tours are held for classes where a manpower shortage is of *extreme* concern. One current objective of this activity is to resolve the difficulties experienced for years in the metropolitan areas in recruitment for clerical classes.

The objective of test administration is to establish exam dates and conditions. Selected exams are expedited; applications are reviewed; test booklets are typed, assembled, and distributed; rooms are reserved; candidates are scheduled to appear for written, oral, or performance testing; exams are proctored and scored; and candidates are allowed to protest and inspect key booklets and answer sheets. Three man-years of temporary help have been added to this activity for the processing of applications.

The objective of conducting QAPs (interviews) and EDAs (ratings by supervisors) is to evaluate the examination competitors' personal qualifications, educa-

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

I. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES—Continued

tion, and experience on a competitive basis both in relation to other competitors and with the "minimum qualifications" established for the class. To handle increasing workload in this area, 3.6 man-years of temporary help has been added for additional paid chairmen and paid public members.

The objective of the test appeal and review activity is to respond to formal inquiries or complaints by competitors about the results of a specific exam. Some complaints will eventually be heard by the SPB.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Exams calendared	1,937	1,950	1,950
b. Exams constructed	1,466	1,450	1,450
c. Written test items constructed	200	2,750	2,750
d. Advertisements placed	3,400	3,400	3,400
e. Recruitment tours	6	6	6
f. SSEE and continuous and/or delegated testing classes	220	220	220
g. Applications received for centralized testing	243,000	252,000	272,000
h. Applications filed — field office testing	17,400	18,500	19,200
i. Delegated testing applications	33,400	35,000	35,000
j. Written test notice cards—centralized	106,400	117,000	123,000
k. Number of QAP/EDA competitors	50,200	45,500	53,800
l. QAP and EDA appeal correspondence	1,700	1,500	1,300
m. QAP and EDA Board appeals	340	300	290
n. C.E.A. exams completed	45	45	45
Input			
Expenditures	$2,174,870	$2,645,148	$2,727,964
Personnel man-years	112.8	110.9	114.5

3. Certification and Placement

The objectives of this element are (1) to provide and maintain ranked lists of eligibles, (2) to provide names of eligibles to appointing powers, (3) to screen and refer "reachable" eligibles in clerical and auditor classes for placement in metropolitan areas, and (4) to assist in placing employees displaced by layoff.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Field office hires	8,800	9,000	9,000
b. Certifications requested	40,000	40,000	40,000
c. Establish reemployment eligibility requests	1,265	1,200	1,200
Input			
Expenditures	$529,822	$644,388	$664,562
Personnel man-years	27.4	27	27.8

4. Investigations and Medical Evaluations

The objective of this element is to screen applicants with questionable medical and criminal records for applicability for specific jobs.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Investigations	19,000	10,000	10,000
b. Medical evaluation reviewed	3,500	3,500	3,500
c. Medical appeals heard by SPB	18	20	20
Input			
Expenditures	$85,216	$103,642	$106,88
Personnel man-years	4.4	4.3	4

5. Employment Information and Recruitment

Large numbers of citizens, employees, student counselors, and various organizations request information about state employment and state civil service. Program information is also supplied in response to inquiries from state officials, other public jurisdictions, and employee organizations.

The objective of this element is to respond to information requests and to answer inquiries and complaints on an individual, personal basis through either personal contacts or by letter or by phone.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Information counter contacts	675,000	709,000	744,000
b. Testing office information contacts	130,000	130,500	143,000
c. Employment information correspondence	23,000	23,000	23,000
Input			
Expenditures	$492,772	$599,330	$618,089
Personnel man-years	25.8	25.3	25.9

6. Program Evaluation

The program evaluation element consists of various studies and projects directed to determining the effectiveness of the major areas of the Employment Services Program. Frequently, an evaluation project will subsequently result in a program planning and development project.

Much of the effort within this element is directed to the evaluation of the list establishment element. Goals enhanced to the list establishment element are: (1) to increase the job-relatedness of an employee selection activity with emphasis on cultural fairness, elimination of unnecessary requirements and obstacles; (2) to plan and encourage affirmative action within selection plans; (3) to reduce repetitive testing; (4) to be responsive to state management's employee selection needs. Projects are established to evaluate the effectiveness of individual exam plans and meeting stated goals, and evaluation results are channeled to upcoming planning efforts. In addition, the stated objective of this element is to evaluate the programs through receiving, investigating, and resolving Fair Employment Practices Commission and Equal Opportunity Commission complaints. A further objective is

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

I. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES—Continued

to visit and audit delegated testing and delegated certification locations to insure legal compliance and concurred program improvements. Perhaps the most significant objective is to conduct validation studies to insure the job-relatedness of our selection devices.

Other objectives of this element are to analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of specific recruitment efforts; to evaluate existing certification rules and policies and to review trial programs such as delegated certification and the Rule of 3 Ranks; and to evaluate our policies and methods for screening applications for either a medical problem or a criminal background.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Number of list establishment evaluation projects completed	75	75	75
b. Number of validation studies completed	–	50	50
c. EEOC and FEPC complaints and appeals	50	75	75
d. Number of local testing offices audited	30	30	30
e. Evaluation projects completed	75	75	75
f. Medical consultations with state departments	1,269	1,000	1,000
Input			
Expenditures	$259,353	$315,435	$325,310
Personnel man-years	13.4	13.2	13.6

II. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

General Description

The Personnel Management Services Program has responsibility for maintenance of the state position classification and pay plan. Included in this function is the establishment, revision and abolishment of classes, development of allocation standards for individual classes, job audits, salary surveys, and salary adjustment recommendations.

The Personnel Management Services Program involves providing direct consultation and service in personnel matters to departments. The emphasis within the division is on increased involvement in departmental affairs to render optimum service and meet the personnel management needs of state service.

The division's staff will be involved in evaluating the Cresap, McCormick and Paget report's recommendations concerning state salary-setting and classification methods. After this evaluation, the division's staff will develop plans for the implementation of the recommendations and then implement the recommendations as approved. The basic recommendations of the Cresap, McCormick and Paget report are the simplification of the classification and pay plan of the state.

Additionally, the division's staff will continue efforts to streamline the annual salary program and update the methods used for setting salaries for state service.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	41.2	38.5	38.3	$952,854	$1,043,966	$1,251,151
General Fund				*916,463*	*1,035,476*	*1,239,166*
Reimbursements				*36,391*	*8,490*	*11,985*
Program Elements:						
1. Personnel management	12.1	11.3	11.3	280,139	306,926	338,437
2. Classification and pay	23.5	22	21.8	544,079	596,105	757,307
3. Salary administration	5.6	5.2	5.2	128,636	140,935	155,407

1. Personnel Management

This element encompasses activities identified as general consultation and nonclassification and pay issues.

General consultation includes advice given to departments, employees, and employee groups on problems such as employee morale, discipline and grievances, and organization and employee utilization; also, responses to information requests about civil service from outside sources. Particular attention is devoted to consultation with small departments.

Nonclassification and pay issues include coordination of miscellaneous matters between departments and the State Personnel Board. For instance, the assignment of a new workweek group to a particular class or the authorization to pay night shift differentials.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Number of overtime authorizations	93	50	50
b. Number of one-year probationary periods established	42	42	42
c. Number of workweek group actions	172	175	175
d. Number of night shift differentials established	20	20	20
Input			
Expenditures	$280,139	$306,926	$338,437
Personnel man-years	12.1	11.3	11.3

2. Classification and Pay

Activities included in this element are: annual classification review; position allocation; classification and pay issues; and general consultation for classification and pay.

Annual classification review includes time devoted to surveys of the use of the state classification plan by

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

II. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SERVICES—Continued

departments. For example, time spent in discussions, audits and analysis involved in the review of the use of teacher classes in state service is attributed to the annual classification review.

Position allocation includes development of class allocation standards and staffing ratios, and time devoted to job audits and review and analysis of information directly related to allocation of positions.

For example, the request for a senior budget analyst allocation may result in a study of related positions in state service and a job audit before the allocation is either approved or denied.

Classification and pay issues includes establishment, revision and abolishment of classes and specifications, title changes, development of series specification, preparation and presentation of board memos, and preparation and distribution of the pay letter.

General consultation in this area includes advice given to departments on the classification and pay aspects of organizational changes, negotiations with departments and employee groups, analysis of requests for transfer, demotion and reinstatement determinations, and establishment of policies and procedures for maintenance of the class history file.

The budget has been increased by $100,000 in 1974–75 to provide for a study of state electronic data processing personnel management practices. This would include the revision of the EDP classification structure to provide the technical personnel required by modern computer technology, and evaluation of current EDP personnel qualification process to effect changes which will insure only well qualified personnel.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Request for certification (625s processed)	2,200	2,200	2,200
b. Number of positions allocation projects	650	650	650
Classification and Pay Issues:			
c. Number of abolished classes	142	142	1
d. Number of new classes	391	200	2
e. Number of revised specs	1,023	500	5
f. Number of title changes	75	75	
Input			
Expenditures	$544,079	$596,105	$757,3
Personnel man-years	23.5	22	21

3. Salary Administration

Salary administration consists of salary survey special salary studies, and the general salary progra Salary surveys include the planning and carrying o of semiannual salary surveys in Los Angeles or Sa Francisco.

Special salary studies include studies done on pa ticular classes, the development of salary relatio ships, and analysis of salary inequities. The propose development of a simplified compensation plan for th Division of Forestry will necessitate a special salar study. Projects are conducted for the Legislatur Governor's office, executive office, departments, an divisions. There are also self-initiated projects suc as determinations for night shift differentials, ove time practices, and alternate range criteria.

General salary program includes analysis of salar data in terms of prevailing rates, internal relatio ships and recruitment problems, development of pre liminary salary range recommendations for the Stat Personnel Board, projection of general salary adjust ment needs and prevailing employee benefits an preparation of the salary recommendation report t the Governor and the Legislature.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Salary surveys	18	18	1
b. Special salary studies and projects	69	70	7
c. General salary program	2	1	
Input			
Expenditures	$128,636	$140,935	$155,40
Personnel man-years	5.6	5.2	5.

III. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

General Description

This program encompasses State Personnel Board's developmental activities intended to improve the performance of the state work force. It includes analyzing developmental needs, consulting and providing services to departments and agencies; developing and conducting courses given by the Management Development Institute; coordinating and identifying useful new techniques for development of state managers being a resource to departments on employer- employee relations matters; conducting special studies and surveys; analyzing legislative bills; responding to information requests; and making rules for the interpretation and application of laws and rules of personnel management.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	61.6	55.7	55.3	$1,611,651	$1,420,851	$1,580,053
Workload adjustments	–	–3	–3	–	34,320	34,320
Totals, Program Development	61.6	52.7	52.3	$1,611,651	$1,455,171	$1,614,373
General Fund	–	–	–	*1,134,932*	*1,134,400*	*1,219,491*
Reimbursements	*(19.5)*	*(22.5)*	*(21.5)*	*476,719*	*320,771*	*394,882*
Program Elements:						
1. Special personnel services	10.4	5	4.9	269,147	138,243	153,365
2. Employee and management development	21.7	18.6	18.5	568,912	513,675	569,875
3. Employer-employee relations	–	1.5	1.4	–	39,289	43,587
4. Employee status system	29.5	25.3	25.2	773,592	698,482	774,898
5. Program administration	–	2.3	2.3	–	65,482	72,648

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

III. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT—Continued

1. Special Personnel Services

The activities of this element are intended to provide leadership in the development, implementation, and evaluation of employee compensation programs which may have broad potential impact on the state's personnel management system.

The staff organizes, manages, and conducts salary surveys in the field by telephone and by mail. It also analyzes and publishes data obtained from the various surveys.

A representative list of special project work studied or under study includes: a review of existing work-week groups and the state's overtime system to determine the need for revision, a study to determine the need to revise the state's travel time compensation policy, and a major effort to determine the appropriateness of the state's method of conducting salary and benefit surveys.

Legislative bills are analyzed to determine their effect upon state service and to prepare the State Personnel Board position on the bills and/or amendments. Bills are reviewed to determine if they relate to employee status, departmental organizations, and civil service laws and rules.

Information requests are received from state employees, employee organizations, the Governor's office, the Legislature, other public jurisdictions in California, and other states on such matters as compensation policies, employee benefits, and state job classifications and salaries. These requests are researched and answered.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Special project work	23	23	25
b. Number of bills analyzed	157	160	160
c. Information requests	800	800	800
Input			
Expenditures	$269,147	$138,243	$153,365
Personnel man-years	10.4	5	4.9

2. Employee and Management Development

Employee and management development consists of all activities related to the development of talents and abilities of state employees. The activities of this element are: organization and team development; manager selection and development; course program development; and course program implementation.

Behavioral and management sciences are applied to the organization process. Problems are analyzed and solutions recommended. Courses are provided state employees in such areas as consulting skills, group leadership and organizational communications. Consultation on training needs may be provided. Research is conducted to discover advanced techniques for course presentations. Arrangements for courses are made.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Number of courses given—MDI	17	20	20
b. Number of course participants	3,600	3,600	4,000
c. Number of courses developed	6	3	4
Input			
Expenditures	$568,912	$513,675	$569,875
Reimbursements	–423,963	–386,313	–381,112
Personnel man-years	21.7	18.6	18.5

3. Employer-Employee Relations

The activities of this element include providing consultation services to the Personnel Board staff and to state departmental personnel on employer-employee relations matters. Some activities include being an information source for the state, analyzing employer-employee relations bills and committee requests for the State Personnel Board position to the Legislature and the Governor, adding expertise to develop procedures for dealing with employee actions, and handling employee grievances which are not related to the program areas of punitive actions, selection, classification and pay, etc.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$39,289	$43,587
Personnel man-years	–	1.5	1.4

4. Employee Status System

The major activities of this element include: employee status system development; personnel transactions review and roster maintenance; seniority computation; and personnel transactions consultation.

The activities of the employee status system development are as follows: to evaluate the personnel transactions system; develop changes to simplify paperwork; implement changes in policy, laws, and rules; make recommendations for policy, law and rule changes; to coordinate the development and implementation of a personnel management information system. This includes working with the State Controller's Office, Public Employees' Retirement System, and departments to identify major problems affecting employee status, payroll, etc., and to develop improved methods for documenting and reporting personnel transactions. The job includes identifying laws, rules and organizational processing system, and recommending and implementing appropriate changes.

The personnel transactions review and roster maintenance consist of coding, auditing and posting the personnel transaction documents to a computerized roster file for the State of California civil service employees. Additionally, a special review in process occurs for personnel transaction documents which are exceptions to the established standards. A postaudit

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

III. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT—Continued

of delegated personnel actions occurs for the purpose of evaluating system problem areas. Seniority computations are provided departmental managers for implementing reduction in force, reassignment of employees, program changes, and reorganization or other management-initiated changes on a timely basis.

Personnel transactions consultation provides personnel transactions expertise to departmental personnel offices, employees, employee organizations, and State Personnel Board staff. The personnel transactions such as appointments, separations, salary fringe benefits, payroll, have become more complex which requires more assistance in interpreting the law, rules, and standards.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$773,592	$698,482	$774,89
Personnel man-years	29.5	25.3	25.

5. Program Administration

Program administration provides leadership and direction for the program development division (including the establishment of program objectives and the system measuring accomplishments), supervises all program projects, and conducts project planning and review, budget preparation and staff development activities.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$65,482	$72,64
Personnel man-years	–	2.3	2.

IV. CAREER OPPORTUNITIES DEVELOPMENT

General Description

The career opportunities development unit was established in the State Personnel Board in 1968 to provide centralized leadership, direction and technical assistance in creating increased job opportunities for disadvantaged and minority persons within the state civil service system. The program's objectives are to: (1) identify and remove artificial barriers to employment, and (2) establish affirmative approaches for employing disadvantaged persons. These objectives are accomplished through job analysis, restructuring and development of new entry classifications; development of career ladders and lattices; reexamination of testing, selection and recruitment practices to insure that unnecessary barriers are eliminated and positive opportunities are provided; and development of training opportunities to facilitate career mobility and upgrading of all disadvantaged persons. The Career Opportunities Development Program is also involved in experimental and demonstration projects to develop new approaches and techniques on meeting modern public sector employment needs. Through this developmental effort, increased job opportunities for the disadvantaged, minorities, welfare recipients and women are being made available.

The Welfare Reform Act of 1971 assigned to the COD Program the additional responsibilities of developing, implementing and operating: (1) a JOBS program for welfare recipients, (2) a program of grants to cities and counties for local COD projects, (3) a technical assistance service to aid interested jurisdictions, and (4) an increased level and scope of program in the state civil service. Most of the effort is devoted to developing increasing numbers of entry and career job opportunities for the disadvantaged through systematic review, restructuring and modernizing state and local public personnel policies, procedures and practices.

The elements of this program are: State Personnel Board support, state agency coordinators, local government program development, and welfare recipients jobs.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	28.1	32	32	$8,515,343	$7,314,350	$3,609,373
Workload adjustments	–	50	–	–	–	–
Totals, COD Programs	28.1	82	32	$8,515,343	$7,314,350	$3,609,373
General Fund				*2,863,985*	*7,000,000*	*3,500,000*
Ch. 578, Statutes of 1971 (General Fund)				*5,524,321*	*170,973*	–
Federal reimbursements				*127,037*	*143,377*	*109,373*
Program Elements:						
1. State Personnel Board support	28.1	82	32	525,680	1,193,501	550,890
2. Coordination and program development	–	–	–	2,368,663	869,130	1,058,483
3. Welfare recipients jobs	–	–	–	5,621,000	5,251,719	2,000,000

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

IV. CAREER OPPORTUNITIES DEVELOPMENT—Continued

1. State Personnel Board Support

This element includes all of the administration and development activity required in the management and support of the entire program (all four elements). Primary areas of responsibility, in addition to program operations relative to all components, are program development, equal employment opportunity compliance, affirmative action, ethnic data systems and anaylsis, enrollee training support, and specific personnel systems development activities in the areas of recruitment, testing and selection and training. This component is also responsible for the development of and participation in research and demonstration projects including evaluation of current and potential program impact on manpower, welfare and employment systems. Major activities include development of jobs for the disadvantaged in state and local jurisdictions, the development, funding, monitoring and evaluation of state and local COD projects and the provisions of technical assistance and consultative services to program participants. There is in operation at present a two-year (1972–1974) transitional employment project with a funding level of $298,028, which will extend into the 1974–75 Fiscal Year. (All personnel man-hours in the budget are assigned to this unit. Other components are funded by reimbursable contract services.)

A Transitional Employment Experimental Model became operational during 1973–74. When fully under way, 50 temporary positions for welfare recipients will be administratively established in the State Personnel Board budget. These positions will be funded through the use of COD jobs money in 1973–74. Thereafter the trainees who occupied these temporary positions will be eligible for placement in permanent positions in various "receiving" agencies.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Number of state COD classes	63	68	70
b. Number of state COD incumbents	2,400	2,600	2,800
c. Prior COD incumbents advanced into non-COD classes	1,270	2,000	2,400
d. Number of departments assisted in the development and evaluation of GEO/AA programs	15	25	25
Input			
Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$525,680	$1,193,501	$550,890
Personnel man-years	28.1	82	32

2. Coordination and Program Development

The COD Program operates on the basis that primary responsibility for and capacity to achieve program objectives rests with the departments that make the organizational, staffing and hiring decisions. To facilitate participation of departments, the COD Program provides: (1) consultative and technical assistance to departments, (2) direct financial resources and intensive staff support to larger departments to provide for full-time departmental COD coordinators. Financial assistance to state agencies began prior to the Welfare Reform Act in eight agencies and has been continued and expanded to most major departments.

The COD approaches that have achieved results in the state civil service have been viewed as having applicability to city and county personnel systems. The Welfare Reform Act established a program for making direct financial grants to cities and counties to establish COD-type programs and approaches at the local level and provides for staff assistance and consultation services.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Number of city projects funded	2	6	8
b. Number of county projects funded	2	8	10
c. Number of state agencies with full-time COD coordinators	20	18	16
Input			
Expenditures—*General Fund*	$2,368,663	$869,130	$1,058,483

3. Welfare Recipients Jobs

The COD approach to filling jobs has, in the past, been dependent on utilizing positions that become vacant through normal turnover. This required the employing agency to commit its resources from the first day of training of a recipient or other disadvantaged person. Since most employers prefer not to hire welfare recipients and others who are disadvantaged, the COD Program had been only partially successful in the past in inducing employing departments to participate up to their potential. The Jobs for Welfare Recipients Program enables the full reimbursement of employer payroll costs during the training period. The Jobs for Welfare Recipients Program provides: (1) inducements to employing agencies and jurisdictions to hire recipients who complete training, and (2) facilitates the amount and quality of training by hiring groups of trainees at one time.

Because of the allocation of additional Federal Work Incentive Program (WIN) funds through the Department of Human Resources Development for the WIN-COD Jobs for Welfare Recipients Program, the current program level can be maintained by a reduction in the General Fund appropriation for 1974–75 from $5.5 million to $2 million. This decrease in General Fund cost results from a change in the Federal fund—State Fund match ratio from 50–50 to 80–20.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Number of recipients contracted for each year	2,314	1,767	1,679
b. Number of recipients placed into training each year	1,025	1,697	1,736
c. Number of recipients in unsubsidized jobs	509	1,463	2,643
d. Number of city/county jobs programs	13	30	40
e. Number of state department in jobs programs	24	30	30
Input			
Expenditures—*General Fund*	$5,621,000	$5,251,719	$2,000,000

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

V. LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

General Description

The State Personnel Board helps provide a high quality of personnel management in local governmental agencies because many of these agencies are not able to independently meet certain of their personnel management needs at a desired level of economy and efficiency. Such jurisdictions need to be able to get expert, readily available, outside assistance at a reasonable cost, regardless of size or location of the jurisdiction or nature of the personnel service needed. This is accomplished through contracting personnel services.

Chapter 838, Statutes of 1973, established the Cooperative Personnel Services Revolving Fund.

This legislation provides that payments received for services to local government, which were previously treated as reimbursements, will now be deposited in the CPS Revolving Fund for appropriation in the Budget Act. The legislation also transfers $125,000 from the General Fund to the CPS Revolving Fund as a loan to capitalize the new fund.

Local jurisdictions are required to have a merit system approved by, or operated by, a central state agency as a condition of receiving federal funds under certain grant-in-aid programs. Merit systems services and merit system examining agency accommodate this requirement through full reimbursement by Department of Health, Social Welfare, and Office of Emergency Services.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Local Governmental Services	96.4	108.5	107	$1,471,658	$1,847,219	$1,819,647
Reimbursements				*1,471,658*	*1,326,970*	*820,530*
Cooperative Personnel Services Revolving Fund [a]				–	*520,249*	*999,117*
Program Elements:						
1. Contract personnel services—selection services	22.4	25.9	25.7	301,891	393,183	412,846
2. Contract personnel services—survey services	20.8	22.4	22.4	263,734	343,485	360,664
3. Merit systems services	28.4	33.8	33.4	391,674	510,113	535,627
4. Merit system examining agency	12.3	14	14	164,974	214,861	225,607
5. Selection consulting center	10.6	11.5	11.5	242,728	267,500	284,903
6. Regional intergovernmental training centers	1.9	0.9	–	106,657	118,077	–

1. Contract Personnel Services—Selection Services

Upon request, written and performance-type examinations are provided as part of the local agency selection process for all types of jobs. Interviews are planned and conducted. Advice and assistance are given on any phase of recruitment and selection. Complete recruitment and selection services are provided, primarily for specialized or high-level jobs.

New emphasis is being given to the improvement of written test materials, especially with regard to establishing validity and developing test methods to provide fairness to candidates from all cultural groups and backgrounds.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Agencies served	255	260	270
Number of exams	1950	2000	2100
Input			
Expenditures	$301,891	$393,183	$412,846
CPS Revolving Fund	–	219,879	412,846
Reimbursements	301,891	173,304	–
Personnel man-years	22.4	25.9	25.7

2. Contract Personnel Services—Survey Services

At the request of local governmental agencies, a variety of technical personnel services are provided. These include the development, revision or review of position classification plans, pay plans, and employee benefit programs. Consultation and assistance is provided for the development of personnel ordinances, rules, and procedures. Similarly, advice and consultation on staff development, employee problems, and a variety of personnel management subjects is available.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Agencies serviced	83	79	7[illegible]
Positions studied	10,250	9000	900[illegible]
Input			
Expenditures	$263,734	$343,485	$360,664
CPS Revolving Fund	–	210,183	360,664
Reimbursements	263,734	133,302	–
Personnel man-years	20.8	22.4	22.4

[a] Non-governmental cost fund revenues and expenditures are excluded from overall budget totals.

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

V. LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES—Continued

3. Merit System Services

Under contract with the State Department of Social Welfare, the State Department of Health and Office of Emergency Services, comprehensive merit system programming is provided for city and county welfare, health, and civil defense departments. Federal statutes require the maintenance of these systems. The Personnel Board is responsible by law for their administration.

By July 1, 1974, about 52,000 employees in approximately 175 city and county health, welfare, and civil defense departments will be under merit system coverage. Over 60 percent of this total group are professional or skilled technical personnel.

The board has delegated responsibility for merit system administration to the civil service commissions in 18 cities and counties which have agreed to meet federal-state standards as set forth in local agency personnel standards. About 80 percent of the covered local employees are in these 18 units of local government. The delegated program requires the development of standards; review and approval of relevant local civil services rules; periodic audits of local programs to assure conformity to standards; and evaluation of requests for delegation to additional city and county civil services systems.

The board directly administers a merit system for 40 county welfare departments plus a somewhat smaller number of city and county health and disaster agencies. In administering this system, the board develops and maintains personnel classification and salary plans; recruits, examines and establishes lists of persons qualified for employment and certifies names for appointment; delegates responsibility to some local agency departments for administration of examinations and audits local agency performance; processes appeals from disqualification on examination or from disciplinary actions; and processes personnel transactions from the merit system jurisdictions and maintains personnel records.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Local agency staff in approved merit systems	37,100	45,300	45,300
b. Local agency staff in interagency merit systems	7,540	8,310	8,310
c. Interagency merit systems transactions	50,400	51,600	51,600
Input			
Expenditures *(reimbursements)*	$391,674	$510,113	$535,627
Personnel man-years	28.4	33.8	33.4

4. Merit System Examining Agency

This element accomplishes the recruitment, examining, and establishment of lists of persons qualified for employment in city and county welfare, health, and civil defense departments.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Applications processed	9,000	11,500	11,500
b. Written test participants	6,000	4,750	4,750
c. QAP participants	2,000	2,100	2,100
d. Lists established	750	950	950
Input			
Expenditures	$164,974	$214,861	$225,607
CPS Revolving Fund	–	90,187	225,607
Reimbursements	164,974	124,674	–
Personnel man-years	12.3	14	14

5. Selection Consulting Center

The center will provide consultative, research and training services in the area of public personnel selection. This will be accomplished through a small staff of experienced consultants and through a pooling of resources and intensive intergovernmental cooperation. This program is fully reimbursed through an IPA grant and anticipated reimbursements from local jurisdictions.

Major activities of the selection consulting center are: the conduct and preparation of training courses; consulting, and liaison, and information exchange relating to technical personnel selection practices, techniques and new developments; and the application of applied research in identifying and solving problems through test validation studies, program evaluation, and research studies.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Number of training courses and workshops developed	13	4	4
b. Number of training courses and workshops given	16	38	38
c. Number of training participants	520	700	700
d. Number of test validity studies	10	10	10
e. Number of selection programs evaluated	2	8	11
f. Court case involvements	5	5	5
g. Number of conferences conducted	2	4	4
Input			
Expenditures *(reimbursements)*	$242,728	$267,500	$284,903
Personnel man-years	10.6	11.5	11.5

6. Regional Intergovernmental Training Centers

The intergovernmental training centers are also fully reimbursed through an Intergovernmental Personnel Act grant, awarded to begin the establishment of regional training centers. This grant was awarded to the State Personnel Board. The office of the director, regional training centers was established through grant funding to provide necessary coordination between the centers and to work toward the establishment of new centers. The long range plan is for the regional training centers to become self-sustaining through tuition charges.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
a. Regional training centers funded	4	5	–
Input			
Expenditures *(reimbursements)*	$106,657	$118,077	–
Personnel man-years	1.9	0.9	–

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

VI. PROGRAM SUPPORT FOR ADVISORY COORDINATING COUNCIL ON PUBLIC PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT (ACCPPM)

General Description

On a reimbursed basis the State Personnel Board provides staffing and overhead support functions to accomplish the goals and objectives of the ACCPPM. These activities are intended to strengthen personnel programs at various levels of government through the provision of grant money for developmental projects in personnel administration; to provide training and education for the public service; and to monitor the effectiveness and improve the manpower in public service projects. These support functions and related program costs will be transferred to the ACCPPM budget effective July 1, 1974.

Elements of the council support include: the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) of 1970, the Employment Opportunities Act of 1971, community development, Title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964 and the Public Service Internship Program.

In prior budgets, the activities of ACCPPM have been shown partly in ACCPPM's budget presentation and partly in the State Personnel Board budget. The State Personnel Board portion included staffing and administrative support functions of ACCPPM. Actually, these functions are organizationally and physically separated from the State Personnel Board. Although the State Personnel Board has administrative responsibility for ACCPPM, policy is set by a 17-man council and an executive director and staff carry out the administrative activities of ACCPPM. The executive director and staff have no direct linkage to the State Personnel Board. Effective January 1, 1974, the program support function for ACCPPM in this budget is being transferred to ACCPPM's budget and subsequently transferred to the Office of Planning and Research. A total of 7.4 positions will be involved in this transfer.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Totals, Program Support for ACCPPM	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
(Reimbursements)	8.1	–	–	$108,409	$65,258	–
Program Elements:						
1. IPA grants administration	5.1	–	–	75,199	43,485	–
2. Community development, Title VIII	1.6	–	–	15,507	11,622	–
3. Public Service Internship Program	1.4	–	–	17,703	10,151	–

1. IPA Grants Administration

The element includes overall programmatic work, setting of standards and guidelines, coordination of grant applications, and evaluation of accomplishments of grantees.

Input			
Expenditures *(reimbursements)*	$75,199	$43,485	–
Personnel man-years	5.1	–	–

2. Community Development, Title VIII

This program is placed with the Governor's office and ACCPPM is reimbursed on a contract basis for administering the program. Objectives are to administer grants in aid to varying levels of government to provide training to persons engaged in community development.

Input			
Expenditures *(reimbursements)*	$15,507	$11,622	–
Personnel man-years	1.6	–	–

3. Public Service Internship Program

The Public Service Internship Program would centralize the placement of interns, both paid and volunteer, in state agencies, the ACCPPM would develop closer working relationships with educational institutions, and would recruit, inform, counsel and place students in internship positions with state agencies.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures *(reimbursements*	$17,703	$10,151	–
Personnel man-years	1.4	–	–

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Need

All programs require leadership and administrative support in order that their objectives may be met efficiently and economically.

Objectives

To provide leadership and administrative support for efficient fulfillment of the State Personnel Board programs.

General Description

Board and Hearing Offices

A five-person board is appointed by the Governor for 10-year terms. The board provides policy direction of the state civil service system through its authority to review and modify recommended actions of the staff. Public hearings are held by the board for the purpose of maintaining an efficient and up-to-date merit system, responsive to the needs of state managers. The board provides an appeal process for all employees and applicants who believe they are arbitrarily or unjustly treated by the Personnel Board staff.

Executive and Program Management

Program management is provided through the executive office.

Support Activities

A variety of support activities have been centralized to give the economies which result from such centralization. Included are staff and business services, data processing, accounting and budgeting, personnel, roster maintenance, word processing center, mail and duplicating, files, and the graphic artist. Workload increases in the form of additional duties have been consistently added to the mail and duplicating unit without corresponding increases in staff. One clerk I position to meet this need has been added in the budget year.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	145.1	137.9	137.4	$2,523,101	$2,709,033	$3,144,186
Workload adjustments	–	–	0.8	–	–	6,942
Totals, Administrative Services	145.1	137.9	138.2	$2,523,101	$2,709,033	$3,151,128
General Fund	–	–	–	*2,270,679*	*2,648,815*	*3,066,128*
Reimbursements	*(–5)*	*(–8)*	*(–8)*	*252,422*	*60,218*	*85,000*
Distributed to Other Programs:						
I. Employment services	–94.5	–96.9	–97	–$1,642,539	–$1,888,197	–$2,196,335
II. Personnel management services	–20.3	–19	–19	–353,234	–381,973	–444,308
III. Program development	–30.3	–22	–22.2	–527,328	–438,863	–510,485
Net Administration	–	–	–	–	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	572.7	584.6	584.6	$5,692,916	$6,505,167	$6,651,456
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	39.1	–11.9	–	221,940	–129,431
Proposed new positions	–	–	7.9	–	–	49,538
Totals, Adjustments	–	39.1	–4	–	$221,940	–$79,893
Totals, Salaries and Wages	572.7	623.7	580.6	$5,692,916	$6,727,107	$6,571,563
Estimated salary savings	–	*–15.1*	*–18.1*	–	*–114,532*	*–117,804*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	572.7	608.6	562.5	$5,692,916	$6,612,575	$6,453,759
Staff benefits	–	–	–	673,573	908,282	887,162
Totals, Personal Services	572.7	608.6	562.5	$6,366,489	$7,520,857	$7,340,921
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expenses				$723,541	$536,023	$744,409
Printing				52,873	71,945	70,993
Communications				119,745	272,590	147,233
Travel—in-state				226,450	269,487	276,971
Travel—out-of-state				327	12,880	13,000
Consultant and professional services				355,059	686,128	530,979
Data processing				49,075	14,699	63,675
Facilities operations				410,022	578,322	513,330
Equipment				27,579	59,732	70,746

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

SPECIAL ITEMS OF OPERATING EXPENSES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
WRA—Welfare recipients jobs	5,652,100	5,251,720	2,000,000
WRA—Administration and program development	2,368,663	869,129	1,058,483
EDP classification study	–	–	100,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$9,985,434	$8,622,655	$5,589,819
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER	13,047	88,668	32,347
Totals, Expenditures	$16,364,970	$16,232,180	$12,963,087
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–127,037*	*–143,377*	*–109,373*
Other	*–2,335,110*	*–1,763,460*	*–1,333,315*
Totals, Reimbursements	*–$2,462,147*	*–$1,906,837*	*–$1,442,688*
Net Totals, Expenditures	$13,902,823	$14,325,343	$11,520,399
General Fund	*13,902,823*	*13,805,094*	*10,521,282*
Cooperative Personnel Services Revolving Fund [a]	–	*520,249*	*999,117*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$8,123,636	$13,290,446	$10,421,282
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	100,000
Allocation for salary increase	324,161	418,015	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 578, Statutes of 1971, Welfare Reform Act	5,695,295	170,973	–
Totals Available	$14,143,092	$13,879,434	$10,521,282
Balance available in subsequent year	–170,973	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–69,296	–74,340	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$13,902,823	$13,805,094	$10,521,282

Cooperative Personnel Services Revolving Fund [a]

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$999,117
Section 18707.5, Government Code, Chapter 838, Statutes of 1973	–	$520,249	–
Totals Available	–	$520,249	$999,117
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$520,249	$999,117
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$13,902,823	$14,325,343	$11,520,399

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$1,200	$1,000	$1,000

FUND CONDITION

Cooperative Personnel Services Revolving Fund [a]

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	–	–
Revenues:			
Fees from local government	–	$520,249	$999,117
Totals, Resources	–	$520,249	$999,117
Expenditures:			
State operations	–	520,249	999,117
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	–	–	–

[a] Nongovernmental cost fund expenditures and revenues are excluded from overall budget totals.

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	572.7	584.6	584.6	$5,692,916	$6,505,167	$6,651,456
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Career Opportunities Development:						
Temporary help—TEEM	–	50	–	–	306,337	–
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Employment Services Division:				SALARY RANGE		
Medical off	–	–0.5	–0.5	2,148–2,611	–15,616	–15,616
Program Development Division:						
Merit systems consultant	–	–1	–1	1,383–1,682	–16,596	–16,596
Occupational Alcoholism Program:						
Temporary help	–	–2	–2	–	–17,724	–17,724
Temporary help—transferred to ACCPPM	–	–7.4	–7.4	–	–34,461	–72,103
Intergovernmental Training Center:						
Temporary help	–	–	–1	–	–	–7,392
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	39.1	–11.9	–	$221,940	–$129,431
Proposed New Positions:						
Administrative Services Division:						
Clk I	–	–	1	419–509	–	5,028
Employment Services Division:						
Clk-typist II	–	–	3	484–589	–	19,260
Expert examiner—temporary help	–	–	3.9	–	–	25,250
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	7.9	–	–	$49,538
Totals, Adjustments	–	39.1	–4	–	$221,940	–$79,893
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	572.7	623.7	580.6	$5,692,916	$6,727,107	$6,571,563

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Headquarters Office at Sacramento

The system's objective is to promote and further the efficiency and economy of the operations of state and local government through mutual contributory programs of medical insurance coverage and retirement and death benefits for employees and their beneficiaries. These programs are designed to encoura career employment with the State of California a public agencies of the state by offering a measure security in time of illness and beyond the years active employment.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Retirement	$4,852,705	$5,901,275	$6,234,431
II. Social security	219,896	253,109	257,233
III. Health benefits	601,276	660,998	666,525
IV. Administration—distributed to other programs	(2,945,169)	(3,253,318)	(3,455,440)
V. Administration—undistributed	437,948	495,615	500,000
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$6,111,825	$7,310,997	$7,658,189
Reimbursements—other	*–676,412*	*–786,724*	*–779,233*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$5,435,413	$6,524,273	$6,878,956
General Fund	*18,000*	*48,000*	*18,000*
Public Employees' Retirement Fund [a]	*4,816,137*	*5,815,275*	*6,194,431*
State Employees' Contingency Reserve Fund [a]	*601,276*	*660,998*	*666,525*
Personnel man-years	361.6	404.8	402.4

I. RETIREMENT

Need

The conditions of employment, in general, continue to grow in the number and value of benefits provided, at full or partial costs, by the employer. Retirement and death benefits related either to longevity or disability fall within this grouping. Public employers, to keep pace with the national trends of the private sector and to compete successfully in the labor market, must provide comparable benefits to the best of their financial ability.

Objectives

To provide a retirement and death benefit program for public employers, and their employees, of the State of California which will provide for the orderly and systematic retirement of employees and encourage career employment in the public service.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of monthly benefit recipients	84,312	94,085	103,698
Amounts paid	$203,871,349	$248,723,000	$303,442,000
Number of single benefit recipients	67,830	71,000	75,000
Amounts paid	$64,735,935	$70,735,000	$74,000,000

Authority

Title 2, Division 5, Part 3, Government Code.

General Description

Beginning in 1932, the state provided a series of retirement and death benefits for its employees, other than teachers. In 1939, coverage was extended to employees of those political subdivisions of the state who wished to contract with the state retirement system.

Benefits have been expanded and increased to keep them as current as possible. Today the system offers to all covered employees, retirement benefits based on service or disability; death benefits for employees and annuitants; survivors benefits to members not covered by social security, and special benefits, t members in certain occupations, based on death or di ability incurred in the line of duty.

The Legislators' Retirement System is also admi istered by the Public Employees' Retirement Fun Expenditures for this program are approximatel $30,000 per year.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Program Costs as Related to Participants:			
Number of active members	481,250	500,000	520,0
Number of recipients of monthly payments	84,312	94,085	103,6
Number of recipients of one-time payments	67,830	71,000	75,0
Totals, Number of Participants	633,392	665,085	698,6
Program costs	$4,852,705	$5,801,275	$6,134,4
Cost per participant	7.66	8.72	8.7

Workload

Cost increases in the current and budget years, fo the most part, are based upon: 1973 legislation im proving benefits for sick leave accumulation; statutor requirement of an annual audit by a nongovernmenta organization; the establishment of an EDP contr function; the revision and updating of the activ member data base; the need for additional space an alterations; and continuing growth of the system an cost-of-living salary increases.

Seven new positions are included in the 1974–7 budget for these needs. Early establishment of thes is proposed for 1973–74 to meet workload require ments, in addition to these, 5.4 limited term position will be established in 1973–74 only, to meet one-tim workload resulting from new legislation.

A reduction of 11.5 positions in 1974–75 is relate to the completions of the update of the retired mem bers' data base, and the valuation of the Legislators Retirement System.

[a] Trust fund expenditures and revenues are excluded from overall budget totals.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—Continued

I. RETIREMENT—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	198.9	219.6	212.8	$4,852,705	$5,508,768	$5,568,950
Workload adjustments	–	14	9.3	–	392,507	665,481
TOTALS, RETIREMENT	198.9	233.6	222.1	$4,852,705	$5,901,275	$6,234,431
General Fund				–	*30,000*	–
Public Employees' Retirement Fund				*4,816,137*	*5,815,275*	*6,194,431*
Reimbursements				*36,568*	*56,000*	*40,000*

II. SOCIAL SECURITY

Need

The expansion and growth of federal social security coverage in the private sector from 1937 through 1951 resulted in a public awareness of the importance of continuous coverage under that program. The absence of social security coverage in public employment became a factor in the recruitment of qualified and capable employees from private industry into public employment.

Objectives

To obtain social security coverage for California public agencies and their employees in accordance with federal and state statutes and regulations.

To assure that employees receive proper wage credits.

To represent the interest of the state in its relation both with federal government and with the covered public agencies.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of employers covered	2,661	2,675	2,685
Number of employees covered	515,500	530,000	540,000
Taxes collected and remitted (in millions)	$374.6	$425	$465

Authority

Title 2, Division 5, Part 4, Government Code.

General Description

In 1950, Congress added Section 218 to the Social Security Act permitting social security coverage of employees of public agencies at the option of the employer. Under the provisions of Section 218, the coverage and reporting phases of the social security program for public agencies must be administered by the state.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	14.5	15.8	15.8	$219,896	$253,109	$257,233
General Fund				*18,000*	*18,000*	*18,000*
Reimbursements				*201,896*	*235,109*	*239,233*

III. HEALTH BENEFITS

Need

The reduction of absenteeism due to illness has been a goal of most employers for a number of years.

Employer participation in the cost, in whole or in part, is in keeping with current trends and increases employee participation in the benefits of the plans.

Objectives

To promote and preserve good health among state and public agency employees and annuitants and their families.

To assure state and public agency employees of the availability of adequate health benefits plans.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Average monthly enrollment	229,177	240,000	250,000
Number of plans	21	21	21

Authority

Title 2, Division 5, Part 5, Government Code.

General Description

Legislation enacted in 1961 established the requirement that a minimum number of various types of health benefits plans be developed by the state for its employees. In 1967, the coverage was expanded so that public agencies contracting for retirement coverage could also participate in the state's health benefits plans if they so desired.

In 1969, four major medical plans were instituted to cover the major share of the costs of catastrophic illness.

Workload Information

Legislation enacted in 1972 increased the employer contribution toward the premium cost from $14 to $16 per month effective in August 1972. Prior to this legislation the increase was to be effective in July 1973.

Total premium costs for the 1972–73 fiscal year were $58,142,326. As of June 30, 1973, 96 public agencies were contracting with the system for this coverage.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—Continued

III. HEALTH BENEFITS—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	24.9	29.1	29.1	$601,276	$641,587	$655,519
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	19,411	11,006
Totals, Health Benefits *(Contingency Reserve Fund)*	24.9	29.1	29.1	$601,276	$660,998	$666,525

IV. ADMINISTRATION

Need

Executive direction, policy formulation, technical and professional guidance, housekeeping functions, administrative recordkeeping, fiscal control and adequate human and material resources are necessary for the successful operation of any program.

Objectives

To provide effective leadership, policy and guidance to achieve the objectives of the system's programs. To provide the necessary facilities, resources and support services required to achieve the objectives of the system's programs.

General Description

Executive—The executive officer has sole responsibility for administering the policies, rules, regulations, and practices established by the board of administration.

Actuarial Services—These activities include the necessary investigation into mortality and experience factors to establish appropriate benefit discounts, premiums and rates of contribution; development of costs of proposed benefit changes; development of cost figures for eligible employers wishing to obtain retirement coverage; review health benefit premiums as to accuracy and validity and review reserves and retention rates established by health benefits carriers as to appropriateness and correctness.

Legal Services—These activities include: development of legislation desired by the system or other interested parties; prepare analyses of all legislative bills affecting the system, both for the use of system staff and the executive branch; develop legal opinions and decisions on issues raised by the system staff and/or members; prepare for court actions, Workmen's Compensation Appeals Board actions and hearings conducted under the Administration Procedures Act.

Investment Services—The system currently invests its assets in bonds, stocks and mortgages. The activities performed in this function include the prediction of future market trends; analyzation, comparison and selection of current offerings; purchase and/or sale of securities and a continuing review of the system's portfolio to initiate any action that would improve it.

EDP Services—Performs data processing servic for the system, the State Teachers' Retirement Sy tem and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Administrative Services—This function compris the standard housekeeping duties plus manageme analysis, internal audit, research, training, suppo accounting and personnel work.

Workload Information

Two positions are proposed for use in the actuari element to make annual actuarial valuations of th system. Such valuations are important in assessir the financial position of the system. They will al provide data to be used in the annual audit r quired by statute to be performed by an independe auditor.

Two positions are proposed to be utilized to revie and analyze legislation concerning matters admini tered by the system. This type of information is n only internally necessary but is frequently requeste by several other functions of the state and variou political subdivisions of the state.

One clerical position is proposed for the mortgag loan unit. This proposal is based upon the increase activity in the mortgage loan field and the system increased activity in commercial loans.

Based upon the continued growth in active an retired members, one additional clerical position proposed for the system's central files, one additiona clerical position is proposed for the legal office, an one additional clerical position for the Los Angele area office.

Five and six-tenths positions are being requeste to revise, update and correct the active member dat base and will be established in 1973–74.

Seven and seven-tenths new positions are bein proposed to provide an EDP control unit. The un will process setup functions, control and manage dat files, collect and prepare all data, resolve problem during processing, maintain quality control, documen production procedures, operating instructions and di tribution requirements.

Other significant increases result from salary ir creases and increased charges for services receive from other state agencies.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—Continued

IV. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	123.3	122.3	116.4	$3,383,117	$3,526,741	$3,510,147
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	4	19	–	222,192	445,293
Totals, Administration, Program	123.3	126.3	135.4	$3,383,117	$3,748,933	$3,955,440
Program Elements:						
Executive	3	3	3	$85,918	$104,888	$104,909
Actuarial services	6.1	10	9	140,276	192,765	228,053
Legal services	6.5	7	8	319,075	247,629	256,879
Investment services	17.6	20	20.7	670,344	879,671	891,240
EDP services	44.9	40.9	48.6	1,299,442	1,423,837	1,556,949
Administrative services	45.2	45.4	46.1	868,062	900,143	917,410
Totals, Administrative Program	123.3	126.3	135.4	$3,383,117	$3,748,933	$3,955,440
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Retirement				–$2,758,354	–$3,064,318	–$3,266,440
II. Social security coverage				–26,622	–34,000	–34,000
III. Health benefits				–160,193	–155,000	–155,000
Net Totals, Administration—Undistributed *(Reimbursements)*				$437,948	$495,615	$500,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	361.6	395.1	384.6	$3,400,243	$3,978,435	$4,003,228
(Merit salary increases)	–	–	–	(38,153)	(40,000)	(40,375)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	5.4	–	–	32,500	–
Proposed new positions	–	12.6	28.3	–	55,290	265,980
Totals, Adjustments	–	18	28.3	–	$87,790	$265,980
Totals, Salaries and Wages	361.6	413.4	412.9	$3,400,243	$4,066,225	$4,269,208
Estimated salary savings	–	*–8.6*	*–10.5*	–	*–65,535*	*–105,734*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	361.6	404.8	402.4	$3,400,243	$4,000,690	$4,163,474
Staff benefits	–	–	–	401,658	459,972	513,392
Totals, Personal Services	361.6	404.8	402.4	$3,801,901	$4,460,662	$4,676,866
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$117,416	$436,289	$442,614
Printing				68,281	61,500	61,500
Communications				108,761	116,835	118,176
Travel—in-state				51,342	64,070	66,070
Travel—out-of-state				7,638	15,600	15,600
Consultant and professional services				643,718	261,438	488,438
Data processing				361,643	–	–
Facilities—operations				272,103	367,320	373,587
Equipment				25,401	46,385	47,036
Prorated charges				470,512	812,224	699,628
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$2,126,815	$2,181,661	$2,312,649
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				183,109	668,674	668,674
Totals, Expenditures				$6,111,825	$7,310,997	$7,658,189
Reimbursements—other				*–676,412*	*–786,724*	*–779,233*
Net Expenditures				$5,435,413	$6,524,273	$6,878,956
General Fund				*18,000*	*48,000*	*18,000*
Public Employees' Retirement Fund				*4,816,137*	*5,815,275*	*6,194,431*
State Employees' Contingency Reserve Fund				*601,276*	*660,998*	*666,525*

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$18,000	$48,000	$18,000

Public Employees' Retirement Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget act appropriation	$4,568,071	$4,954,939	$6,194,431
Authorization for salary increase	101,201	321,241	–
Authorization for health benefits increase	6,000	–	–
Deficiency authorization	193,545	539,095	–
Totals Available	$4,868,817	$5,815,275	$6,194,431
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–52,680	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$4,816,137	$5,815,275	$6,194,431

State Employees' Contingency Reserve Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$592,066	$618,282	$666,525
Authorization for salary increase	9,210	23,305	–
Deficiency authorization	–	19,411	–
Totals Available	$601,276	$660,998	$666,525
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	--	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$601,276	$660,998	$666,525
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$5,430,413	$6,524,273	$6,878,956

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous	$27	–	–

FUND CONDITION

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated Resources, July 1:			
Cash in treasury	$2,628,964	$3,679,106	$3,779,764
Retirement contributions in course of collection	41,978,531	47,552,034	50,000,000
Prepayment to other funds	18,177	37,186	2,400
Other receivables	306,150	21,525,265	450,000
Accrued interest income	53,692,547	60,902,850	75,250,000
Interest and maturities in course of collection	653,476	1,052,308	1,250,000
Investments at book value	4,846,190,894	5,433,430,404	6,082,840,000
Totals, Accumulated Resources	$4,945,468,739	$5,568,179,153	$6,213,572,164
Less:			
Claims payable filed	$18,918,974	$27,796,649	$30,000,000
Accounts payable	515,000	463,299	480,000
Deferred income	47,818	36,766	40,000
Net Totals	$4,925,986,947	$5,539,882,439	$6,183,052,164
Receipts:			
Retirement contributions	$610,924,151	$650,000,000	$690,000,000
Income from investments	276,003,205	315,000,000	350,000,000
Unclaimed benefits returned	310,782	328,000	348,000
Prior year's adjustment	525	–	–
Other receipts	31,416	180,000	–
Totals, Receipts	$887,270,079	$965,508,000	$1,040,348,000
Totals, Resources	$5,813,257,026	$6,505,390,439	$7,223,400,164
Less Disbursements:			
Retirement allowances	$203,653,448	$248,723,000	$303,442,000
Death benefits	16,754,808	18,800,000	21,200,000
Refund of contributions	48,150,194	49,000,000	51,000,000
Support—system operations	4,816,137	5,815,275	6,194,431
Totals, Disbursements	$273,374,587	$322,338,275	$381,836,431
Accumulated Resources, June 30	$5,539,882,439	$6,183,052,164	$6,841,563,733
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*167,525*	*336,265*
Accumulated net resources	$5,539,882,439	$6,182,884,639	$6,841,227,468

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—Continued

FUND CONDITION

STATE EMPLOYEES' CONTINGENCY RESERVE FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated Resources, July 1	$1,475,050	$1,199,075	$1,036,077
Receipts:			
Employer Contributions:			
Administrative contributions	$408,091	$672,000	$672,000
Contingency reserve contributions	581,297	636,000	636,000
Interest income on investments	81,156	150,000	140,000
Totals, Receipts	$1,070,544	$1,458,000	$1,448,000
Totals, Resources	$2,545,594	$2,657,075	$2,484,077
Less Disbursements:			
Administrative expenditures	$601,276	$660,998	$666,525
Contingency reserve expenditures	745,243	960,000	860,000
Totals, Disbursements	$1,346,519	$1,620,998	$1,526,525
Accumulated Resources, June 30	$1,199,075	$1,036,077	$957,552
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*13,975*	*28,235*
Accumulated net resources	$1,199,075	$1,022,102	$929,317

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Total Authorized Positions	361.6	395.4	384.6	$3,400,243	$3,978,435	$4,003,228
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Temporary help	–	5.4	–	–	$32,500	–
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	5.4	–	–	$32,500	–
Proposed New Positions:						
Actuarial:						
Actuary	–	–	1	$1,525–1,855	–	$19,332
Clk typist II	–	–	1	484–683	–	5,958
Investments:						
Mortgages:						
Clk typist II	–	–	1	484–683	–	6,617
Administrative Services:						
Sr govt program analyst	–	–	1	1,383–1,682	–	17,520
Sr clk typist	–	–	1	589–753	–	7,464
Clerk typist II	–	–	1	484–683	–	6,617
Clerk I	–	–	1	419–509	–	5,694
Membership:						
Area Office:						
Sr clk typist	–	–	1	589–753	–	7,464
Accounting:						
Accounting technician	–	1	1	589–717	3,732	7,656
Benefits:						
Senior account clerk	–	4	4	589–753	17,416	30,752
Clerk typist II	–	2	2	484–683	7,532	13,290
Electronic Data Processing Services:						
Assoc DP system analyst	–	–	5	1,138–1,383	–	72,120
Sr DP techn	–	1	1	772–937	4,884	10,260
DP techn	–	2	4	666–810	8,448	34,464
Clk II	–	1	2	484–589	3,278	13,272
Temporary help	–	1.6	1.3	–	10,000	7,500
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	12.6	28.3	–	$55,290	$265,980
Totals, Adjustments	–	18	28.3	–	$87,790	$265,980
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	361.6	413.4	412.9	$3,400,243	$4,066,225	$4,269,208

STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Office at Sacramento

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Service to members and employers	$4,182,331	$5,059,031	$5,513,854
Reimbursements—other	*–236,070*	*–260,000*	*–230,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(Teachers' Retirement Fund)*[a]	$3,946,261	$4,799,031	$5,283,854
Personnel man-years	293.9	323.4	338.2

SERVICE TO MEMBERS AND EMPLOYERS

Need

Teachers need to be provided with a retirement income sufficient to take care of their basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. The program also gives indirect assistance to employing school districts in recruiting and retaining competent teachers and provides for the orderly retirement of the aged and disabled teacher as well as providing benefits for survivors.

Objectives

1. Provide retirement, survivor, disability, family, and death benefits for teachers who work in public schools.
2. Provide all members of the retirement system and employers with information as to their rights, benefits and current status.
3. Provide a retirement program that aids in recruitment and maintenance of a qualified body of teachers in public-supported schools.
4. Provide progressive leadership, program, management, and support to all elements to insure that the above objectives are reached.

Authority

Education Code, Chapter 4.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Service retirement benefits	48,585	57,330	67,649
Disability family benefits	336	403	483
Survivors	1,964	2,121	2,290
Death benefits	2,018	2,220	2,442

General Description

The system was established 61 years ago as the Public School Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund and Permanent Fund. It became the State Teachers' Retirement System in 1944.

The staff and the Teachers' Retirement Board manage the largest teachers' retirement system in the United States, having 329,000 members on June 30, 1973 and 53,000 members on the retirement roll for a total of 382,000.

With the enactment of Chapter 1305, Statutes of 1971, which became effective on July 1, 1972, both the retirement benefits and the funding structure of the State Teachers' Retirement System were substantially reoriented. Retirement benefits are calculated on the basis of 2 percent of pay at age 60 multiplied by the number of years of employment. This was a 20-percent increase in benefits over the previous law. Disability, survivor, and death benefits were also increased by this statute. In addition, the retirement and disability benefits of those teachers who retired prior to July 1, 1971 have been adjusted for cost of living to bring them up to date at July 1, 1972. Finally, th law provided that retirement benefits will be increas annually by a 2-percent cost-of-living adjustment.

Historically, the system has operated on a pay-a you-go basis. Chapter 1305, Statutes of 1971 for t first time, placed the system on a reserve fundi program.

Effective July 1, 1972 all teachers, regardless of a or sex, began contributing a uniform percentage (8% of compensation to the fund.

The State General Fund will contribute $135 milli each year for the next 28 years to cover the unfund costs of benefits in force at June 30, 1972. The loc school districts will contribute up to 8 percent payroll by July, 1978 to pay for the employers sha of the cost of current retirement service credit.

Investments

During the 1972–73 fiscal year the system increas its net average rate of return on its investment por folio from a previous rate of 6.01 percent to 6.09 pe cent. New commitments in fixed income securities t taled $330 million at an average yield of 7.46 pe cent.

Proceeds from sales totaled $25.8 million. Reinves ment in higher yielding securities will earn the sy tem an additional $736,000 by the maturities of th issues sold.

During 1972, enabling legislation became effecti which permits investments in stocks by the Teacher Retirement Fund. An investment counsel was ap pointed and the equities investment program was im plemented in March 1973. Stocks purchased durin the year totaled $79 million.

Securities acquired with the merger of the two Lo Angeles systems included $37 million in stocks, $22 million in bonds and $6 million in mortgages.

Legislation

A one-year task force was authorized in 1973 to per form a review of the systems' disability benefit pro gram. Results of the study will be available in th Spring of 1974.

A southern California branch office was authorize in the 1973–74 budget. Five positions were include to staff the office. Training of personnel has begu and the office is expected to open in the Spring o 1974.

Legislation also enacted during the 1972 legislativ session requires the system to employ a certified pub lic accountant to audit its financial statements. Th audit shall be made annually commencing with th year ending June 30, 1974. Funds for the first audi are included in this budget.

[a] Trust fund expenditures and revenues are excluded from overall budget totals.

STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—Continued

SERVICE TO MEMBERS AND EMPLOYERS—Continued

Workload

The budget proposes the addition of 23.8 positions. A limited term management analyst position and 3.3 clerical positions are proposed to start a four year project to microfilm all members files. Four analyst positions are proposed to continue the development, design and implementation of operating procedures and computer program specifications. Eleven verification, one accounting and 3.5 key data positions are proposed to handle workload increases in the verification and related processes.

The 1974–75 budget also includes a reduction of eight limited-term positions related to the disability task force study and the completion of other one-time workload.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	293.9	323.4	314.4	$4,182,331	$5,059,031	$5,021,191
Workload adjustments	–	–	23.8	–	–	492,663
Totals, Service to Members and Employers	293.9	323.4	338.2	$4,182,331	$5,059,031	$5,513,854
Teachers Retirement Fund [a]				*3,946,261*	*4,799,031*	*5,283,854*
Reimbursements—other				*236,070*	*260,000*	*230,000*
Program Elements:						
Records and statistics	194.1	200.1	214.4	2,517,763	3,045,538	3,319,340
Service to members	85.4	108.8	109.3	1,664,568	2,013,493	2,194,514
Administration	14.4	14.5	14.5	(418,233)	(505,903)	(551,385)

A. Records and Statistics

Activities related to the service credit records of the members of the State Teachers' Retirement System are included in this element. The completeness and accuracy of the record is basic to the calculation of retirement benefits. This record is also the basis by which management can determine the total financial obligation of the system.

These records include a member's teaching employment history, earnings, contributions for retirement, and interest credits. Verification of past service credit, as well as the determination of mandatory and permissive retirement service credit is completed in this element also.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Records and statistics activity	3,523,384	3,391,260	3,694,820
Input			
Expenditures	$2,517,763	$3,045,538	$3,319,340
Personnel man-years	194.1	200.1	214.4

B. Services to Members

This element includes the responsibility for the determination and computation of benefits to members and beneficiaries, and for the distribution of information to all members, employers and other interested groups. Generally, payment of an estimated retirement allowance is made 45 days after date of retirement or receipt of application, whichever is later. Every effort is made to pay refunds 21 days following receipt of application. Family and death benefits are paid 60 days after report of death. Disability benefits are paid approximately 90 days after receipt of application. Statement of member accounts are mailed three to four months following the end of the school year.

A one year task force was authorized in 1973 to perform a review of the systems' disability benefit program. Results of the study will be available in the spring of 1974.

A southern California field office was authorized in the 1973–74 budget. Five positions were included to staff the facility starting in 1974–75.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Members services activities	83,074	90,200	96,500
Input			
Expenditures	$1,664,568	$2,013,493	$2,194,514
Personnel man-years	85.4	108.8	109.3

C. Administration

Management of the program is carried on under this element. Included are policy and planning direction, legal services, actuarial services, investment services, services to the Teachers' Retirement Board, and support services to the operating divisions.

Legislation also enacted during the 1972 legislative session requires the system to employ a certified public accountant to audit its financial statements. The audit shall be made annually commencing with the year ending June 30, 1974. Funds for the first audit are included in this budget. The 1974–75 budget includes funding for an actuarial valuation and an analysis of the systems' experience to be conducted by an independent actuarial firm.

[a] Trust fund expenditures and revenues are excluded from overall budget totals.

STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Departmental Administration	14.4	14.5	14.5	$418,233	$505,903	$551,385
Records and statistics				–301,128	–364,251	–396,997
Members services				–117,105	–141,652	–154,388
Net Totals, Departmental Administration				–	–	–

Workload Information

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

All positions in administrative support have been distributed to the two operational program elements. Only the undistributed management man-years totals are shown in this element.

One limited term management analyst position and 3.3 clerical positions to start a four year project to microfilm all members files are included in the 1974–75 budget. Presently only new member files and files of teachers reentering the system are being microfilme The microfilming of all files will increase operation efficiencies.

Four analyst positions are proposed to continue th development, design and implementation of operatin procedures and computer program specification These positions are to replace those which now mus support the Teale Data Center conversion.

One accounting and 3.5 key data positions are als proposed to handle workload increases generated b increased verification activity.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	293.9	340	332	$2,443,378	$3,113,554	$3,128,942
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(69,332)	(77,016)	(88,527)
Proposed new positions	–	–	23.8	–	–	201,928
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	23.8	–	–	$201,928
Totals, Salaries and Wages	293.9	340	355.8	$2,443,378	$3,113,554	$3,330,870
Estimated salary savings	–	*–16.6*	*–17.6*	–	*–108,159*	*–115,207*
Net Tota's, Salaries and Wages	293.9	323.4	338.2	$2,443,278	$3,005,395	$3,215,663
Staff benefits	–	–	–	313,486	383,343	408,039
Totals, Personal Services	293.9	323.4	338.2	$2,756,864	$3,388,738	$3,623,702
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$387,326	$390,480	$433,936
Printing				35,112	26,250	29,809
Communications				55,781	44,023	60,292
Traveling—in-state				34,568	51,734	48,080
Traveling—out-of-state				1,722	3,000	3,000
Consulting and professional services				70,000	107,500	213,500
Electronic data processing				209,287	–	–
Facilities operations				178,807	214,271	233,215
Equipment				10,734	23,768	27,493
Pro rata charges				417,621	504,283	504,283
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$1,400,958	$1,365,309	$1,553,608
Consolidated data center				24,509	304,984	336,544
Totals, Expenditures				$4,182,331	$5,059,031	$5,513,854
Reimbursements—other				*–236,070*	*–260,000*	*–230,000*
Net Expenditures *(Teachers' Retirement Fund)* [a]				$3,946,261	$4,799,031	$5,283,854

[a] Trust fund expenditures and revenues are excluded from overall budget totals.

STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND [a]

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations	$3,535,813	$4,445,783	$5,283,854
Allocation for salary increase	163,086	276,585	–
Allocation for health benefit increase	3,630	–	–
Deficiency authorization	245,927	76,663	–
Totals Available	$3,948,456	$4,799,031	$5,283,854
Unexpended balance—estimated savings	–2,195	–	–
Net Expenditures	$3,946,261	$4,799,031	$5,283,854

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$13	–	–

FUND CONDITION

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated Resources, July 1:			
Cash in treasury	$21,330,865	$24,714,050	$22,294,679
Investments at book value	2,097,647,631	2,696,407,746	3,136,407,746
Accounts receivable	67,331,910	154,000,642	91,488,625
Equipment	–	177,329	201,097
Deferred charges	15,752,886	25,693,927	24,720,731
State deferred obligation [b]	1,876,405,662	1,853,363,181	1,828,899,489
Employer-employee deferred obligation [b]	4,019,473,164	4,172,401,670	4,172,401,670
Totals	$8,097,942,118	$8,926,758,545	$9,276,414,037
Less:			
Accounts payable	$15,290,221	$25,911,182	$23,500,000
Deferred income	3,842,126	5,838,233	5,938,233
Other liabilities	16,370,701	3,142,781	2,890,000
Totals, Accumulated Resources	$8,062,439,070	$8,891,866,349	$9,244,085,804
Receipts:			
State contributions	$135,000,000	$135,000,000	$135,000,000
Employer contributions	99,563,025	133,877,000	167,346,250
Member contributions	248,375,727	266,729,000	280,065,450
Investment income	154,719,392	175,195,000	216,000,000
Retirement transfers from local systems	353,440,662	–	–
Prior-year income adjustment	755,407	–	–
Other	2,983,172	150,000	–
Totals, Receipts	$994,837,385	$710,951,000	$798,411,700
Less Disbursements:			
Retired benefits	$240,464,530	$288,986,610	$309,027,737
Disability family benefits	2,302,825	2,763,390	3,316,068
Survivors' benefits	3,702,702	4,026,000	4,347,195
Death benefits	6,154,726	7,438,000	8,084,000
Refunds	22,795,265	23,454,000	24,995,000
Subvention payments	15,929,822	2,653,164	2,640,000
Administrative support	3,946,261	4,799,031	5,283,854
Claims of the Secretary, State Board of Control	–	14	–
Totals, Disbursements	$295,296,131	$334,120,209	$357,693,854
Actuarial adjustment	129,886,025	–24,462,692	–25,972,558
Reserve for future salary increase	–	–148,644	–150,494
Accumulated Resources, June 30	$8,891,866,349	$9,244,085,804	$9,658,680,598

[a] Trust fund expenditures and revenues are excluded from overall budget totals.

[b] Adjusted to reflect the recording of state and employer-employee deferred obligation effective July 1, 1972.

STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	293.9	340	332	$2,443,378	$3,113,554	$3,128,942
Proposed New Positions:						
Management Services Division:						
Files Section:				SALARY RANGE		
Assoc mgt analyst [a]	–	–	1	1,138–1,383	–	16,596
Temporary help	–	–	3.3	–	–	19,160
Analyst Section:						
Assoc governmental program analyst	–	–	3	1,138–1,383	–	46,782
Asst governmental program analyst	–	–	1	937–1,138	–	12,820
Accounting Division:						
Receivables Section:						
Acctg techn	–	–	1	589–717	–	8,095
Data Management and Verification Division:						
Verification Section:						
Sr clk [b]	–	–	1	589–717	–	8,095
Clk-typist II [c]	–	–	6	484–683	–	39,918
Acct clk II [d]	–	–	4	484–589	–	26,611
Keypunch Section:						
Key data opr	–	–	3.5	497–605	–	23,851
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	23.8	–	–	$201,928
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	293.9	340	355.8	$2,443,378	$3,113,554	$3,330,870

[a] One position terminates 6-30-75.
[b] One position terminates 6-30-76.
[c] Six positions terminate 6-30-76.
[d] Four positions terminate 6-30-76.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Program Objectives

The overall objective of the Department of Veterans Affairs is to contribute to the general welfare, economic well-being and rehabilitation of the veteran by assisting him in obtaining those benefits authorized by state and federal legislation. It is also the objective of the department to assist the dependents of veterans in obtaining benefits which may be available to them under state and federal law because of the death or disability of the veteran.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Farm and home loans to veterans	$300,754,994	$440,310,742	$440,100,279
II. Veterans claims and rights	947,183	1,017,197	1,038,153
III. Educational assistance to veterans dependents	2,300,090	2,331,714	2,337,799
IV. Care of sick and disabled veterans	8,869,194	10,235,635	10,605,237
V. General administration—distributed to other programs	(422,135)	(491,285)	(519,610)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$312,871,461	$453,895,288	$454,081,468
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–293,658*	*–200,000*	*–200,000*
Other	*–1,882,012*	*–1,828,390*	*–1,834,455*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$310,695,791	$451,866,898	$452,047,013
General Fund	*7,040,229*	*8,785,758*	*8,864,309*
Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943 [a]	*301,254,993*	*440,310,742*	*440,100,279*
Federal funds	*2,400,569*	*2,770,398*	*3,082,425*
Personnel man-years	924	990.8	993.3

I. FARM AND HOME LOANS TO VETERANS

Need

A means of financing low-interest rate purchase of homes or farms for veterans who entered wartime military service from California is desirable. A large portion of loans go to veterans of modest income, many of whom do not have borrowing capacity at advantageous interest rates.

The program also satisfies the desire of the people to acknowledge the disruption of career plans and progress suffered by veterans who entered military service from California by assisting them to reestablish themselves in the community.

Objectives

To enable the maximum number of California veterans to finance the purchase of the home or farm of their choice at minimum interest cost and modest down payment together with reasonable installment payments consistent with prudent fund management and availability of funds.

Authority

Article 4, Section 31 of the California Constitution. Article 3, Chapter 6, Division 4 of the California Military and Veterans Code.

General Description

For over 52 years, since 1921, the Cal-Vet loan program has successfully served the needs of World War I, World War II, Korean and Vietnam veterans for long-term housing loans at low-interest rates. Veterans bonds voted on and approved by the people have been sold at intervals to provide funding for the program.

The Veterans Bond Act of 1971, approved by the people of California in June 1972 provides an additional $250 million in veterans bonds to finance homes and farms for California veterans. These funds, and the authority from the Legislature to utilize supplementary sources of money, can permit loans to be made to all California veterans on a current basis.

Legislation has been authored and passed in the Assembly for a $350 million bond issue to be placed on the June 1974 ballot. Anticipating approval by the electorate, a $100 million bond sale in August of 1974 would be scheduled.

California veterans, except those who were wounded or are disabled from war service or were prisoners of war, have 25 years following their release from active military service to qualify and apply for loan benefits. Thus, lending will be directed to the Korean and Vietnam veterans. As of January 1974 there were approximately 9,000 borrowers who were Vietnam veterans.

Veteran purchasers are charged interest on their loans at the lowest rate which will cover all costs of the program. The interest rate may be changed, but is currently charged at 4¼ percent, regardless of when the veteran obtained his loan. This favorable rate provides for redemption of the bonds, debt service and all program administrative charges, without any cost to the California taxpayer.

The program has assisted 275,000 California veterans to acquire a property for their family. Currently, properties worth $2,700,000,000 are being purchased by 117,000 California veterans. Approximately 40 percent of the loans are for new homes or properties less than one year of age.

[a] A public service enterprise fund, not included in overall budget totals.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

I. FARM AND HOME LOANS TO VETERANS—Continued

Because Cal-Vet loan holders, as individuals, could not afford catastrophic loss to their homes from causes such as earthquake, flood or other hazards not insured against, the California Legislature authorized an indemnity fund whereby loan holders are mutually protected against such loss.

Forty-seven positions and $590,970 were administratively added to the department early in the 1973–74 fiscal year to meet workload generated from an unprecedented increase in applications for Cal-Vet loans.

In the first nine months of 1972, the intake of Cal-Vet loan applications averaged 498 per month. In October 1972, when publicity was given the imminent imposition of a 20-year postdischarge limit on Cal-Vet loan eligibility scheduled to take effect November 13, 1972, 3,044 World War II and Korean veterans who were affected by this limit applied for Cal-V loans before the deadline.

During January, February and March 1973, total of 3,885 loan applications were filed in distri offices as a result of increasing the maximum loa amount from $20,000 to $25,000, coupled with th availability of bond funds. During March, April an May of 1973, the monthly average of applications r ceived rose to 1,580, a significant increase over th monthly average of 1,245 during the period fro October 1972 to March 1973. These positions are a supported from the Veterans Farm and Home Buil ing Fund. In prior years only operational costs an debt service have been included in the budget. Ex penditures for Cal-Vet loans have now been added t the operational costs and debt service to reflect th total cost of the program in all three years he displayed.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	129.1	142.2	142.2	$300,754,994	$204,290,790	$211,026,141
Workload adjustments	–	41	41	–	236,019,952	229,074,138
Totals, Farm and Home Loans to Veterans *(Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943)*	129.1	183.2	183.2	$300,754,994	$440,310,742	$440,100,279
Program Elements:						
Property acquisition	44.4	82.4	82.4	122,696,230	260,719,915	257,623,325
Loan service	82.5	98.6	98.6	43,580,405	41,956,727	42,442,854
Loan funding	2.2	2.2	2.2	134,478,359	137,634,100	140,034,100

Property Acquisition

This element encompasses the collection and evaluation of data regarding the applicant and his property selection. Loan decisions must protect the interests of both the veteran and the Cal-Vet loan program.

The military service documents of veterans, the records of veteran's widows, wives of prisoners of war, or persons missing in action, are inspected to determine the applicant's qualifications for a loan under the statute. This examination is integrated into the application process.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number applications processed	14,197	15,000	15,000
Number appraisals	11,112	13,250	13,250
Number loans made	6,147	11,800	11,650
Dollar loan amount (millions)	$121.7	$259	$250
Input			
Expenditures	$122,696,230	$260,719,915	$257,623,325
Personnel man-years	44.4	82.4	82.4

Loan Service

Four interrelated task efforts combine to assure fulfillment of the obligations of the contracting parties: mortgage loan accounting, insurance and property damage claims adjustment and services, loan contract alterations, and contract performance services.

Routine billing, cashiering, account computation and recording of each borrower's payments are made.

Insurance services consist of determination and application of minimum coverages required and adjustment of fire and hazard insurance claims and disaster indemnity claims. When damage occurs rapid restoration of the contract property is arranged to assure satisfaction of the borrower and to protect the department's interest. The adjustment of fire and hazard insurance claims is being phased out as this function is being assumed by the insurance company.

The contract enumerates certain contract alterations to which the department may consent. Among these are assignment of contract interest, rental, permission for secondary financing, change in legal description of property, and installment changes.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

I. FARM AND HOME LOANS TO VETERANS—Continued

Contract performance services are those functions which logically occur in the course of the contract. Loans are paid in full by installments or are prepaid in advance. On fulfillment of the contract, the property is deeded and the account record is closed. During the life of the contract certain breaches of terms or conditions may occur. There is an element of risk in any loan and not all borrowers perform as agreed. Should a borrower become unwilling or unable to comply with his contract term, it may be necessary to cancel the contract and either force a sale of the property or to repossess it. Repossessed properties are rehabilitated and sold or rented, depending upon the housing market.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number delinquent accounts [a]	6,050	5,750	5,200
Number properties repossessed [b]	35	30	30
Number property damage claims	4,828	3,750	650
Number contracts in force	113,728	117,000	119,000
Input			
Expenditures	$43,580,405	$41,956,727	$42,442,854
Personnel man-years	82.5	98.6	98.6

[a] These figures represent the total number of accounts showing a delinquent balance for any 3-month period during an entire fiscal year and for which a "notice of intent to cancel contract" is issued.

[b] These figures represent the number of properties actually repossessed or estimated to be repossessed during the fiscal year.

Loan Funding

The money for Cal-Vet loans is derived from the sale of bonds authorized by the Legislature and approved by the electorate. Activities related to loan funding include the sale, payment of interest, and redemption of veterans bonds. They are performed by the Veterans Finance Committee and the State Treasurer's Office in accordance with statutory provisions. All costs of such services are absorbed by the program. Proceeds from bond sales accrue to the Farm and Home Building Fund. These moneys, together with prepayment of outstanding loans, are invested in the State Surplus Money Investment Fund until required for authorized purposes. The differential between the interest earned on outstanding Cal-Vet loans and the average net interest cost on all outstanding bonds provide the total operating costs of the program. Work involved is in projecting the program's financial status at points in time to enable economic fund management to meet four annual bond redemption payments and to schedule one or more bond sales annually at the most favorable interest rates. As part of the fund management, the department has established a contingency reserve equal to one-half of the annual debt service requirement.

The Legislature has authorized using loan moneys from real estate lenders in conjunction with authorized Cal-Vet bonds to double the number of loans that can be made. This authority has not been considered in the projections for 1974–75 due to the prevailing and anticipated high level of interest costs for real estate loan funds. A new veterans bond issue of $350 million has been considered in the projection for 1974–75.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Bond sales	1	2	2
Debt service payments	4	4	4
Bond funds produced	$50,000,000	$200,000,000	$200,000,000
Investments income	8,514,907	6,500,000	5,500,000
Loan prepayment	67,605,600	58,000,000	58,000,000
Totals, Funds Produced	$126,120,507	$264,500,000	$263,500,000
Input			
Expenditures	$134,478,359	$137,634,100	$140,034,100
Personnel man-years	2.2	2.2	2.2

II. VETERANS CLAIMS AND RIGHTS

Need

Over three million veterans now live in California; 800,000 of these are Vietnam war veterans. Each year both the state and federal governments enact new laws relative to the well-being of the veteran and his dependents. Disseminating information concerning the availability of these benefits and assisting eligible individuals in obtaining them requires well-trained competent personnel familiar with the complexity of existing laws.

The federal Veterans Administration offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles adjudicate claims; veterans claims representatives appear before the rating boards on behalf of the claimant to ensure that maximum benefits are received.

Veteran preference in civil service examinations is for the purpose of overcoming the disadvantage of competing with the civilian applicant in state and county jobs. Proper application of examination preference points is necessary to insure equity in securing state civil service jobs.

County veteran service offices have been established to help the veteran at the local level, which is necessary to assure that applicable information and coordination of benefits are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

II. VETERANS CLAIMS AND RIGHTS—Continued

Objectives

To assist veterans and dependents of veterans in specialized representation of claims for benefits to which they may be entitled as provided by federal, state, and local laws.

To verify eligibility of veterans and widows for additional examination points given for military service, service-connected disabilities, or death when the veterans or widows take entry-level state civil service tests.

To administer state support funds to county veteran service offices and provide technical assistance in the preparation of claims for federal, state, or local benefits.

Authority

Military and Veterans Code. Section 699.5, 970 through 973; and laws and rules governing the California state civil service, Article 4, paragraphs 18971 through 18976.

General Description

To provide the necessary assistance to obtain benefits available to the veteran and the dependent, the personnel in this program must be knowledgeable of federal, state, and local laws. Veterans claims representatives assist the veteran or dependent in obtaining hospital, out-patient medical and dental care, wheelchair homes, prosthetic devices, compensation, pension, insurance, education, burial benefits, and many other benefits provided by federal or state agencies. The claims representative assists veterans with problems which require knowledge of operations of the various agencies such as the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, Human Resources Development, Public Health, and the U.S. Department of Labor.

As a bona fide representative of the claimant through power of attorney assignment, claims representatives obtain legal documents and medical evidence in support of the claim, and represent the veteran at the hearing before the Veterans Administration rating board. On an appeal of the initial decision of the rating board, a brief is prepared developing all pertinent facts. Claims are fully developed and represented by state veterans claims representatives who have specialized technical knowledge. Field offices are maintained in Inglewood and San Francisco, close to Veterans Administration regional offices for ready access to veterans' confidential claims folders.

The veteran or widow must, prior to or at the time of the civil service examination, submit an application for employment preference. A determination must be made as to whether the period of service or the receipt of a campaign medal meets eligibility requirements. If a service-connected disability is indicated, proof must be obtained from the military service or the Veterans Administration. When the civil service examination has been taken, the Personnel Board submits a list of successful candidates to the department. This list is checked against the eligibility files and the notation made whether veteran or dependent should receive no points, points for service, or additional points for a service-connected disability.

The county subvention element includes the reimbursement to the counties of a portion of their cost in operating county veteran service offices. To date 58 counties have established offices to assist veterans and their dependents, with Yuba and Sutter Counties working together on a cooperative basis. The information provided by these offices is not otherwise readily available to the veteran and his dependents and without these services, many people would not be able to avail themselves of the opportunities which legislation has provided them. These offices provide a focal point where veterans and their dependents may be referred with the assurance that reliable assistance is available to them. Department of Veterans Affairs coordination, technical services, and standards provide the only effective channelization of the county operation to the federal Veterans Administration, which is the only source of all federal benefit payments.

The department has initiated a veterans referral system in recognition of the fact that many veteran, dependent, and survivor social welfare applicants are not aware of benefits to which they may be entitled under state and federal laws. Thus a welfare applicant identified as a veteran, dependent, or survivor is referred by the county welfare office to the county veterans service office for determination of veterans benefit eligibility. This system was developed in cooperation with the State Department of Social Welfare and has been effected without material change in the program level for departmental support.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Veterans Claims and Rights	32.2	37	37	$947,183	$1,017,197	$1,038,153
General Fund				*447,184*	*1,017,197*	*1,038,153*
Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943				*499,999*	–	–
Program Elements:						
Claims representation	25.7	30.5	30.5	388,754	455,330	474,268
Veterans eligibility	4	4	4	26,780	26,731	27,455
County subvention	2.5	2.5	2.5	531,649	535,136	536,430

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

II. VETERANS CLAIMS AND RIGHTS—Continued

Claims Representation

Claims are made for initial ratings for service-connected disabilities, pension, and burial expenses. Veterans are also represented in those cases where the service-connected disabilities have increased, as well as those cases where aid and attendance (house bound) increases are involved.

There has been a large increase in the number of veterans returning to civilian life. Workload is also directly related to age groups of veterans of all wars. The average World War II veteran is 51 years of age. As he grows older, his needs for pension and medical care increase. Services provided under this program increase proportionately.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Compensation and pension awards	10,386	11,000	11,000
Dependents awards	12,773	14,000	14,000
Ratings Reviewed:			
Increased	3,202	3,500	3,500
Confirmed	1,891	2,200	2,200
Decreased	1,104	1,400	1,400
Appeals	106	125	125
Insurance awards	350	450	450
Education awards	96,677	98,000	98,000
Miscellaneous awards	2,057	3,000	3,000
Powers of attorney gained	34,964	35,500	35,500
Veterans Administration monetary benefits serviced by the department and county veterans service officers	$245,387,600	$260,000,000	$260,000,000
Input			
Expenditures	$388,754	$455,330	$474,268
Personnel man-years	25.7	30.5	30.5

Veterans Eligibility

For employment preference the veteran must have 30 days or more service exclusive of active duty for training during a period of war or more than 180 days since January 31, 1955, and have an honorable discharge. Widows of eligible veterans also have entitlement. Ten points are added to open civil service examinations. Fifteen points are given to veterans having 10 percent or more service-connected disabilities.

Applications for veterans' preference are expected to remain constant during the succeeding years.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Applications received	15,748	12,000	12,000
Applications approved	12,003	9,000	9,000
Personnel Board lists processed	1,762	1,800	1,800
Total names on lists	43,661	45,000	45,000
Input			
Expenditures	$26,780	$26,731	$27,455
Personnel man-years	4	4	4

County Subvention

County veteran service offices furnish the veteran or his dependent information concerning his rights and benefits. They assist in filing applications for these benefits and help the claimant obtain necessary substantiating documents such as marriage, death, and birth certificates and divorce decrees. These offices also work in cooperation with the county welfare departments in the veterans referral system. This is a continuing effort to assist veterans in developing entitlements to federal benefits.

Even though costs to counties have been increasing each year, the appropriation of $500,000 has remained static, with the average reimbursement at 18 percent of the total county cost.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Contracts with counties	54	54	54
Welfare referrals	46,945	58,000	62,000
Claims opened	6,808	8,000	10,000
Awards granted	6,572	7,500	9,000
Totals, Awards	$5,823,213	$8,000,000	$9,500,000
Input			
Expenditures	$531,649	$535,136	$536,430
Support	(31,650)	(35,136)	(36,430)
Local assistance	(499,999)	(500,000)	(500,000)
Personnel man-years	2.5	2.5	2.5

III. EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS' DEPENDENTS

Need

Educational assistance ensures equal educational opportunities for dependent children, widows, and wives of deceased or totally disabled veterans and helps such dependents in attaining educational advancement which may have been denied them because of the death or total disability of the veteran. Because of the loss or disability of a husband or father, these dependents find themselves in need of financial assistance to obtain vocational or educational training that will eventually lead to their becoming self-supporting citizens of their community.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

III. EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS' DEPENDENTS—Continued

Objectives

To provide motivation and incentive through counseling and financial assistance to dependents of veterans and thus bring about a desire on their part to achieve a productive vocational or educational objective.

Authority

Military and Veterans Code, Sections 981 through 981.8 and Sections 890 through 899.

General Description

This program provides counseling and financial assistance to unremarried widows, wives of totally disabled veterans, and the children of deceased or veterans totally disabled as the result of active military service. Children of servicemen who are currently prisoners of war or missing in action are also eligible. A dependent child must be over 14 years of age or have entered the ninth grade and be a native of or have resided in California for five of the nine years immediately preceding the date of application. A dependent widow's entitlement to a maximum of 48 months of training terminates upon her marriage.

A maximum of $50 per month is paid for full-time attendance at college or trade school level, and $20 per month for high school. Above the high school level additional payments are made for tuition in amounts not to exceed standard tuition charges in effect at state colleges and universities. State colleges and universities and the University of California are required by statute to waive tuition costs to veterans' dependents enrolled under this department's program.

Department representatives counsel students regarding educational objectives, review scholastic progress, and confer with school officials regarding progress of individual students in problem cases; advi students of ways to best utilize federal as well as sta educational benefits to the completion of training pr grams. Home contact with parents is often a necessa part of the counseling procedure for dependen When necessary other counseling and guidance faci ties are utilized. Department representatives revie applications and authorize expenditures to qualifi dependents, audit, review, and analyze all enrollme reports to determine whether satisfactory grades ha been maintained; obtain verification from the Vete ans Administration of service-connected death or di ability, and obtain audits of students' federal entitl ment for purposes of gaining extensions of trainin time or revisions in federal decisions.

The increased number of dependents resulting fro Vietnam casualties is balanced by a decline in enro ments stemming from World War II and the Korea conflict, thereby causing the number of dependen eligible for enrollment to remain at approximate the same level.

The department accepts only those applicants wh are most urgently in need of further education, ta ing into consideration both scholastic achievemen and financial need.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Applications processed	1,760	1,800	1,8
Enrollment reports processed	13,659	14,000	14,0
Maximum enrollment:			
High school	5,012	5,050	5,0
College	1,637	1,500	1,5
Trade schools	38	50	
Totals	6,687	6,600	6,6
Input			
Expenditures	$215,180	$246,614	$252,6
Personnel man-years	15	15	
Payments to dependents	$2,084,910	$2,085,100	$2,085,1

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Educational Assistance to Veterans Dependents *(General Fund)*	15	15	15	$2,300,090	$2,331,714	$2,337,799

IV. CARE OF SICK AND DISABLED VETERANS

Need

Broadened social programs, both federal and state, have accommodated many of the disabled and aged who heretofore have lacked the financial means, physical capability, or the will to provide adequate food, shelter, or medical care for themselves. Despite progress in these areas there remain many within the California veteran population of over three million whose health care needs are more adequately satisfied by the Veterans Home of California. This is particularly true of those in low-income categories. In addition, there are veterans who refuse to accept what they believe is a welfare identification on the basis that they have "earned" their benefits by having contributed to the maintenance of freedom of thei state and nation by service in the military. The polic of our country is that veterans be separately ident fied. This is further supported by extensive and in creasing federal subventions to state veterans home for health care of veterans.

The federal Veterans Administration does not mee the total institutional health care needs of qualifie veterans. It is national policy that the states provid supplemental service. The state veterans home mus therefore continue to be a partner in the total healt care program for veterans, primarily concerned wit nursing care, chronic hospital care, and residentia living.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

IV. CARE OF SICK AND DISABLED VETERANS—Continued

The Veterans Home has a waiting list of veterans who, because of age or physical condition, require either hospital or nursing care. These veterans cannot now be admitted because the existing hospital and nursing care facilities are at capacity. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of applicants from the World War II period. The increase in younger veterans requires a reevaluation of existing programs for possible changes to meet new or broadened needs of the younger veteran group.

Objectives

1. Provide care for sick and disabled veterans who voluntarily admit themselves for care within three levels.
   a. Chronic hospital care.
   b. Intermediate or nursing care.
   c. Residential care.
2. Provide counseling, rehabilitation, and skill training to those whose physical disabilities preclude return to the community and whose problems are further compounded by alcoholism, emotional instability, social isolation, and inability to cope in a non-sheltered environment.

Authority

Military and Veterans Code, Sections 1010 through 1049.

General Description

The Veterans Home maintains the largest general medical-surgical hospital in the state system and one of the largest geriatric facilities in the nation. It is recognized as a leader both in its programming, innovations and facilities among the 31 other states that maintain similar state homes for veterans. The home accepts for membership aged and disabled war veterans who received honorable discharges, have been residents of California at least five years immediately prior to admission, and who are also eligible for hospitalization and domiciliary care in a U.S. Veterans facility in accordance with federal rules and regulations.

The Veterans Home includes domiciliary structures having a total capacity of 1,489; an 854-bed general medical hospital complex; feeding, recreation and full support facilities totaling more than one million square feet of building space.

As the needs of the veteran members change because of the age, physical, or mental condition, so must the services provided at the home. The Veterans Home is shifting its emphasis to therapy and rehabilitation, including more adequate supervision of the aged alcoholic resident, emphasis on inhalation therapy for the severe emphysema patient and neurogenic dysfunction bladder control. These and other corollary programs meet the specialized needs of the aged and are programs generally not available at the community level. The programs and services for the members are developed in cooperation with the Veterans Administration hospital, other state agencies, local government and private organizations.

The home continues to recover certain assets in banks and other depositaries belonging to veterans who died while residents at the home. These assets are only those that have not been distributed to surviving parents, spouses, children or grandchildren. The first $100,000 recovered in any calendar year is credited to the Post Fund of the Veterans Home for the general day-to-day welfare of the members. All funds in excess of that amount are transferred as revenue to the General Fund.

Population Statistics	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Population	1,297	1,310	1,335
Totals, Present for Federal Reimbursement	1,256	1,260	1,280
Admissions/readmissions	386	400	400
Deaths	152	160	160
Discharges, other than deaths	196	200	200
Interfacility transfers	1,824	2,000	2,250

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Care of Sick and Disabled Veterans (Home and Hospital)	720.3	725.2	727.7	$8,869,194	$10,235,635	$10,605,237
General Fund				*4,292,955*	*5,436,847*	*5,488,357*
Federal funds				*2,400,569*	*2,770,398*	*3,082,425*
Reimbursements				*2,175,670*	*2,028,390*	*2,034,455*
Program Elements:						
Residential care and services	120.2	121.1	121.5	1,871,400	2,141,306	2,231,420
Hospital care and services	573.7	577.6	579.6	6,614,645	7,655,919	7,916,958
Rehabilitation care and services	26.4	26.5	26.6	383,149	438,410	456,859

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

IV. CARE OF SICK AND DISABLED VETERANS—Continued

Residential Care and Services

Residential services at the home are provided through seven domiciliaries for male members and one domiciliary (of 53 rooms) for women members. The domiciliaries contain sleeping quarters, a laundry room and recreational and administrative space. Daily supervision of members is carried out by both civil service personnel and member employees. Residential members receive their meals in the 840-seat main dining room except for a few whose medical problems require them to dine in special dining areas of the hospital complex. Residential members receive outpatient medical care at the medical treatment center as well as patient medical care in the hospital. A doctor-nurse team also visits each domiciliary member on a weekly basis.

With the implementation of several variations i the three basic levels of care to provide more realisti continuing nursing care, the Veterans Home staff be lieves that the overall level of membership has be come stabilized and will begin an upward trend dur ing 1974–75.

Fees for residential care do not exceed $60 pe month at this time. The fee is determined after appli cation of dependent exemptions and in consideratio of the veteran's total income.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Average residential membership	485	510	51
Input			
Expenditures	$1,871,400	$2,141,306	$2,231,42
Personnel man-years	120.2	121.1	121.

Hospital Care and Services

The Veterans Home hospital is a fully accredited general medical-surgical hospital and nursing care complex of 854 beds which includes 10 components: hospital administration, medicine, surgery, neuropsychiatry, pharmacy, radiology, pathology, dental, social service and contractual consultants.

It is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals as a chronic long-term care hospital and a long-term care facility. Specialized care not available at the hospital is provided by temporarily transferring patients to one of the several bay area Veterans Administration hospitals.

Members with sufficient income pay a portion of their maintenance cost. At this time the rate is $90 for nursing care and $120 per month for hospital care.

The Veterans Home participates in training programs such as in-service training of students whose vocational objectives are registered nurse, geriatric nursing assistant, hospital aide and hospital worker.

In addition, the Veterans Home participates in pro viding clinical experience for various medically re lated fields, with students and residents sent to the Veterans Home both from local colleges and larger universities and medical schools. These programs pro vide a valuable source of personnel with increased medical expertise in the care of the aged from which the Veterans Home draws future employees.

Reclassification of residents and those on the wait ing list is conducted on a continuing activity to per mit veterans acceptance and continued care at the levels in which they can best function.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Hospital patient days	148,861	150,000	150,000
Annex patient days	138,585	140,000	140,000
Domiciliary outpatient visits	13,842	13,900	13,900
Clinical services performed	159,918	160,000	160,000
Input			
Expenditures	$6,614,645	$7,655,919	$7,916,958
Personnel man-years	573.7	577.6	579.6

Rehabilitation Care and Services

Activities within rehabilitation include: the activities planning committee; planned activities assignments; occupational therapy; physical therapy; rehabilitation ward; sheltered workshops; arts and crafts; and volunteer services.

Members are interviewed, counseled and brought into an individually designed rehabilitation program consistent with their abilities, medical diagnosis and personal desires.

Rehabilitation for members ranges from a walk of a few minutes duration or job assignment requiring minimum mental and physical demands, to activities requiring the skill of therapists and other medical personnel.

Although the word rehabilitation carries many contexts, it is intended that the Veterans Home rehabilitation will primarily concern itself with the following:

a. Train or equip the patient who has severe disabilities to function at his highest level although total recovery may not be possible. As an example, this would include training the victim of a stroke to clothe himself, feed himself and perform some or all of other self-serving activities.

b. Assist in the total recovery of certain residents with temporary limiting disabilities.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

IV. CARE OF SICK AND DISABLED VETERANS—Continued

Rehabilitation Care and Services—Continued

c. Equipping a veteran to return to the community by preparing him psychologically, socially or technically to be self-supporting. Within this area are special reading classes, typing classes, job training, and placement through vocational rehabilitation and industrial therapy.

The emphasis on this program has now become so great that a rehabilitation department has been established with a physician as the department head.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Physical therapy treatments (visits)	11,320	11,500	12,000
Physical therapy modalities	23,721	24,000	25,000
Occupational therapy treatments	10,611	11,000	12,000
Craft and workshop visits	36,060	36,000	36,000
Input			
Expenditures	$383,149	$438,410	$456,859
Personnel man-years	26.4	26.5	26.6

V. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Need

The activities of the Department of Veterans Affairs require a focal point for administrative leadership, policy guidance and coordination, and management services.

Objective

The objective of this program is to provide policy direction, administrative leadership and management services to the department programs.

Authority

Military and Veterans Code, Division 4.

General Description

The general administration program provides implementation of policies by the California Veterans Board and the director for all departmental operations. Also, certain fiscal personnel, and other administrative functions, not specifically assigned to the basic programs are provided under this program. The amounts charged to each program for 1973–74 and 1974–75 reflect a revised allocation of costs between the General Fund and special fund programs. The funding for 1974–75 reflects the changes authorized by Chapter 484, Statutes of 1973 which eliminated the requirement to charge certain administrative costs to the Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	27.4	30.4	30.4	$422,135	$491,285	$519,610
General Fund				*49,838*	*162,446*	*251,130*
Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943				*372,016*	*328,839*	*268,480*
Reimbursements				*281*	–	–
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Farm and home loans to veterans				–372,016	–328,839	–268,480
II. Veterans claims and rights				–2,484	–8,483	–13,131
III. Educational assistance to veterans dependents				–1,065	–3,635	–5,628
IV. Care of sick and disabled veterans				–46,570	–150,328	–232,371
Net Totals, Administration				–	–	–

Veteran Services, Loans, Education and General Administration

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	203.7	227.7	227.7	$2,263,956	$2,661,867	$2,693,169
Merit salary increases	–	–	–	(25,356)	(27,717)	(47,230)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–6	–6	–	–58,584	–60,903
Proposed new positions	–	48.7	48.7	–	442,045	467,698
Totals, Adjustments	–	42.7	42.7	–	$383,461	$406,795
Totals, Salaries and Wages	203.7	270.4	270.4	$2,263,956	$3,045,328	$3,099,964
Estimated salary savings	–	*–4.8*	*–4.8*	–	*–46,000*	*–46,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	203.7	265.6	265.6	$2,263,956	$2,999,328	$3,053,964
Staff benefits	–	–	–	248,031	367,437	377,169
Totals, Personal Services	203.7	265.6	265.6	$2,511,987	$3,366,765	$3,431,133

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

Veteran Services, Loans, Education and General Administration—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General expenses	$105,009	$197,053	$131,826
Communications	216,139	240,175	244,875
Travel—in-state	102,290	136,100	144,000
Travel—out-of-state	885	1,000	1,000
Data processing	80,685	80,000	80,000
Facilities—operation	364,820	434,238	445,638
Equipment	34,012	58,050	33,530
Debt service	51,469	60,000	60,000
Prorated charges	60,919	51,500	51,500
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$1,016,228	$1,258,116	$1,192,369
Totals, Expenditures	$3,528,215	$4,624,881	$4,623,502
Reimbursements—other	*–281*	–	–
Net Expenditures	$3,527,934	$4,624,881	$4,623,502
Special Items of Expense:			
Loans and debt service	297,935,713	436,600,000	436,500,000
Educational assistance to veterans dependents	2,084,910	2,085,100	2,085,100
Net Totals, Expenditures	$303,548,557	$443,309,981	$443,208,602
General Fund	*2,793,563*	*2,999,239*	*3,108,323*
Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943	*300,854,994*	*440,310,742*	*440,100,279*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (support)	$749,752	$882,741	$1,023,223
Budget Act appropriation (educational assistance)	2,085,100	2,085,100	2,085,100
Allocation for salary increase	36,849	52,060	–
Allocation from emergency fund	69,781	–	–
Totals Available	$2,941,482	$3,019,901	$3,108,323
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–147,919	–20,662	–
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*	$2,793,563	$2,999,239	$3,108,323

Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$372,016	$315,519	$268,480
Authorization for salary increase	20,403	23,179	–
Continuing appropriation, Section 988 Military and Veterans Code	2,447,265	3,381,903	3,331,799
Continuing appropriation, Section 988 Military and Veterans Code (loans and debt service)	297,935,713	436,600,000	436,500,000
Totals Available	$300,775,397	$440,320,601	$440,100,279
Unexpended balance estimated savings	–20,403	–9,859	–
Totals, Expenditures *(Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943)*	$300,754,994	$440,310,742	$440,100,279
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, STATE OPERATIONS *(all funds)*	$303,548,557	$443,309,981	$443,208,602

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$107	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

Veterans Home

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	720.3	755.2	755.2	$6,387,314	$7,383,486	$7,510,323
Merit salary increase	–	–	–	(126,718)	(134,892)	(137,616)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–11.5	–11.5	–	–26,616	–24,430
Proposed new positions	–	11.5	11.5	–	38,871	60,117
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	–	–	$12,255	$35,687
Totals, Salaries and Wages	720.3	755.2	755.2	$6,387,314	$7,395,741	$7,546,010
Estimated salary savings	–	*–30*	*–27.5*	–	*–300,000*	*–275,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	720.3	725.2	727.7	$6,387,314	$7,095,741	$7,271,010
Staff benefits	–	–	–	841,100	977,333	996,556
Totals, Personal Services	720.3	725.2	727.7	$7,228,414	$8,073,074	$8,267,566
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$29,131	$58,750	$63,700
Communications				28,756	32,330	35,700
Travel—in-state				3,311	4,400	4,600
Travel—out-of-state				743	2,500	2,500
Consultant and professional services				52,865	63,300	66,465
Subsistence and personal care				1,023,358	1,136,260	1,238,070
Facilities operation				389,664	446,093	587,865
Equipment				66,382	162,500	80,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$1,594,210	$1,906,133	$2,078,900
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				–	106,100	26,400
Totals, Expenditures				$8,822,624	$10,085,307	$10,372,866
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–293,658*	*–200,000*	*–200,000*
Other				*–1,881,731*	*–1,828,390*	*–1,834,455*
Totals, Reimbursements				*–$2,175,389*	*–$2,028,390*	*–$2,034,455*
Net Expenditures				$6,647,235	$8,056,917	$8,338,411
General Fund				*4,246,666*	*5,286,519*	*5,255,986*
Federal funds[a]				*2,400,569*	*2,770,398*	*3,082,425*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$3,903,692	$4,569,536	$5,255,986
Allocation for salary increase	473,074	722,584	–
Allocation for salary increase	27,805	–	–
Allocation for health insurance	11,374	–	–
Totals Available	$4,415,945	$5,292,120	$5,255,986
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–169.279	–5,601	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$4,246,666	$5,286,519	$5,255,986

FEDERAL FUNDS[a]

Expenditures	$2,400,569	$2,770,398	$3,082,425
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$6,647,235	$8,056,917	$8,338,411

REVENUES

GENERAL FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Medicare receipts from federal government	$475,788	$250,000	$250,000
Miscellaneous	25,149	25,000	25,000
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$500,937	$275,000	$275,000

[a] Federal grants and expenditures therefrom are not included in overall budget totals.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
County veteran service officers	$499,999	$500,000	$500,000
General Fund	–	*500,000*	*500,000*
Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943	*499,999*	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (Expenditures)	–	$500,000	$500,000

Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$500,000	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–1	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$499,999	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$499,999	$500,000	$500,000

SUMMARY—STATE OPERATIONS AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State operations	$310,195,792	$451,366,898	$451,547,013
Local assistance	499,999	500,000	500,000
Totals, Programs	$310,695,791	$451,866,898	$452,047,013

FUND CONDITION

VETERANS FARM AND HOME BUILDING FUND OF 1943

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated Excess of Revenue, over Expenditures, July 1:			
Current	$60,233,054	$34,790,866	$25,927,011
Prior year adjustments	33,128	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$60,266,182	$34,790,866	$25,927,011
Revenues:			
Sale of Cal-Vet bonds	$50,000,000	$200,000,000	$200,000,000
Installment payments	216,448,986	222,000,000	225,000,000
Interest on Investments:			
Surplus money investments	8,514,907	6,500,000	5,500,000
Other interest income	85,395	86,000	–
Rental income	351,853	366,000	366,000
Miscellaneous	378,536	360,000	360,000
Totals, Revenues	$275,779,677	$429,312,000	$431,226,000
Totals, Resources	$336,045,859	$464,102,866	$457,153,011
Less Expenditures:			
State operations	$2,819,281	$3,710,742	$3,600,279
Cal-Vet loans	121,719,000	259,000,000	256,000,000
Debt service	134,451,959	137,600,000	140,000,000
Taxes, insurance and other costs	41,764,754	40,000,000	40,500,000
Recovery of capital expenditure	–	–2,134,887	–
County service officers	499,999	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$301,254,993	$438,175,855	$440,100,279
Accumulated excess of revenues over expenditures, June 30	$34,790,866	$25,927,011	$17,052,732
Reserve for investments in fixed assets	3,013,932	3,013,932	3,013,932
Reserve for future salary increase	–	87,124	175,252
Accumulated net surplus available for new loans	31,776,934	22,825,955	13,863,548

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

Administration, Veteran Services, Farm and Home Purchases

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	203.7	227.7	227.7	$2,263,956	$2,661,867	$2,693,169
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
Administration:				SALARY RANGE		
Accounting technician	–	–1	–1	589–717	–7,068	–7,428
Farm and Home Purchases:						
Sr file clk	–	–1	–1	589–717	–7,068	–7,428
Property agent I	–	–1	–1	937–1,138	–11,244	–11,796
District Offices:						
Property agent I	–	–3	–3	937–1,138	–33,732	–35,388
Major Reclassification of Vacant Positions:						
Administration:						
Mgr, div of admin to fiscal officer II	–	(1)	(1)	1,383–1,682	–1,200	–2,184
Assoc budget analyst to junior staff analyst	–	(1)	(1)	772–937	–4,584	–6,564
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–6	–6	–	–$64,896	–$70,788
Proposed New Positions:						
Administration:						
New Positions Established:						
Clk-typist II	–	1	1	$189–683	$4,176	$6,772
Temporary help and overtime	–	0.2	0.2	–	2,000	2,000
Division of Vets Services:						
Temporary help and overtime	–	0.5	0.5	–	5,000	5,000
Farm and Home Purchases:						
Property agent III	–	1	1	1,317–1,603	20,280	20,820
Property agent II	–	1	1	1,084–1,317	15,152	15,875
Property agent I	–	1	1	937–1,138	11,880	12,425
Clk-typist II	–	4	4	484–683	25,710	26,980
Steno II	–	1	1	522–666	6,730	7,200
District Offices:						
Property agent III	–	1	1	1,317–1,603	20,280	20,820
Property agent I	–	17	17	937–1,138	204,341	213,696
Clk-typist II	–	21	21	484–683	133,410	140,950
Major Reclassification of Vacant Positions:						
Division of Vets Services:						
Sr clk-typist to veterans claims rep trainee	–	(1)	(1)	734–849	–1,120	1,912
Clk-typist II to veterans claims rep trainee	–	(1)	(1)	734–849	–10	3,076
Significant Reclassifications of Filled Positions:						
Farm and Home Purchases:						
Supvng clk II to property agent I	–	(1)	(1)	937–1,138	528	1,137
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	48.7	48.7	–	$448,357	$477,583
Totals, Adjustments	–	42.7	42.7	–	$393,461	$406,795
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	203.7	270.4	270.4	$2,263,956	$3,045,328	$3,099,964

Veterans Home of California

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	720.3	755.2	755.2	$6,387,314	$7,383,486	$7,510,323
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Registered nurse II—intermittent	–	–1	–1	$816–983	–$9,954	–$10,452
Food service assistant I	–	–2	–2	461–562	–11,340	–11,916
Groundsman (member)	–	–2.5	–2.5	180–220	–5,700	–5,700
Food service assistant (member)	–	–6	–6	148–180	–11,232	–11,232

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

Veterans Home of California—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued						
Conversion of Member Positions to Civil Service Positions:						
Chief telephone oper (member) to supvng tel oper I	–	(1)	(1)	562–683	4,100	5,240
Telephone oper (member) to telephone oper	–	(2)	(2)	484–589	5,900	7,648
Significant Reclassifications of Filled Positions:						
Surgical nurse I to hospital health & safety coord	–	(1)	(1)	1,058–1,285	1,610	1,982
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–11.5	–11.5	–	–$26,616	–$24,430
Proposed New Positions:						
Med tech asst	–	1	1	$753–915	$7,530	$9,472
Social worker	–	1	1	959–1,166	9,590	12,704
Registered nurse II	–	1	1	810–983	8,256	10,983
Hospital worker	–	5	5	451–548	24,155	30,860
Institution firefighter—intermittent	–	1.5	1.5	2.97 hr	3,000	3,000
Temporary help and overtime	–	2	2	–	3,690	3,690
Major Reclassifications of Vacant Positions:						
Physician and surgeon II to mgr of program services	–	(1)	(1)	1,525–1,855	–4,590	–1,280
Physician and surgeon II to supv of rehab services	–	(1)	(1)	1,084–1,317	–10,300	–8,432
Other Reclassifications of Vacant Positions:						
Registered nurse III to registered nurse II	–	(1)	(1)	810–983	–2,460	–880
Total Proposed New Positions	–	11.5	11.5	–	$38,871	$60,117
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	–	–	$12,255	$35,687
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	720.3	755.2	755.2	$6,387,314	$7,395,741	$7,546,010

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
Item 409, Chapter 2, Statutes of 1964 appropriated funds from the Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943 for capital plan parking facilities in Sacramento. All funds withdrawn were to be repaid plus interest at 4 percent. The 1973–74 appropriation repaid the entire amount of the funds withdrawn from the Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943. Federal matching funds from the U.S. Veterans Administration are expected to be recovered during 1974–75 for project expenditures made during 1973–74 for three projects at the Veterans Home.							
Major Projects							
Repayment of capital expenditures	–	$2,134,887	–				
Recovery of capital expenditures	–	–2,134,887	–				
Totals, Major Projects, Departmental	–	–	–				
General Fund	–	*$2,134,887*	–				
Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943	–	*–2,134,887*	–				
VETERANS HOME OF CALIFORNIA							
Major Projects							
Hospital fire and life safety	–	$104,000	–$67,600				
Recovery of federal matching funds	–	–	67,600				
Hospital emergency power supply and lighting	–	95,350	–61,978				
Recovery of federal matching funds	–	–	61,978				
Filtration plant, Rector Reservoir, domestic water supply	–	391,000	–				
Modification of underground electrical distribution system	$2,000	168,390	–85,195				
Recovery of federal matching funds	–	–	85,195				
Totals, Major Projects, Veterans Home	$2,000	$758,740	–				
General Fund	*2,000*	*758,740*	*–214,773*				
Federal funds	–	–	*214,773*				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,000	$758,740	–				
General Fund	*2,000*	*2,893,627*	*–214,773*				
Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943	–	*–2,134,887*	–				
Federal funds	–	–	*214,773*				
RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS							
General Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Budget Act of 1973, Item 341	–	$2,134,887	–				
Budget Act of 1973, Item 342	–	590,350	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 300.1	$170,390	–	–				
Prior Year Balance Available:							
Budget Act of 1972, Item 300.1	–	168,390	–				
Totals Available	$170,390	$2,893,627	–				
Available in Subsequent Year:							
Budget Act of 1972, Item 300.1	–168,390	–	–				
Budget Act of 1973, Item 342	–	–	–$129,578				
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–	–85,195				
Totals, Expenditures, General Fund	$2,000	$2,893,627	–$214,773				
Veterans Farm and Home Building Fund of 1943							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Recovery of capital expenditures	–	–$2,134,887	–				
Federal Funds							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Federal grants	–	–	$214,773				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	–	$758,740	–				



BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

Program Objectives

The objective of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control is to license and regulate the manufacture, sale, purchase, possession and transportation of alcoholic beverages within the state, and subject to certain laws of the United States, to regulate the importation and exportation of alcoholic beverages into and from the state.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act	$6,914,748	$7,807,457	$8,091,460
Reimbursements—other	*–111,199*	*–122,440*	*–122,450*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	$6,803,549	$7,685,017	$7,969,010
Personnel man-years	433.9	437.3	449.3

ADMINISTRATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL ACT

Need

To control the sale, manufacture, distribution, importation and exportation of alcoholic beverages to assure the continuance of orderly conditions within the industry. To prevent retail premises from becoming disorderly and unsafe to patronize. To prevent sales to unauthorized persons. To prevent price wars and tied-house situations which would tend to create monopolies within the industry and to prevent conditions from arising which would be detrimental to the public and the industry.

Objectives

To control the operations of retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers, importers and exporters of alcoholic beverages. To limit the privilege of dealing in alcoholic beverages to persons of good moral character in premises which will not interfere with the public or create public problems and to hold those persons responsible for the legal and orderly conduct of licensed establishments.

Authority

Article XX, Section 22, of the California Constitution and Division 9 of the Business and Professions Code provide authority for the program and its elements, which include licensing and compliance.

General Description

The objectives are achieved through the licensing, compliance and administrative elements of the department's program. It should be recognized that the breakdown of the department's single program into elements is possible only in theory. These elements are inseparable in actual practice. They all are equally necessary to the effective administration of the provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	433.9	437.3	437.3	$6,914,748	$7,807,457	$7,965,777
Workload adjustments	–	–	12	–	–	125,683
Totals, Program	433.9	437.3	449.3	$6,914,748	$7,807,457	$8,091,460
General Fund				*6,803,549*	*7,685,017*	*7,969,010*
Reimbursements—other				*111,199*	*122,440*	*122,450*
Program Elements:						
A. Licensing	176.8	179.8	186.1	2,788,171	3,217,522	3,339,655
B. Compliance	156.2	155.2	158.7	2,521,074	2,898,334	3,008,135
C. Administration	100.9	102.3	104.5	1,605,503	1,691,601	1,743,670

Element: Licensing

General Description

There are two basic objectives of the licensing element: First, to license only qualified owners of businesses who are engaged in the sales, production or distribution of alcoholic beverages. The qualifications are set forth in the Constitution and statutes and are interpreted by regulations and policy statements. Second, to issue licenses at locations where they will not cause problems to the community.

Application

Applications are received from individuals, partnerships and corporations for 52 types of licenses at 23 field offices. A number of forms required by the department are completed and fees paid. These forms identify the type of license, location of proposed premises and names of persons participating in the ownership of the business to be licensed. Applicants are fingerprinted and affidavits are obtained concerning personal history, arrest record, prior violations of alcoholic beverage control laws, financing and leasing or ownership information on the business property.

In order to give the public notice that an application has been filed, notices of intent to engage in the sale of alcoholic beverages for posting on the premises and publishing in a newspaper are furnished the applicant. A copy of the application is mailed by the department to designated local public authorities. They may officially protest the issuance of the license.

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL—Continued

Element: Licensing—Continued

License fees are collected for both transfers and new licenses; annual fees vary with the type of license and range from $24 a year for an off-sale beer and wine license to $580 a year for an on-sale general license. In addition to the annual fees, there are original fees for new licenses varying from $50 for an original off-sale beer and wine license to $6,000 for an off-sale or on-sale general license. Transfer fees range from $25 for an off-sale beer and wine license to $1,274 for an off-sale general license. When a license is transferred from one entity to another, a temporary permit is issued for a $50 fee. This permit allows the transferee to operate the business during the transfer period, or for a maximum of 60 days, and is renewable.

General licenses are limited to one on-sale for each 2,000 inhabitants of a county and one off-sale for each 2,500 inhabitants. Notice that applications will be accepted for new and county to county transfers of general licenses are published and priority applications are accepted each year. In the event there are more applications received than available licenses, public drawings are held.

Investigation

Information furnished in the application and accompanying affidavits is verified by field investigators to assure it is true and correct. Investigation of the source of funds reportedly used in the business to be licensed, plus public and private records, frequently uncovers undisclosed ownership by unqualified persons. Arrest and conviction records, if any, are obtained and background material reviewed to evaluate the applicant's qualifications.

Complex financial structures involving corporations, holding companies, limited partnerships and similar organizations are investigated to be certain that persons who control the organization meet the qualifications required of a licensee.

The premises and surrounding area are inspected to determine whether the issuance of the license would create a police problem or interfere with the peace and quiet of residents in the area. The proximity to schools, churches and hospitals also is given consideration.

After completing the application investigation, a detailed report is prepared and the investigator makes his recommendation for or against the issuance of the license in accordance with all laws, rules and departmental instructions. The investigator's report is reviewed by at least two levels of supervision. If concurrence is obtained, the report is forwarded to the headquarters office and the license is either issued denied.

Hearing

If a license is denied, or if its issuance is protest the applicant is entitled to present his case before hearing officer of the Office of Administrative Hea ings. Although the department is represented in ce tain routine matters by investigative personnel, t department's attorneys prepare and present the m jority of application cases that go to hearing. Inves gators and other witnesses are called or subpoena to testify and present evidence. They are subject cross examination by the respondent or his couns The hearing officer listens to the testimony and mak what is essentially a finding of facts and conclusio of law. He prepares a proposed decision which, adopted by the director, becomes the department's d cision. If not adopted, the department is under leg obligation to review the record, including the tra script of the hearing. After review, the departme may decide or refer the matter to the same or anoth hearing officer for taking additional evidence. Cas must be prepared and presented at administrati hearings in such manner that a proper record is ma to support the findings on appeal to the Alcohol Beverage Control Appeals Board and/or the courts.

WORKLOAD INFORMATION

This budget includes 6.3 man-years to handle t increasing workload shown by the following figure

	Actual			Estimated	
	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974
Total applications received	13,821	15,184	14,928	16,250	16,5
Applications denied	272	221	221	300	3
Applications withdrawn	1,341	1,272	1,400	1,550	1,5
Licenses issued	12,589	13,067	13,998	14,625	14,8
New on-sale general applications received	343	465	660	760	8
New on-sale general licenses issued	124	134	150	150	1
New off-sale general applications received	844	1,256	1,500	1,600	1,7
New off-sale general licenses issued	60	64	60	75	
Intercounty Licenses Issued:					
off-sale	12	13	5	–	
on-sale	12	17	25	45	
Active licenses, April 1 [a]	49,549	50,177	50,594	50,800	51,0
Temporary retail permits	4,949	5,335	4,928	5,600	5,8
Special daily licenses	6,669	7,369	7,739	7,800	8,0
Daily on-sale general licenses	2,544	3,482	4,344	4,600	4,7
License fee transactions	84,907	81,849	84,000	85,500	85,5

[a] Does not include duplicate licenses, temporary or daily licenses, caterers perm or licenses issued under Section 23824 for premises owned by state, city,

Input	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimate 1974–7
Expenditures	$2,788,171	$3,217,522	$3,339,6
Personnel man-years	176.8	179.8	18

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL—Continued

Element: Compliance

General Description

The objective of the compliance element is to require adherence to the laws and regulations by persons licensed to sell, manufacture or otherwise deal in alcoholic beverages. This objective is obtained by prompt investigations of complaints originating from the public, members of the alcoholic beverage industry and governmental agencies.

Investigation

Major enforcement attention is given to premises operated in a disorderly manner or where vice conditions are permitted or encouraged. Many of these investigations require investigators to work in an undercover capacity. Investigations are necessary to be certain that no unreported changes are made in the ownership of licensed businesses following the original issuance or transfer of the license.

Another type of investigation involves the violation of business practices statutes which provide for fair trade contracts, price posting, tied-house restrictions, advertising limitations and prohibitions against the giving of free goods in connection with the sale of alcoholic beverages. Additional annual fees are assessed off-sale general, wholesale and manufacturing licensees for support for investigation by the department of these violations.

Disciplinary

Disciplinary action against licensees may consist of an official warning, fine, suspension or revocation of the license depending upon the seriousness of the violation and any mitigating or aggravating circumstances. An accused licensee has a right to a hearing. Administrative proceedings are commenced by the filing of an accusation, usually by the department, and infrequently by a private party, alleging that a licensed individual has committed some act, or failed to perform some act, which renders the license subject to disciplinary action. Some acts may result in both criminal and administrative proceedings. Decisions of the department are subject to administrative review and also may be appealed to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board, a separate state agency. After all administrative remedies have been exhausted, an appeal to the courts may be made. If the courts' review procedures do not result in reversal or remand, the department's original decision becomes final. Here again cases must be prepared and presented at administrative hearings in such manner that a proper record is made to support the findings on appeal to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board and/or the courts.

When a final decision has been rendered ordering a license suspended for 30 days or less, the licensee may petition the department for permission to make an offer in compromise. The department may investigate and grant such a petition. The compromise payment is the equivalent of 20 percent of the estimated gross sale of alcoholic beverages for each day of the proposed suspension with a minimum of $100 and a maximum of $2,000. These funds are deposited into the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund, 90 percent of which is returned to the cities and counties.

WORKLOAD INFORMATION

This budget includes 3.5 man years to handle the increasing workload shown by the following figures:

	Actual			Estimated	
	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accusations filed	2,290	2,218	2,705	2,900	3,000
Licenses revoked	202	159	200	225	225
Disciplinary action other than revocation	1,907	2,076	2,000	2,100	2,100
Accusations dismissed	171	162	200	225	225
Arrests, Alcoholic Beverage Control	1,730	1,628	1,864	1,900	2,000
Minors	1,485	1,410	1,578	1,600	1,600
Miscellaneous	245	218	286	300	400
Arrests, jointly	199	346	211	200	200
Minors	61	69	69	80	80
Miscellaneous	138	277	142	120	120
Complaints and referrals investigated	2,665	2,850	3,796	4,000	4,000
Corporate changes investigated	477	519	509	500	500
Hearings held	1,062	978	1,004	1,000	1,000
Manager Certificates:					
Issued	970	925	998	1,000	1,000
Denied	25	13	9	20	20
Canceled	471	552	443	500	500

Input	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
Expenditures	$2,521,074	$2,898,334	$3,008,135
Personnel man-years	156.2	155.2	158.7

Element: Administration

General Description

General administration of the department's program is carried out through a line organization consisting of the director, deputy director, assistant directors and district administrators. A staff organization, quartered principally in Sacramento, performs legal and administrative duties for the department. For administrative purposes, the state is divided into two divisions southern and northern. An assistant director is in charge of each division. The state is further subdivided into 19 districts and four districts maintain a branch office. A district administrator is in charge of each district.

The administrative staff at headquarters is responsible for the final issuance of licenses. for maintaining the official files of the department and performing the major part of accounting, price posting, training and personnel duties for the department.

The legal staff advises the director on legal matters, drafts legislation believed necessary to more effectively regulate the liquor industry, submits requests for departmental regulations, represents the department at disciplinary hearings, represents the department before legislative committees and answers inquiries from the public and from Members of the Legislature.

Input	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Estimated 1974–75
Expenditures	$1,605,503	$1,691,601	$1,743,670
Personnel man-years	100.9	102.3	104.5

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	433.9	443.3	443.3	$4,966,372	$5,759,147	$5,846,588
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	(77,352)	(83,476)	(86,962)
Proposed new positions	–	–	12	–	–	103,067
Totals, Salaries and Wages	433.9	443.3	455.3	$4,966,372	$5,759,147	$5,949,655
Estimated salary savings	–	*–6*	*–6*	–	*–87,352*	*–96,490*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	433.9	437.3	449.3	$4,966,372	$5,671,795	$5,853,165
Staff benefits	–	–	–	657,824	712,614	748,948
Totals, Personal Services	433.9	437.3	449.3	$5,624,196	$6,384,409	$6,602,113
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$191,086	$230,033	$232,823
Printing				31,425	38,119	36,963
Communications				121,812	137,560	147,546
Travel—in-state				250,279	262,459	266,626
Travel—out-of-state				1,426	1,000	1,500
Consultant and professional services				321,952	363,470	394,050
Services by Board of Equalization				49,335	32,727	32,727
Facilities operation				305,134	337,848	345,348
Equipment				5,183	6,912	18,844
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$1,277,632	$1,410,128	$1,476,427
Consolidated data center				12,920	12,920	12,920
Totals, Expenditures				$6,914,748	$7,807,457	$8,091,460
Reimbursements—other				*–111,199*	*–122,440*	*–122,450*
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$6,803,549	$7,685,017	$7,969,010

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$6,441,851	$7,089,396	$7,969,010
Allocation for salary increase	426,866	595,621	–
Allocation for health benefits	8,600	–	–
Totals Available	$6,877,317	$7,685,017	$7,969,010
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–73,768	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$6,803,549	$7,685,017	$7,969,010

REVENUES

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous income	$210	–	–
Original license fees	1,840,800	$1,880,000	$1,920,000
Transfer fees	4,088,106	4,100,000	4,160,000
Special fees	300,650	300,000	300,000
Service charges	80,943	80,000	80,000
Penalties	94,400	90,000	90,000
General Fund portion of annual fees and offers in compromise	1,432,720	1,500,000	1,550,000
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$7,837,829	$7,950,000	$8,100,000

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL—Continued

FUND CONDITION

ALCOHOL BEVERAGE CONTROL FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1 to be apportioned to cities and counties in October	$610,339	$655,898	$680,000
Prior year adjustment	100	–	–
Accumulated surplus, adjusted	$610,439	$655,898	$680,000
Revenue: Liquor license fees	14,327,200	15,000,000	15,500,000
Less: Transfers to General Fund	1,432,720	1,500,000	1,550,000
Net Revenues	$12,894,480	$13,500,000	$13,950,000
Totals, Resources	$13,504,919	$14,155,898	$14,630,000
Less Expenditures:			
Apportionments—Local Assistance—Shared Revenues:			
To cities	$10,410,035	$10,915,477	$11,283,300
To counties	2,438,986	2,560,421	2,646,700
Totals, Expenditures	$12,849,021	$13,475,898	$13,930,000
Accumulated surplus, June 30, (representing liquor license fees collected from March 1 to June 30, excluding General Fund share. This amount will be apportioned to cities and counties in October)	$655,898	$680,000	$700,000
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*655,898*	*680,000*	*700,000*

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	433.9	443.3	443.3	$4,966,372	$5,759,147	$5,846,588
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Special investigator	–	–	5	870–1,058	–	57,900
Clk-typist II	–	–	7	484–683	–	45,167
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	12	–	–	$103,067
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	433.9	443.3	455.3	$4,966,372	$5,759,147	$5,949,655

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL APPEALS BOARD

Program Objectives

The objective of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board is to provide an inexpensive and expeditious remedy of appeal to persons aggrieved by a decision of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control ordering any penalty or issuing, denyin transferring, suspending or revoking any alcoho beverage license.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administrative review	$139,205	$155,387	$157,404
Reimbursements—other	*–90*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	$139,115	$155,387	$157,404
Personnel man-years	7	7	7

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Need

To provide an administrative appellate tribunal which conducts adjudicatory proceedings and issues written opinions that review decisions of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. Persons seeking review of action taken by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control must initiate such review by filing an appeal with the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board. During 1972–73 the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control received approximately 15,000 applications for liquor licenses, filed approximately 2,700 accusations and held approximately 1,000 hearings. As a result of enforcement and investigatory actions taken by the department and other policing agencies, 148 appeals were filed with the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board.

Output

Since the creation of the board in 1954, approximately 3,898 cases had been decided as of June 30, 1973. During fiscal year 1972–73, 148 cases were appealed and 146 decisions were issued. Of the latter, the appeals board reversed the department's decision 26 times. The major issues involved in the 146 decisions were minors, fair trade violations and protests.

Authority

Authority for the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board, which consists of three members appointed by the Governor, stems from Article XX, Section 22 of the California Constitution and Division of the Business and Professions Code.

General Description

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board a constitutional body which serves as an intermedia appellate agency between the Department of Alc holic Beverage Control and the appellate courts. Th board is a single-function, single-program agency tha provides an impartial forum for parties seeking to ex haust their administrative remedies. Following th receipt of the transcript of record and the submissio of written briefs, the board conducts an open hearin to receive oral argument. Subsequent to this hearing the board prepares, publishes and distributes forma written opinions on all cases. Occasionally, board d cisions are submitted to the courts for review. Prio to November 1967 judicial review was performed b the superior courts (Section 1094.5, Code of Civ Procedure). Legislation enacted in 1967 (Sectio 23090–23090.7, Business and Professions Code changed the procedure so that parties seeking revie go directly to the courts of appeal by filing a petitio for a writ of review. (This change eliminated a dupl cate review, reduced case workload in the superio courts and accelerated the overall review process. The appellate courts exercise discretion in granting o denying this writ. In response to a court order grant ing the writ, the board certifies the entire record t the court.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL APPEALS BOARD—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	7	7	7	$106,265	$113,469	$115,186
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(1,476)	(984)	(1,616)
Totals, Salaries and Wages	7	7	7	$106,265	$113,469	$115,186
Staff benefits	–	–	–	9,726	15,841	15,603
Totals, Personal Services	7	7	7	$115,991	$129,310	$130,789
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$4,337	$5,296	$5,617
Communications				1,168	1,288	1,420
Travel—in-state				6,634	8,193	8,278
Facilities operation				10,058	10,800	10,800
Equipment				1,017	500	500
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$23,214	$26,077	$26,615
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$139,205	$155,387	$157,404
Reimbursements—other				*–90*	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$139,115	$155,387	$157,404

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$140,203	$148,518	$157,404
Allocation for salary increase	5,881	6,869	–
Totals Available	$146,084	$155,387	$157,404
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–6,969	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$139,115	$155,387	$157,404

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

Program Objectives

The State Banking Department is primarily concerned with protecting the public from economic loss resulting from bank and trust company failures. In addition to encouraging observance of sound banking practices, the department regulates transmitters of money abroad and certifies securities as legal investments. Also, the Superintendent of Banks has the duty of functioning as the administrator of local agency security. With the exception of the local agency security program which is a General Fund program, the programs of the State Banking Department are supported by the State Banking Fund which is replenished annually by assessment of banks and trust companies, license and application fees and charges for specific services.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Licensing and supervision of banks and trust companies	$1,687,461	$2,047,435	$2,329,324
II. Transmitters of money abroad	7,500	13,000	27,000
III. Certification of securities	3,000	3,250	3,250
IV. Administration of local agency security	27,949	35,000	38,500
V. Administration—distributed to other programs	(298,370)	(333,534)	(366,476)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$1,725,910	$2,098,685	$2,398,074
Reimbursements—other	*–34,577*	*–35,000*	*–38,500*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(Banking Fund)*	$1,691,333	$2,063,685	$2,359,574
Personnel man-years	90.7	102	115

I. LICENSING AND SUPERVISION OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

Need

To protect the public from widespread economic losses that often result from failure of banks and trust companies.

Objectives

To minimize the risk of failure of banks and trust companies without depriving the public of reasonably priced, convenient banking and trust services.

Authority

California Financial Code, Division 1, Chapters 4, 12, 14, 16, 17 and 19 (Banking Law).

Workload Adjustment

Thirteen new examiner positions are included in this program to handle a continuously increasing workload in the areas of field investigations for new facilities and field examinations of licensees. The additional positions are required to enable the department to meet its statutory requirements to examine each bank and trust company at least once each calendar year.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	75.3	86	96	$1,687,461	$2,047,435	$2,329,324
Banking Fund				*1,680,833*	*2,047,435*	*2,329,324*
Reimbursements				*6,628*	–	–
Program Elements:						
Investigation of applications for new facilities	5.9	6	6	93,578	112,717	105,488
Continuing supervision of existing banking facilities	64.4	73.4	81.4	1,470,159	1,770,370	2,029,988
Continuing supervision of trust activities	5	6.6	8.6	123,724	164,348	193,848

Investigation of Applications for New Facilities

Because the establishment of new banks, new trust companies, new international banking corporations, trust departments of existing banks and title insurance companies, branches of existing banks and trust companies and branches and representative offices of foreign banking corporations increases the potential risk of loss for the organization involved and therefore the public, the prior approval of the Superintendent of Banks is required. In each case, the application requesting the approval of the superintendent is investigated to determine whether statutory and administrative requirements are satisfied. The intensity of the investigation depends in large part on the degree of exposure to loss involved. Thus, an application for authority to organize a new bank or establish a branch of an existing bank entails careful and detailed investigation and field survey by a senior bank examiner. The report and recommendations of the examiner are analyzed by the executive staff prior to submission to the superintendent for his decision. Other types of investigations generally are less detailed and therefore are less costly.

Continuing Supervision of Existing Banking Facilities

Periodic examinations of all banking institutions are necessary to protect depositors and assume the maintenance of a sound banking system. Each bank under state jurisdiction is required by statute to be examined at least annually with problem institutions

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT—Continued

I. LICENSING AND SUPERVISION OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—Continued

subject to more frequent examinations. The examining procedure is complex and requires highly skilled examiners who must be able to appraise and evaluate the most difficult of large unsecured credits and includes a verification of assets and liabilities, appraisal of asset quality, analysis of liquidity position, testing the adequacy of capital, evaluation of management and a review of operations. Unsafe practices or statutory violations are called to the attention of the bank for corrective action and assets of questionable value are written down or eliminated from assets of the bank. Institutions in serious financial condition may be placed in liquidation or under the control of a conservator.

Quarterly reports of condition and annual earnings reports are obtained from all state banks. These reports are published, tabulated and analyzed to inform the public and to keep the department abreast of changes in the condition of state banks between examinations.

There were no state bank failures or closures during the year. Sixteen banks required special regulatory attention of which four were considered serious problems. Prompt vigorous action by the department prevented loss or inconvenience to the public.

Due to the continuous rapid increase in the number of banks and growth in assets the department has been unable since 1970 to meet its statutory requirement to examine each bank and trust facility once each calendar year and in 1974 the department anticipates being unable to examine 30 percent of the banks. To alleviate this problem, an additional 11 examiner positions are being requested in this budget.

An important part of the supervisory function is the investigation of complaints received from the general public and cooperation with law enforcement agencies in connection with crimes affecting banks. Confidential investigations are a necessary part of this supervision.

Continuing Supervision of Trust Activities

Annual examinations of trust companies and trust departments of banks and title insurance companies together with quarterly reports of condition form the basis of supervision of the trust business. Trust examining is highly specialized and includes the verification of trust assets, the reconciliation of accounts, a review of the legal aspects of transactions, confirmation of securities pledged for the faithful performance of trust functions, a study of the administration of trust accounts and an evaluation of the ability and capacity of the senior trust officers. As required by statute, all court trusts are required to be examined annually and private trusts are examined on a random sample basis. Reports are rendered to the trust company or trust department with recommendations for corrective action, if necessary.

As with the previous program element, due to the rapid growth in fiduciary assets the department has been unable since 1971 to meet its statutory examination requirements and anticipates a carryover of about 25 percent of its workload. To alleviate this problem two additional examiner positions are being provided in this budget.

II. TRANSMITTERS OF MONEY ABROAD

Need

To protect the public from economic loss resulting from the failure of a company engaging in the business of selling money orders and travelers checks and of transmitting money abroad.

Objective

To ensure that the business of selling money orders, travelers checks and transmitting money is conducted in a financially sound manner.

Output

As a regulatory function, output may be measured in terms of examination man-years required to produce adequate supervision.

General Description

Some check sellers and cashiers are licensed and supervised by the Department of Corporations, however, those money transmitters that conduct an interstate and international business come within the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Banks. At the present time 11 companies with over 10,000 agents are licensed by this department.

Authority

California Financial Code, Division 1, Chapter 15 (Banking Law).

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	0.3	0.5	1.5	$7,500	$13,000	$27,000

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT—Continued

III. CERTIFICATION OF SECURITIES

Need

As there are no longer any savings banks in California, certification of securities as legal investments for savings banks is anachronistic. However, many public retirement funds, employee benefit trust accounts, state credit unions and state savings and loan associations may invest in securities only if such securities are legal investments for savings banks.

Objectives

To ensure that certain elements of the public do not invest in securities that fail to meet specified standards established by statute.

Output

Output is measured by the number of applications received and securities certified.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Applications received	89	100	10
Securities certified	84	95	9
Par value (billions)	$4.1	$5	$

General Description

The department only certifies securities when an application is made for a certification of eligibility of security for investment by savings banks. Upon receipt of an application, accompanied by supporting information, the department ascertains if the security meets the specifications of the applicable statutes and if the issue does qualify, a certificate is issued.

Authority

California Financial Code, Division 1, Chapter 1 (Banking Law).

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	0.1	0.1	0.1	$3,000	$3,250	$3,250

IV. ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL AGENCY SECURITY

Need

Banks, when they accept the deposit of public funds, are required to pledge certain types of securities in order to protect the public against loss in the event of insolvency of a depository bank.

Objective

To assure that public deposits are fully and properly secured in accordance with law, while permitting the most efficient and economical method of collateralization to be employed.

General Description

The Superintendent of Banks is designated as Administrator of Local Agency Security and acts as agent for local treasurers in verifying the amount and quality of collateral utilizing a pooling concept pledged to secure local agency deposits. Approximately 155 banks presently act as depositories for more than 1,500 local agencies having aggregate deposits in excess of $5 billion. Expense of administration is a General Fund charge, reimbursable by a pro rata assessment of the participating banks.

Authority

California Government Code, Title 5, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 4, Article 2.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(Reimbursements)*	0.9	0.9	0.9	$27,949	$35,000	$38,500

V. ADMINISTRATION

Need

Central leadership and services are essential to the successful administration of the department and its programs. This leadership must include the ability to delineate the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Banks and to implement the intent of the Legislature.

Authority

California Financial Code, Division 1, Section 231, Chapter 2 (Banking Law).

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT—Continued

V. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	14.1	14.5	16.5	$298,370	$333,534	$366,476
Banking Fund				*291,742*	*333,534*	*366,476*
Reimbursements				*6,628*	–	–
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Licensing and supervision of banks and trust companies				–292,920	–326,734	–357,576
II. Transmitters of money abroad				–2,000	–3,000	–5,000
III. Certification of securities				–750	–800	–800
IV. Administration of local agency security				–2,700	–3,000	–3,100
Net Totals, Administration				–	–	–
Program Elements:						
Executive and administrative services	8.8	8.5	8.5	$176,234	$198,003	$203,003
Legal and legislative services	3.3	4	5	76,236	84,203	102,285
Information services	2	2	3	45,900	51,328	61,188

Executive and Administrative Services

The cost of administrative services are included in this category. It includes the cost of the executive staff, staff personnel, and fiscal and clerical assistance. Certain supplementary administrative services are provided by other state agencies in accordance with the Government Code.

Legal and Legislative Services

Proposed legislation, both at the state and federal level, on matters affecting the functions of the State Banking Department and financial institutions are analyzed to assist the superintendent and the Governor in making recommendations to legislative bodies. The drafting of proposed legislation, regulations and interpretive communications, supported by legal research, is conducted to respond to changing circumstances and public need. The rapid increase in the number and size of institutions has resulted in an increased legal workload and as a consequence, the department has requested the funding of one legal counsel position and one clerical support position.

Information Services

The program includes preparation and publication of the weekly bulletin and annual report of the department, both of which are required by statute, and the development of banking statistics and information regarding banking practices and economics for the internal use of the State Banking Department and for dissemination to the public. As with the previous program element, due to the growth in the institutions regulated, this has increased the workload and one additional clerical position is being requested by the department.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	90.7	104	104	$1,258,213	$1,603,426	$1,645,817
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(23,216)	(32,241)	(41,101)
Proposed new positions	–	–	16	–	–	212,952
Totals, Salaries and Wages	90.7	104	120	$1,258,213	$1,603,426	$1,858,769
Estimated salary savings	–	*–2*	*–5*	–	*–12,685*	*–62,769*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	90.7	102	115	$1,258,213	$1,590,741	$1,796,000
Staff benefits	–	–	–	139,512	161,930	197,560
Totals, Personal Services	90.7	102	115	$1,397,725	$1,752,671	$1,993,560
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$33,269	$33,518	$36,540
Printing				16,870	19,476	23,398
Communications				24,189	26,102	31,202
Travel—in-state				138,100	128,920	165,500
Travel—out-of-state				1,582	2,700	2,700
Attorney General charges				2,166	3,500	3,850
Data processing				11,158	20,250	23,250
Facilities —operations				67,701	78,960	85,486
Prorated interdepartmental charges				25,590	30,088	30,088
Equipment				7,560	2,500	2,500
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$328,185	$346,014	$404,514
Totals, Expenditures				$1,725,910	$2,098,685	$2,398,074
Reimbursements—other				*–34,577*	*–35,000*	*–38,500*
Net Expenditures *(Banking Fund)*				$1,691,333	$2,063,685	$2,359,574

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

State Banking Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (temporary loan)	($32,500)	($35,000)	($38,500)
Budget Act appropriation	1,626,134	1,935,944	2,359,574
Allocation for health benefits increase	2,160	–	–
Authorization for salary increase	79,257	127,741	–
Totals Available	$1,707,551	$2,063,685	$2,359,574
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–16,218	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,691,333	$2,063,685	$2,359,574

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Other regulatory taxes *(General Fund)*	$950	$1,000	$1,000

FUND CONDITION

STATE BANKING FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$1,077,562	$1,073,722	$1,207,196
Prior year adjustment	–1,498	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$1,076,064	$1,073,722	$1,207,196
Revenues:			
Assessment of banks	$1,457,610	$1,870,599	$1,938,249
Other regulatory fees	148,466	210,000	290,000
Income from surplus money investments	81,058	114,660	90,000
Miscellaneous	1,857	1,900	1,900
Totals, Revenues	$1,688,991	$2,197,159	$2,320,149
Totals, Resources	$2,765,055	$3,270,881	$3,527,345
Less Expenditures:			
State Banking Department	1,691,333	2,063,685	2,359,574
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$1,073,722	$1,207,196	$1,167,771
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*70,118*	*148,948*
Surplus available for appropriation	*1,073,722*	*1,137,078*	*1,018,823*

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	90.7	104	104	$1,258,213	$1,603,426	$1,645,817
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Bank examiner IV	–	–	3	$1,460–1,776	–	$56,940
Bank examiner III	–	–	4	1,202–1,460	–	57,696
Bank examiner II	–	–	6	988–1,202	–	71,136
Legal counsel-A	–	–	1	1,064–1,173	–	12,768
Statistical clk	–	–	1	622–757	–	7,464
Legal typist	–	–	1	579–704	–	6,948
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	16	–	–	$212,952
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	90.7	104	120	$1,258,213	$1,603,426	$1,858,769

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS

Program Objectives

The principal objectives of the Department of Corporations are:

Through the securities and franchise program, to provide appropriate controls over the solicitation, marketing and sale of securities and franchises to California residents; to install and maintain adequate deterrents and safeguards against unfair or unscrupulous promotional schemes; to take suitable enforcement action when dishonest and questionable practices occur in such sales.

Through the lender-fiduciary program, to fulfill statutory demands to provide regulatory surveillance over companies engaged in the business of lending money or receiving funds from the public in a fiduciary capacity.

Through the administration program, to provide service functions essential to the operation of the department and to furnish leadership and guidance to the staff and general public concerning matters under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corporations.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Securities and franchise program	$2,980,714	$3,450,945	$3,573,740
II. Lender-fiduciary program	1,561,713	1,763,004	1,814,792
III. Administration—distributed to other programs	(199,286)	(211,143)	(223,918)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$4,542,427	$5,213,949	$5,388,532
Reimbursements—other	*–1,143,364*	*–1,212,145*	*–1,243,530*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	$3,399,063	$4,001,804	$4,145,002
Personnel man-years	267.1	298	299

I. SECURITIES AND FRANCHISE PROGRAM

Need

Securities worth billions of dollars are sold and issued to residents of the State of California annually. While many investors in stocks, other corporate securities and franchises are sophisticated individuals, participation in this type of investment is ever more frequently becoming typical of the average wage earner. The Corporate Securities Law requires that the commissioner find that the sale of securities is not unfair, unjust or inequitable. As an adjunct, full disclosure of relevant financial and legal information is generally considered essential in public offerings in order that all investors, especially those who are less sophisticated, may be apprised of the risks inherent in investments of this type. The Franchise Investment Law requires full disclosure to the would-be purchaser.

Over 30,000 broker-dealers, agents, commodity advisers, and investment advisers are licensed in the State of California. These companies and individuals solicit and provide the facilities for the purchase and sale of securities, or advise as to the feasibility of investments of this type, considering the financial and other circumstances surrounding each investor. In order to protect members of the investing public from patently false and misleading statements being made by unprincipled individuals acting in these capacities, it is necessary that only well qualified, trustworthy applicants receive certificates.

Persons aggrieved by the allegedly improper sale and issuance of securities or other violations of the Corporate Securities Law require an agency through which their complaints can be investigated and acted upon.

Objectives

To determine that the applicant intends to transact its business fairly and honestly.

To determine that the proposed issuance of securities is fair, just and equitable.

To determine that the methods to be used in issuing securities will not work a fraud upon the purchasers.

To determine that applicants meet the criteria necessary for offering franchises.

To determine that applicants meet the criteria necessary for obtaining certificates to transact business as a broker-dealer, agent, commodity adviser or investment adviser.

To investigate alleged or suspected violations or evasions of the Corporate Securities Law and the Franchise Investment Law.

Authority

Corporations Code, Sections 25000–25804, inclusive.
Corporations Code, Sections 31000–31516, inclusive.
California Administrative Code, Title 10, Sections 250.1–250.25, 260.000–260.617, 310.000–310.505, 350.-500–350.541.1.

General Description

The qualifications, franchises, and regulation and enforcement elements are utilized to effect compliance with the various facets of the Corporate Securities Law and the Franchise Investment Law.

Workload Information

Chapter 854, Statutes of 1973 (California Commodity Law) requires the commissioner to regulate commodity exchanges, floor brokers and commodity solicitors. As a result of the steadily increasing volume of commodity transactions, it is important to protect the public trading in the area. The budget includes seven man years for the continuation of this function.

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

I. SECURITIES AND FRANCHISE PROGRAM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	161.3	184	185	$2,980,714	$3,364,912	$3,463,757
Workload adjustments	–	7	7	–	86,033	109,983
Totals, Securities and Franchise Program	161.3	191	192	$2,980,714	$3,450,945	$3,573,740
General Fund	–	–	–	*2,975,907*	*3,440,945*	*3,563,740*
Reimbursements—other	–	–	–	*4,807*	*10,000*	*10,000*
Program Elements:						
Qualifications	97.3	110.3	111.3	1,913,386	2,160,011	2,223,462
Franchises	1.8	2.2	2.2	32,010	36,136	37,198
Regulation and enforcement	62.2	78.5	78.5	1,035,318	1,254,798	1,313,080

Qualifications

The sale and issuance of securities in the State of California, unless specifically exempted by statute, must be qualified pursuant to the Corporate Securities Law through the filing of an application including current financial statements and other relevant exhibits.

Qualification can be by coordination, notification or permit. The criteria established in the law determines the appropriate qualification to be utilized. The issuance of a permit, or the nonissuance of a stop order for the other types of qualification, will result in the qualification becoming effective.

If the issuer's proposed plan of business and the proposed issuance and sale of securities are fair, just and equitable and the securities to be issued and the methods to be used in issuing them will be fair, just and equitable, the qualification will be allowed to become effective. Specific conditions may be imposed on the qualification if it is found that otherwise the sale of securities could be unfair, unjust and inequitable.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Permit	5,899	7,500	7,875
Coordination	1,464	3,000	3,300
Notification	202	500	500
Notices (small offering exemption)	15,646	18,150	20,000
Orders issued	4,512	6,500	9,500
Consents to transfer	8,562	9,500	10,000
Input			
Expenditures	$1,913,386	$2,160,011	$2,223,462
Personnel man-years	97.3	110.3	111.3

Franchises

No franchise may be offered or sold in the State of California unless the offer has been registered or exempted from registration. In order to register, an application must be filed disclosing certain relevant information. If a review of the application discloses that the offer of a franchise is not unfair to the prospective franchisee or that it is in no way fraudulent, the registration normally will be allowed to become effective. Under certain circumstances as defined in the Franchise Investment Law, the commissioner may summarily issue a stop order denying the effectiveness of or suspending or revoking the effectiveness of any registration.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Franchise registrations	137	200	240
Franchise renewals	96	110	125
Input			
Expenditures	$32,010	$36,136	$37,198
Personnel man-years	1.8	2.2	2.2

Regulation and Enforcement

Prospective broker-dealers, agents, commodity advisers and investment advisers must file applications for certificates to operate in California. Each class of applicant, other than agents, must also file current financial statements. A review of the pertinent documents containing information concerning the applicant's background, business experience, reputation and financial responsibility enables a knowledgable decision to be made as to whether or not the certificate should be issued.

Complaints filed by the general public, as well as possible and potential infractions of the Corporate Securities and Franchise Investment Laws noted by the staff or members of other regulatory agencies, are thoroughly investigated. As a result of the department's findings, one of the following steps is taken: no further action may be deemed necessary; punitive action including suspension or revocation of a certificate, license or permit may be taken; and/or criminal proceedings may be instituted by other enforcement agencies.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licenses issued	32,049	33,500	35,000
Enforcement Actions:			
Formal enforcement cases	503	600	690
Broker-dealer inspections	154	187	205
Mutual fund inspection	–	2	5
Other regulatory matters	1,585	1,600	1,650
Input			
Expenditures	$1,035,318	$1,254,798	$1,313,080
Personnel man-years	62.2	78.5	78.5

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

II. LENDER-FIDUCIARY PROGRAM

Need

Check sellers and cashers, credit unions, escrow agents, industrial loan companies, personal property brokers, retirement systems, small loan companies and trading stamp companies render services to California residents, providing them with assistance in financial and fiduciary matters. Over 4,000 licensees serve Californians in this manner under the several laws covered by this program.

Many individuals dealing with these entities are persons whose financial situation is such that they can least afford to suffer losses. In regulating these classes of licensees, it is desirable to eliminate mismanagement and misrepresentation and to minimize the possibilities and probabilities of manipulative, deceptive, or other fraudulent schemes, devices, or contrivances.

Objectives

To restrict licenses to those companies and/or individuals who meet the requirements set forth in the law and regulations.

To review the qualifications of personnel for competence and suitability for employment in supervisory and management capacities.

To perform periodic regulatory examinations to assure continued compliance with the appropriate laws and rules.

To halt unsafe and injurious business practices and to investigate alleged or suspected violations or evasions of the various lender-fiduciary laws.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licenses (locations)	3,799	4,144	4,369
Investigations and examinations conducted	2,086	2,453	2,601
Annual transaction reports filed	257	353	355
Consumer complaints processed	2,277	3,150	4,000

Authority

	Financial Code Sections
Check Sellers and Cashers Law	12000 et seq.
Credit Union Law	14000–16004
Escrow Law	17000 et seq.
Industrial Loan Law	18000 et seq.
Personal Property Brokers Law and California Small Loan Law	22000 et seq.
	Corporations Code Sections
Retirement Systems Disclosure Law	28000–28305
	Business and Professions Code Sections
Trading Stamp Law	17750 et seq.
	California Administrative Code, Title 10, Sections
Check Sellers and Cashers Law	1760–1805, inclusive
Credit Union Law	900– 971
Escrow Law	1700–1753
Industrial Loan Law	1100–1299
Personal Property Brokers Law and California Small Loan Law	1400–1550
Retirement Systems Disclosure Law	280.000–280.105

General Description

Prospective licensees must file applications setting forth proof of their financial responsibility, experience, character and general fitness to be so licensed. They must also show that the principals are such as to command the confidence of the community and warrant belief that the business will be operated honestly, fairly and efficiently.

Periodic regulatory examinations of the books and records of licensees are conducted for the purpose of discovering and correcting errors of interpretation and procedure; determining and evaluating the financial condition of certain licensees; and detecting breaches of financial trust and other violations of the various laws and regulations.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
TOTALS, LENDER-FIDUCIARY PROGRAM	91.8	93	93	$1,561,713	$1,763,004	$1,814,792
General Fund				*423,156*	*560,859*	*581,262*
Reimbursements—other				*1,138,557*	*1,202,145*	*1,233,530*
Program Elements:						
Check Sellers and Cashers Law	3.9	4.8	4.8	33,585	37,916	39,030
Credit Union Law	33.7	32	32	505,020	570,111	586,859
Escrow Law	13.3	13.5	13.5	243,766	275,184	283,268
Industrial Loan Law	15.2	16	16	305,313	344,668	354,792
Personal Property Brokers Law and California Small Loan Law	22.3	22.2	22.2	411,765	464,840	478,495
Retirement Systems Disclosure Law	2.1	3	3	53,490	60,388	62,160
Trading Stamp Law	1.3	1.5	1.5	8,774	9,897	10,188

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

II. LENDER-FIDUCIARY PROGRAM—Continued

Check Sellers and Cashers Law

Check sellers and cashers' major functions are to sell money orders and to accept money to be transmitted to others in payment of utility bills. Such services are utilized primarily by those unable or unwilling to maintain a checking account at a bank.

Proraters receive money from their debtor-clients and distribute it, according to a predetermined plan, to the creditors of the debtor-clients. Those individuals who find themselves seriously financially overextended may engage a prorater in an attempt to rectify their situation.

Both of the above classes of business are licensed under the provisions of the Check Sellers and Cashers Law. The license application must set forth the information required in the law and regulations and must be filed together with a surety bond in an amount provided by statute. If the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that he possesses the qualifications to engage in this type of business, a license normally is issued.

Periodic regulatory examinations are performed, annual audited financial statements must be submitted and investigations are conducted to discover possible violations and to deter evasion of the law.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensed locations	21	23	24
Investigations and examinations conducted	19	22	24
Consumer complaints processed	5	7	9
Input	**1972–73**	**1973–74**	**1974–75**
Expenditures	$33,585	$37,916	$39,030
Personnel man-years	3.9	4.8	4.8

Credit Union Law

Credit unions are cooperative organizations composed of people sharing a common bond of association who save their money together and make loans to each other from the accumulated funds at legal rates of interest.

An application for a certificate to act as a credit union must be filed setting forth the information required by the California Credit Union Law and regulations. If the applicant can make a satifactory presentation, a certificate normally will be issued allowing the applicant to engage in and carry on business as a credit union.

Periodic regulatory examinations are performed, annual financial statements must be submitted and investigations are conducted to discover possible violations and to deter evasions of the law.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	597	650	686
Investigations and examinations conducted	401	472	500
Consumer complaints processed	103	142	181
Input	**1972–73**	**1973–74**	**1974–75**
Expenditures	$505,020	$570,111	$586,859
Personnel man-years	33.7	32	32

Escrow Law

Escrow agents act as disinterested third parties to a transaction between two parties generally involving real property. They maintain possession of documents and money to be transferred in such a transaction until it is consummated or canceled. All money received must be segregated and deposited into a trust fund; disbursements from this fund may be made only upon written instructions of the parties to the escrow.

The license application must set forth the information required in the law and regulations and must be filed together with fidelity and surety bonds as prescribed by statute. If the applicant can make a satisfactory presentation, a license to engage in this type of business normally is issued.

Periodic regulatory examinations are performed, annual audited financial statements must be submitted and investigations are conducted to discover possible violations and to deter evasions of the law.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensed locations	602	658	694
Investigations and examinations conducted	266	313	332
Consumer complaints processed	635	878	1,116
Input	**1972–73**	**1973–74**	**1974–75**
Expenditures	$243,766	$275,184	$283,268
Personnel man-years	13.3	13.5	13.5

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

II. LENDER-FIDUCIARY PROGRAM—Continued

Industrial Loan Law

Industrial loan companies make loans to individuals and other entities, normally taking as security real or personal property; they may also lend on an unsecured basis. A portion of their financing is normally derived from the public through the sale of thrift certificates.

The Industrial Loan Law imposes restrictions on the type of receivables that may be contained in the portfolio of such companies; this necessitates a diversification of risk among borrowers and among types of collateral. The purpose of such diversification is to spread the risk as a safety factor for the thrift certificate holders as well as for stockholders.

A license application must set forth the information required in the law and regulations and must be filed together with a surety bond for the statutory amount. If the applicant can make a satisfactory presentation, a license may be issued, depending upon the needs of the community for this type of business.

Periodic regulatory examinations are performed, annual audited financial statements must be submitted and investigations are conducted to discover possible violations and to deter evasions of the law.

The Industrial Loan Law specifies conditions under which the commissioner may take possession of an industrial loan company, as conservator or liquidator for the protection of thrift certificate holders.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensed locations	395	431	455
Examinations and investigations conducted	257	302	320
Consumer complaints processed	239	332	420
Input	**1972–73**	**1973–74**	**1974–75**
Expenditures	$305,313	$344,668	$354,792
Personnel man-years	15.2	16	16

Personal Property Brokers Law and California Small Loan Law

Personal property brokers and small loan companies are commonly referred to as finance companies. These companies lend money to members of the public with personal property such as automobiles and household goods as collateral, at a rate of charge not exceeding that set forth in the law.

The Personal Property Brokers Law and California Small Loan Law require full disclosure of the terms of the loan to the borrower including: the date of loan; the amount and maturity of the loan contract; how and when repayable; the nature of the security for the loan; and the agreed rate of charge.

The license application must set forth the information required in the law and regulations and must be filed together with a surety bond for the statutory amount. If the applicant can make a satisfactory presentation, a license normally will be issued.

Periodic regulatory examinations are performed, annual financial statements must be submitted, reviewed and compiled. Investigations are also conducted to discover possible violations and to deter evasions of the law.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	2,165	2,362	2,490
Investigations and examinations conducted	1,143	1,344	1,425
Consumer complaints processed	1,142	1,580	2,005
Input	**1972–73**	**1973–74**	**1974–75**
Expenditures	$411,765	$464,840	$478,495
Personnel man-years	22.3	22.2	22.2

Retirement Systems Disclosure Law

All pension plans, profit-sharing plans, stock bonus plans and similar benefit plans in the State of California qualifying under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code are subject to this law. Retirement systems anticipate the payment of stated benefits and/or accumulated amounts to the participants or beneficiaries upon the occurrence of a certain contingency such as retirement or death.

An annual report must be published by the administrator of every retirement system and must set forth the information required by the law. In certain instances, each participant must also be furnished an annual report setting forth the status of his individual account. Unless exempted, a report setting forth all investment transactions conducted during the preceding year must be filed with the commissioner and is to be made available for inspection by participants and beneficiaries of the retirement system.

Investigations and examinations may be conducted at any time if violations are suspected or to deter evasions of the law.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Annual transaction reports filed	257	353	355
Consumer complaints processed	116	160	204
Input	**1972–73**	**1973–74**	**1974–75**
Expenditures	$53,490	$60,388	$62,160
Personnel man-years	2.1	3	3

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

II. LENDER-FIDUCIARY PROGRAM—Continued

Trading Stamp Law

Trading stamp companies are organizations which issue a stamp or similar device to be dispensed in connection with the retail sale of merchandise or service, which entitles the holder to receive merchandise, service or cash upon redemption.

The Trading Stamp Law requires that a statutory bond be posted conditioned upon: (a) the performance by the company of its obligations to redeem trading stamps issued in this state when they are duly presented for redemption, and (b) the establishment of an adequate reserve for stamp redemption.

The license application must set forth the information required in the law. If the applicant can meet the statutory prerequisites and make a satisfactory presentation, a license normally will be issued.

License renewal applications must be submitted annually, financial statements must be submitted semi-annually and investigations are conducted as required to discover possible violations and to deter evasion of the law.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Licensees	19	20	2
Consumer complaints processed	37	51	6
Input			
Expenditures	$8,774	$9,897	$10,18
Personnel man-years	1.3	1.5	1.

III. ADMINISTRATION

The Commissioner of Corporations, with the assistance of his executive staff, fulfills the following functions:

1. Suggests needed legislation or amendments to current laws and regulations for the improved protection of the residents of California;
2. Establishes departmental policy and issues interpretive opinions of general interest;
3. Directs the allocation of personnel between the programs and among the program elements;
4. Instigates studies, surveys, and reviews for the increased efficiency and effectiveness of the department;
5. Encourages participation in training, safety, and merit award programs; and
6. Takes action in whatever manner is appropriate to administer the affairs of the department.

The accounting and personnel office fulfills the following functions:

1. Prepares the budget and supporting material;
2. Negotiates leases and contracts;
3. Maintains the books and records relative to receipts, disbursements, and the budget, and prepares acceptable and sufficient reports to satisfy departmental and statutory requirements;
4. Maintains attendance records and prepares appropriate payroll documents.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General office	6	6	6	$123,319	$130,656	$138,561
Accounting and personnel office	8	8	8	75,967	80,487	85,357
Totals, Departmental Administration	14	14	14	$199,286	$211,143	$223,918
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Securities and franchise program				−130,013	−137,750	−146,084
II. Lender-fiduciary program				−69,273	−73,393	−77,834
NET TOTALS, ADMINISTRATION				−	−	−

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	267.1	297	297	$3,413,964	$3,957,415	$4,024,558
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(53,200)	(56,050)	(59,812)
Proposed new positions	–	7	7	–	59,427	79,236
Totals, Adjustments	–	7	7	–	$59,427	$79,236
Totals, Salaries and Wages	267.1	304	304	$3,413,964	$4,016,842	$4,103,794
Estimated salary savings	–	*–6*	*–5*	–	*–57,000*	*–53,289*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	267.1	298	299	$3,413,964	$3,959,842	$4,050,505
Staff benefits	–	–	–	375,558	455,387	474,180
Totals, Personal Services	267.1	298	299	$3,789,522	$4,415,229	$4,524,685
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$171,304	$172,700	$139,400
Printing				19,852	20,000	20,000
Communications				107,510	111,800	134,491
Travel—in-state				157,412	162,821	166,435
Travel—out-of-state				5,200	5,500	6,500
Facilities operations				253,323	275,769	313,021
Prorated interdepartmental charges				12,005	8,000	8,000
Equipment				2,362	16,130	48,500
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$728,968	$772,720	$836,347
Consolidated data center				23,937	26,000	27,500
Totals, Expenditures				$4,542,427	$5,213,949	$5,388,532
Reimbursements—other				*–1,143,364*	*–1,212,145*	*–1,243,530*
Net Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$3,399,063	$4,001,804	$4,145,002

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$3,187,000	$3,693,641	$4,145,002
Allocations for salary increase	232,706	225,524	–
Chapter 854, Statutes of 1973	–	86,033	–
Totals Available	$3,419,706	$4,005,198	$4,145,002
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–20,643	–3,394	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$3,399,063	$4,001,804	$4,145,002

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Securities and franchise program	$5,336,200	$5,570,200	$5,852,700
Lender-fiduciary program	685,209	714,050	741,050
Miscellaneous	9,120	10,000	10,000
Totals, Revenue *(General Fund)*	$6,030,529	$6,294,250	$6,603,750

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	267.1	297	297	$3,413,964	$3,957,415	$4,024,558
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Staff counsel II	–	1	1	1,564–1,901	16,290	21,720
Corporation examiner II	–	3	3	937–1,138	27,837	37,116
Steno II	–	1	1	522–666	5,184	6,912
Clk-typist II	–	2	2	505–614	10,116	13,488
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	7	7	–	$59,427	$79,236
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	267.1	304	304	$3,413,964	$4,016,842	$4,103,794

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Program Objectives

To promote and maintain adequate housing and public living environments for California citizens of all socioeconomic levels.

To protect the public from inadequate construction, manufacture, repair, or rehabilitation of buildings, particularly dwelling units, and from improper living environs through the establishment and enforcemer of health and safety standards.

To serve as a catalyst in seeking solutions to Cal fornia's housing and community development pro lems through technical assistance, advice, researc and dissemination of information to citizens, privat businesses and governmental entities.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Codes and Standards Program	$2,265,620	$2,744,482	$2,783,523
II. Research and Assistance Program	385,541	591,974	374,756
III. Administration—distributed to other programs	(183,383)	(200,894)	(209,694)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$2,651,161	$3,336,456	$3,158,279
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–82,171*	*–212,750*	*–19,000*
Other	*–1,221,754*	*–1,267,768*	*–1,224,310*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	$1,347,236	$1,855,938	$1,914,969
Personnel man-years	151.5	165	161.2

I. CODES AND STANDARDS PROGRAM

Need

The development and enforcement of adequate building and housing standards is necessary to protect the general public of California from unsafe and unsanitary living conditions. Regulation also assures durability and the reasonable life necessary in order to finance building construction and reconstruction.

Objectives

To protect the public from health and safety hazards originating from inadequate construction and maintenance of building and housing occupancies.

Output

The establishment and enforcement of statewide building and housing standards protects Californians from an inestimable amount of property damage and loss of life which could result from improperly constructed, unsafe and unsanitary structures and living environs.

Authority

Health and Safety Code Sections 37039, 37040 37042, 37103, 17910–18851, 19100–19170, 19870–19882 19950, 19960–19997, and Labor Code Sections 2610 2646.

General Description

The codes and standards program provides for th development, interpretation and enforcement of regu lations for structures and vehicles which involv human habitation in the following program elements

1. State Housing Law and Earthquake Protectio Law.
2. Employee Housing Act.
3. Mobilehome parks and accessory structures.
4. Mobilehomes.
5. Factory-Built Housing Law.
6. Special projects.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Totals, Codes and Standards	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program	120.5	134.5	135.5	$2,265,620	$2,744,482	$2,783,523
General Fund				*1,073,780*	*1,544,214*	*1,589,213*
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*6,902*	–	–
Other				*1,184,938*	*1,200,268*	*1,194,310*
Program Elements:						
1. State Housing Law and Earthquake Protection Law	6.3	7.2	5.2	129,424	211,425	112,535
Fee activities	–	–	–	(113,246)	(113,174)	(40,000)
General assistance	–	–	–	(16,178)	(98,251)	(72,535)
2. Employee Housing Act	5.9	9.6	8.6	111,287	187,454	175,971
Fee activities	–	–	–	(108,505)	(181,830)	(172,500)
General assistance	–	–	–	(2,782)	(5,624)	(3,471)
3. Mobilehome parks and accessory structures	32.8	48.5	54.5	620,208	947,364	1,086,251
Fee activities	–	–	–	(597,880)	(920,000)	(1,042,800)
General assistance	–	–	–	(22,328)	(27,364)	(43,451)

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. CODES AND STANDARDS PROGRAM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Program Elements—continued	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
4. Mobilehomes	65.3	60.5	58.5	1,183,011	1,200,268	1,194,310
Fee activities	–	–	–	(1,183,011)	(1,200,268)	(1,194,310)
General assistance	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Factory-Built Housing Law	6.9	5.8	5.8	149,415	135,589	144,129
Fee activities	–	–	–	(149,415)	(135,589)	(144,129)
General assistance	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Special projects	3.3	2.9	2.9	72,275	62,382	70,327
Fee activities	–	–	–	–	–	–
General assistance	–	–	–	(72,275)	(62,382)	(70,327)

Workload Information

The State Housing Law and Earthquake Protection Law is enforced by local jurisdictions with the exceptions of the County of Mariposa which is serviced by the Division of Codes and Standards. Two counties formerly contracting with the department for service have now assumed jurisdiction; therefore, this element has been reduced two man-years.

The number of labor camps registered has been decreasing. Such decrease in volume has made possible a reduction of one-year in the Employee Housing Act element.

Factory-built housing production has declined with a corresponding decline in the fees collected. We, therefore, propose a reduction of two man-years in the current year and the budget year. These man-years have been transferred to Mobile Home Parks and Accessory Structures.

Legislation which mandates inspection of all mobilehome site installations, in the budget year, will increase workload in the Mobilehome Park and Accessory Structure element. It is estimated that 12,000 added inspections will be made where the department has jurisdiction. Two man-years are to be transferred to this element, in the current year and the budget year, from the Factory-Built Housing Law element, as previously stated. In the budget year six additional man-years are required. Of the six additional man-years required, two man-years have been shifted from State Housing Law and one-year from Employee Housing Act.

In the past year mobilehome production was down by 4 percent and the trend has continued into the current year and is projected into the budget year. A reduction of eight authorized man-years is proposed in both years.

1. State Housing Law and Earthquake Protection Law

The State Housing Law, Health and Safety Code Sections 17910 through 17995, and the Earthquake Protection Law, Health and Safety Code Sections 19100 through 19877, are interrelated.

The State Housing Law and regulations establish minimum standards for the design and construction, maintenance, use and occupancy of buildings used for human habitation. The Earthquake Protection Law and regulations establish minimum requirements for the design and construction of buildings to resist lateral forces such as earthquake.

Both laws designate local authorities as the enforcement agencies. The department is the enforcement agency in the event of nonenforcement by local authorities. Local jurisdictions may also contract with the department for enforcement. The department currently has enforcement responsibility in Mariposa County.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$129,424	$211,425	$112,535
Personnel man-years	6.3	7.2	5.2

2. Employee Housing Act

The Employee Housing Act, Labor Code Sections 2610 through 2646, and regulations establish minimum standards for construction, maintenance, use and occupancy of employee housing and labor camps provided for five or more employees by an employer.

The construction of permanent buildings and structures in employee housing projects or labor camps is regulated by local building codes.

The department is the designated enforcement agency for maintenance, use and occupancy requirements for employee housing except where a city or county has assumed responsibility for enforcement.

The department currently has enforcement responsibility throughout the state, except in the Counties of Kern, Monterey, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz and Stanislaus.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$111,287	$187,454	$175,971
Personnel man-years	5.9	9.6	8.6

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. CODES AND STANDARDS PROGRAM—Continued

3. Mobilehome Parks and Accessory Structures

The Mobilehome Parks Act, Health and Safety Code Sections 18200 through 18700, and regulations establish uniform standards throughout the state for facilities to accommodate mobilehomes and for accessory structures used with mobilehomes. Mobilehomes are by their nature mobile, and uniform standards are necessary to permit moving mobilehomes and their accessory structures from one locality to another.

The department has responsibility for administration and enforcement of the Mobilehome Parks Act, except where a city or county has assumed responsibility for enforcement.

The department currently has enforcement respo sibility for 30 percent of the parks in the state. T department also provides advisory assistance to loc jurisdictions which have assumed enforcement r sponsibility.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Number of parks under state jurisdiction	1,800	1,870	2,0
Number of spaces in parks under state jurisdiction	85,000	91,000	101,5
Input			
Expenditures	$620,208	$947,364	$1,086,2
Personnel man-years	32.8	48.5	54

4. Mobilehomes

Pursuant to Sections 37039 and Sections 18000 through 18080 of the Health and Safety Code, the department regulates the construction, fire safety and occupancy of mobilehomes, commercial coaches and recreational vehicles which are sold or offered for sale in California.

Regulations are needed to provide necessary health and safety requirements in order to protect the occupants and the public from dangers inherent in the use of substandard and unsafe construction, fire safety, plumbing, heat-producing and electrical equipment and installations.

The establishment and enforcement of construction, fire safety, plumbing, heat-producing and electrical equipment and installations for mobilehomes, recreational vehicles and commercial coaches results in inestimable savings of lives and property for the occupants of these vehicles as well as the general community.

The promulgation of standards and their enforcement are preempted by the state. The manufacturer or seller of a mobilehome, commercial coach or recre tional vehicle in this state is required to comply wit the regulations. Fees are collected from the manufa turer and seller to reimburse the total cost of this el ment. An insigne is attached to the mobilehome t indicate compliance with the state regulations.

The construction and installation of electrica plumbing and heating equipment has been regulate since 1958. As of September 15, 1971, structural, fi safety and occupancy requirements for mobilehom and commercial coaches were also required. Amende regulations effective October 7, 1973, include pr visions for construction and fire safety relating t recreational vehicles manufactured after January 1974.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of units manufactured	146,554	126,465	126,00
Input			
Expenditures	$1,183,011	$1,200,268	$1,194,31
Personnel man-years	65.3	60.5	58.

5. Factory-Built Housing Law

The California Factory-Built Housing Law, Health and Safety Code Sections 19960 through 19997, was enacted to encourage factory production of housing by establishing uniform standards and procedures throughout the state for construction and inspection of such housing.

The department has the responsibility for regulating the design, manufacture and inspection of factory-built housing units at the factory. Local jurisdictions regulate the installation of factory-buil housing units on site.

There are presently 38 manufacturers producin housing under this element, of which approximatel 18 are producing units.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$149,415	$135,589	$144,12
Personnel man-years	6.9	5.8	5.

6. Special Projects

Special project activities of the department are varying and generally of limited duration. They involve aid to local communities upon request, participation with industry and local government officials in the development of new programs, participation with other state agencies in programs during natural disasters, and the time required to analyze, prepar and present testimony on proposed legislation withi the purview of the Division of Codes and Standards

Activities in this element include:

1. Membership in the Governor's Earthquake Coun cil.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. CODES AND STANDARDS PROGRAM—Continued

6. Special Projects—Continued

2. Membership in the Advisory Group on Post Earthquake Recovery and Recovery and Redevelopment to the California Legislature.
3. Membership in the National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards.
4. Membership on the Coordinating Council consisting of state agencies concerned with building standards relating to all building occupancies.
5. Membership on the Governor's Wildlands Fire Task Force.
6. State disaster response planning activities.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$72,275	$62,382	$70,327
Personnel man-years	3.3	2.9	2.9

II. RESEARCH AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Need

California's housing and community development problems include an inadequate supply of housing for low and moderate-income families in urban and rural areas, deterioration of cities, socioeconomic isolation of minorities and escalating housing costs. These problems are compounded by the lack of statistical data, and exist in spite of public and private efforts and federal aid. Fragmentation of effort is a major hindrance in this area.

Objectives

To improve the quality and quantity of housing within the state through research, advice and technical assistance to government, private enterprise and the general public.

Authority

Health and Safety Code Sections 34200–35546, 37000–37135, 37500–37517, Health and Safety Code Division 24, Parts 1–4 and 8, Government Code Title 7, and Labor Code Sections 1460–1468.

General Description

The research and assistance program is divided into two elements:

1. Research
2. Assistance

The research element consists of policy development, technological updating and program development. Assistance includes technological advice in planning, training assistance, aid in securing federal assistance to local agencies, aid in housing relocation and dissemination of information.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Totals, Research and Assistance	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program	20	20	14.7	$385,541	$591,974	$374,756
General Fund				*273,456*	*311,724*	*325,756*
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*75,269*	*212,750*	*19,000*
Other				*36,816*	*67,500*	*30,000*
Program Elements:						
1. Research	8.8	9.4	6	169,604	184,324	157,292
2. Assistance	11.2	10.6	8.7	215,937	407,650	217,464

Workload Information

Former program elements have been consolidated in order to be more efficiently administered.

The research element is comprised of the statewide housing element, research and statistics, low- and moderate-income housing including housing for the elderly, rural housing and the California Community Development Study. The latter activity terminated in the prior year.

The assistance element includes local technical assistance, training of local citizens and officials, community and neighborhood development, housing relocation, rehabilitation and code enforcement, general assistance and the Low-Income Home Management Training Program.

There will be reductions in the workloads of both elements of the research and assistance program in the budget year. The statewide housing element is scheduled for completion during the current year and the Low-Income Home Management Training Program is being terminated by the federal government in the current year. The Title VIII training programs will end October 31, 1975. The department is currently researching the housing element and administering the Low-Income Home Management Training Program.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

II. RESEARCH AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—Continued

1. Research

In keeping with its responsibility to develop policy and programs to meet the state's housing needs, the department conducts a research program consisting of these various activities: statewide housing element, research and statistics, housing for low-income and elderly citizens and rural housing. The research element is designed to ascertain present and future housing needs and to develop programs to assure an adequate supply of safe, quality housing for all citizens. In addition to this general goal it seeks solutions to specific housing problems.

The development of a statewide housing policy is an integral part of a broad program to facilitate future growth. The department works closely with the Office of Planning and Research to develop basic housing goals and methods of implementation. The development of a statewide housing element requires a system for the collection and dissemination of information and statistical data of housing needs and continuing changes in technology. This requirement is met through research and statistical activities.

The research element also deals with the specific problems of providing adequate housing for low-income and elderly citizens and of providing adequate rural housing. Through the use of market aggregation studies and local housing plans, the department determines the nature and extent of rural and low-income housing. Future needs in these areas are being determined and programs, designed to encourage private investments in these fields, are being developed.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$169,604	$184,324	$157,29
Personnel man-years	8.8	9.4	

2. Assistance

The assistance element is composed of various activities, one of which is to aid local governments in preparation and implementation of housing elements for their general plans, which are mandated by state and federal law.

The department also conducts general and specific training programs, through conferences and workshops, for those in local government and in the private sector who need improved knowledge in community and program development, finance, implementation of local plans, and data processing and utilization. This program is financed, in part, by a grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Upon request, the department assists local communities in the preparation of applications for federal assistance and provides expert advice to the planners of specific community redevelopment programs. The department also aids communities in instituting programs to rehabilitate dwelling units that are in need of repair work. In many communities this program conserves California's heritage by preserving homes of historical significance and classic architecture as well as conserving the state's supply of housing. In addition, local officials are provided advisory assistance with regard to the interpretations of existing and proposed state and federal laws in this area.

Another activity of this element is to aid local governments and state agencies in developing programs to minimize the hardships caused to families who must relocate their homes due to governmental action. Department staff participate on local task forces established to deal with this problem.

The department also provides information and liaison. It responds to requests for information from individuals and organizations in both the public and private sectors and assists in arranging contacts between local governments and state and federal agencies. This is a continuing part of other activities as well as an open service to deal with specific problems.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$215,937	$407,650	$217,46
Personnel man-years	11.2	10.6	8.

III. ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Need

The operating programs of the department require coordination, administrative support and policy guidance.

Objectives

To motivate the public and private sector and provide leadership in meeting current housing and community development problems.

To provide direction, operating policy determination, interpretation of pertinent law and administrative services necessary for the statewide operation of departmental programs.

Authority

Health and Safety Code, Sections 37031–37039, 37050–37056, 37100–37103 and 37109–37113.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

III. ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM—Continued

General Description

The program is administered by the director. Policy guidance for operating programs is provided by the Commission of Housing and Community Development, for which the director is secretary ex officio.

Central leadership and nontechnical support is provided by the director, the chief executive of the department. He administers the affairs of the department; interprets and implements policies of the Governor and the commission; controls the operations and activities of the department; and acts as official spokesman for the department.

In carrying out his responsibilities, the director is assisted by a deputy director and a staff which performs program coordination, personnel, administrative, budgeting, accounting and public information services.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Administration	11	10.5	11	$183,383	$200,894	$209,694
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
Codes and standards				−157,709	−172,769	−180,337
Research and assistance				−25,674	−28,125	−29,357
Net Totals, Administration				−	−	−

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	151.5	179	179	$1,902,546	$2,390,139	$2,454,537
Merit salary adjustments	−	−	−	(16,332)	(27,216)	(59,622)
Workload and administrative adjustments	−	−10	−13.3	−	−124,731	−180,508
Proposed new positions	−	1	2	−	6,716	22,812
Totals, Salaries and Wages	151.5	170	167.7	$1,902,546	$2,272,124	$2,296,841
Estimated salary savings	−	*−5*	*−6.5*	−	*−50,441*	*−83,588*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	151.5	165	161.2	$1,902,546	$2,221,683	$2,213,253
Staff benefits	−	−	−	224,307	273,941	289,513
Totals, Personal Services	151.5	165	161.2	$2,126,853	$2,495,624	$2,502,766
Operating Expenses and Equipment:						
General expense				$57,306	$79,985	$73,810
Printing				26,277	43,183	44,360
Communications				71,938	88,348	90,507
Contract services				6,545	196,570	15,000
Traveling—in-state				244,489	296,520	286,910
Traveling—out-of-state				16,500	19,800	29,700
Facilities expense				79,875	96,670	96,270
Data processing				16,200	5,950	9,150
Equipment				5,178	7,040	3,040
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$524,308	$834,066	$648,747
Consolidated Data Center				−	6,766	6,766
Totals, Expenditures				$2,651,161	$3,336,456	$3,158,279
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*−82,171*	*−212,750*	*−19,000*
Other				*−1,221,754*	*−1,267,768*	*−1,224,310*
Net Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$1,347,236	$1,855,938	$1,914,969

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$1,312,662	$1,680,137	$1,914,969
Chapter 1136, Statutes of 1972	35,000	35,000	−
Chapter 1424, Statutes of 1972	35,000	35,000	−
Chapter 964, Statutes of 1973	−	20,000	−
Allocation for health benefits	3,480	−	−
Allocation for salary increase	75,204	99,083	−
Totals Available	$1,461,346	$1,869,220	$1,914,969
Balance available in subsequent years	−70,000	−	−
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	−44,110	−13,282	−
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,347,236	$1,855,938	$1,914,969

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State Housing Law and Earthquake Protection Law	$62,270	$26,500	$20,000
Employee Housing Act	35,190	60,000	54,000
Mobilehome parks and accessory structures	562,493	620,000	818,000
Factory-Built Housing Law	48,509	38,982	38,982
Miscellaneous	1,009	–	–
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$709,471	$745,482	$930,982

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	151.5	179	179	$1,902,546	$2,390,139	$2,454,537
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:				SALARY RANGE		
Asst chief	–	1	–	1,475–1,793	17,846	–
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Codes and standards inspector I	–	–7	–4	1,064–1,291	–89,376	–55,524
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	538–654	–6,618	–6,942
Temporary help	–	–3	–8.3	–	–48,665	–120,133
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
Administrative assistant II to personnel mgr I	–	(1)	(1)	1,324–1,611	1,812	1,812
Steno II to personnel asst I	–	(1)	(1)	622–757	270	279
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–10	–13.3	–	–$124,731	–$180,508
Proposed New Positions:						
Community development rep I	–	–	1	1,230–1,496	–	14,760
Asst planner	–	1	1	988–1,202	10,868	12,384
Other reclassification of vacant positions	–	(3)	(3)	–	–4,152	–4,332
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	1	2	–	$6,716	$22,812
Totals, Adjustments	–	–9	–11.3	–	–$118,015	–$157,696
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	151.5	170	167.7	$1,902,546	$2,272,124	$2,296,841

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Headquarters Office at San Francisco

Program Objectives

Insurance is the only interstate business wholly regulated by the several states rather than by the federal government. In California responsibility for this regulation has been placed in an insurance department headed by an insurance commissioner. This department was originally organized in 1868, making it the oldest of all the business regulatory agencies of the state government. The current authorization for the department is found in Section 12906 of the Insurance Code.

This department is the principal agency involved in the proper collection of over $180 million in annual taxes paid by the insurance industry to the state. Additionally, 120 different fees levied against producers and companies yield more than $5,700,000 annually.

With these resources the department licenses and regulates some 1,150 insurance and title companies and 125,000 individual agents and brokers enforcing the provisions of the Insurance Code. The business of insurance in California is an $8 billion industry.

The department, besides tax collection, performs these functions among others:

1. Regulates insurance companies for solvency by triennial audits of all domestic insurance companies and by selectively participating in auditing some other companies licensed here but organized in other states or foreign countries and by surveillance of annual reports filed by companies and other materials.

2. Grants or denies security permits and other types of formal authorizations to applying insurance and title companies.

3. Formally reviews and approves or disapproves annually some 25,000 insurance policies and related forms as required by law; principally related to accident and health, workmen's compensation and group life insurance.

4. Establishes rates and rules for workmen's compensation insurance.

5. Regulates compliance with the general rating law respecting most other types of insurance. Rates are not set by the department, but by competition. Regulation is done by field audits and followup on complaints.

6. Becomes receiver of insurance companies in financial or other gross difficulties.

7. Maintains a staff of 50 insurance officers in four cities to receive complaints from the public concerning insurance claims or misconduct of agents or brokers. Complaints are vigorously investigated. Prompt correction of any company or agency misbehavior is initiated.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Regulation of insurance companies	$3,336,607	$3,924,777	$4,041,519
II. Regulation of insurance producers	1,355,636	2,220,938	2,293,150
III. Administration—distributed to other programs	(651,987)	(727,653)	(745,493)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$4,692,243	$6,145,715	$6,334,669
Reimbursements	*−1,572,810*	*−1,827,023*	*−1,899,074*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	$3,119,433	$4,318,692	$4,435,595
Personnel man-years	279.9	300.5	312.5

I. REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Need

Californians paid over $9 billion in insurance premiums during 1972. Although insurance is vital to our economy and in our lives, it deals largely in future services and promised financial benefits. Because premiums are usually paid in advance, the element of trust is of basic importance. Insolvency of an insurer can cause great losses to policyholders and claimants.

A secondary need is the protection of tax revenues due the General Fund. These tax revenues are increasing at a rate of 7 percent per year.

Objectives

To prevent losses to policyholders, beneficiaries or the public of the state due to the insolvency of insurers and to prevent unlawful or unfair practices by insurers as defined in the Insurance Code.

Authority

The California Insurance Code.

General Description

Insurers licensed to do business in California are as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
California domestic insurers	165	175	180
Foreign insurers	857	895	930
Totals	1,022	1,070	1,110

To accomplish the objectives of this program, the insurance department does the following: conducts field examinations, regulates rates, maintains solvency surveillance, collects and audits taxes, regulates proxy solicitations, manages financially distressed companies, admits qualified companies, maintains surveillance of admitted companies, reviews policy forms and investigates consumer complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

I. REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	164.8	175.1	175.1	$3,336,607	$3,924,777	$3,952,011
Workload adjustments	–	–	6	–	–	89,508
TOTALS, PROGRAM	164.8	175.1	181.1	$3,336,607	$3,924,777	$4,041,519
General Fund				*1,763,797*	*2,097,754*	*2,142,445*
Reimbursements				*1,572,810*	*1,827,023*	*1,899,074*
Program Elements:						
Company consumer services	53.2	53.9	56	850,676	1,121,954	1,181,219
Tax collection	9.1	10.5	10.6	240,000	300,000	300,300
General regulation	102.5	110.7	114.5	2,245,931	2,502,823	2,560,000

Company Consumer Services

A staff of insurance officers and rate analysts processes inquiries and complaints received from the Legislature and general public about insurance rates charged and the treatment of their claims. This service is a source of information for the department about insurance company rating practices and the manner in which companies actually handle claims made under their policies. It also assists policyholders and beneficiaries to obtain a fair and equitable treatment in connection with disputed premium charges and claims which they feel are unjustifiably denied or unpaid.

Two additional insurance officers are needed to handle a work volume surge in the Los Angeles bureau handling complaints against insurance companies. Many complaints that should have resulted in formal action were disposed of informally. The two new positions will restore consumer services to an acceptable level.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Rating complaints investigated and adjusted	491	500	600
Rating inquiries handled	5,189	5,500	6,000
General complaints formally investigated and closed	17,061	18,000	18,500
General inquiries	65,404	68,674	72,108
Input			
Expenditures	$850,676	$1,121,954	$1,181,219
Personnel man-years	53.2	53.9	56

Tax Collection

The department is responsible for the proper collection of in excess of $180,000,000 in taxes from approximately 1,000 insurers and surplus line brokers who file 5,720 tax returns annually covering quarterly prepayments and annual payments of premium taxes, retaliatory taxes and surplus line broker taxes.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Amount of taxes collected (million)	$181.2	$193.8	$210
Number of deficiency assessments	245	270	305
Number of extensions granted or denied	50	50	55
Number of refunds	50	50	50
Input			
Expenditures	$240,000	$300,000	$300,300
Personnel man-years	9.1	10.5	10.6

General Regulation

Functions included in this element are field examination of insurers triennially or more frequently if needed, rating and underwriting examination of insurers every five years or more frequently if needed, the systematic collection and evaluation of information on insurers for advance detection of events or conditions that could lead to insolvency, determining that proper disclosures are made to the insurance investing public by reviewing proxy statements and other solicitations, management of financially distressed insurance companies, admission of companies, surveillance of admitted companies, and reviewing policy forms for disability insurance, group life policies, variable annuity contracts, workmen's compensation policies, credit life and credit disability policies and all fraternal benefit society forms.

Four new positions have been added—an attorney, a securities analyst, a clerk typist and an insurance rate analyst. The latter position is required to perform a fully reimbursed increase in workload occasioned by the enactment of Chapter 1130, Statutes of 1973 (SB 1293) concerning title insurance companies. The attorney is needed to handle a dramatic workload increase, primarily resulting from the adoption of a more definitive policy on credit life insurance issues, advertising and minimum health benefits. The securities analyst and clerk-typist are needed as a result of change in the laws and the economic form of modern business; primarily that change from former investment laws that virtually prohibited an insurance company's owning or controlling a noninsurance corporation. As a result more and more insurance companies are a part of conglomerates.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

I. REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued

General Regulation—Continued

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Field Examinations:			
Qualifying examination of California insurers	11	7	7
Regular examination of California insurers	48	66	70
Foreign insurers (incorporated outside California)	31	45	48
Surplus line brokers	32	62	64
Underwritten title companies	2	2	2
Rating and Underwriting of Examinations:			
Rate filings reviewed and considered at public hearings	1	2	2
Rating examinations	32	55	55
Solvency Surveillance:			
Insurers under special surveillance	192	190	190
Corrective actions recommended	3	9	9
Special examinations recommended	17	17	17
Companies recommended for hazardous control	–	4	4
Substantive corrective action taken	10	15	15
Minor corrective actions taken on financial filings	190	225	225
Recommendations on admissions, stock permits, etc.	240	300	300
Holding company acquisitions approved	9	11	11
Holding company acquisition disapproved	9	11	11
Regulation of Proxy Solicitations:			
Approved	15	15	15
Disapproved	–	1	1
Management of Financially Distressed Companies:			
Companies under conservatorship	5	6	6
Companies being liquidated	12	13	13
Admission of Companies:			
Certificate of authority and other licenses issued or denied	42	45	47
Names approved or disapproved	170	175	180
Surveillance of Admitted Companies:			
Amended certificates of authority	64	65	65
Certificates of exemption	19	25	25
Withdrawal of insurers	3	2	2
Stock permits issued or denied	46	48	50
Mergers, consolidations, reinsurance, etc.	29	30	30
Disciplinary actions	39	50	50
General legal inquiries	4,750	5,500	6,000
Underwritten Title Companies:			
Licenses issued	5	7	7
Licenses revoked	2	5	5
Examinations recommended	3	5	5
Hearings held	1	4	4
Permits issued or denied	17	25	25
Amendments to existing permits	3	5	7
Miscellaneous corrective actions	96	100	100
Security Deposits:			
On deposit (million)	$805	$820	$835
Transactions, additions and withdrawals	548	560	570
Approved	(544)	(555)	(565)
Disapproved	(4)	(5)	(5)
Workmen's Compensation Insurance:			
Total reserve filings examined	263	275	285
Dollar amount of increase required (million)	$24	$30	$30
Review of Policy Forms:			
Policy submissions processed (each includes approximately 4 forms)	6,822	6,900	7,000
Input			
Expenditures	$2,245,931	$2,502,823	$2,560,000
Personnel man-years	102.5	110.7	114.5

II. REGULATION OF INSURANCE PRODUCERS

Need

To prevent losses to the public by the maintenance of professional standards of conduct on the part of all insurance producers, such as brokers and agents, acting within the state.

Objective

The objectives of this program are to protect the general public and insurance policyholders in this state from discriminatory, unlawful and fraudulent practices and acts of incompetence.

Authority

The California Insurance Code.

General Description

The department is responsible for protecting the public in matters relating to the sales of insurance and for preventing losses to the public by the maintenance of professional standards of conduct on the part of all persons and firms engaged in the solicitation, negotiation or transaction of insurance business in California. To accomplish the objectives of this program the insurance department does the following: examines license applicants, issues licenses, takes disciplinary action and investigates producers.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	82	88.2	88.2	$1,355,636	$2,220,938	$2,214,997
Workload adjustments	–	–	5	–	–	78,153
Totals, Program *(General Fund)*	82	88.2	93.2	$1,355,636	$2,220,938	$2,293,150
Program Elements:						
Producer licensing	39.6	42.5	42.5	681,250	1,327,737	1,204,662
Producer compliance	42.4	45.7	50.7	674,386	893,201	1,088,488

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

II. REGULATION OF INSURANCE PRODUCERS—Continued

Producer Licensing

The department is responsible for insuring that applicants for licenses possess adequate knowledge of the business of insurance which the license will authorize them to transact and of pertinent laws and regulations.

Examination material is compiled with cooperation from individuals and committees representative of the various facets of the insurance industry. The screening of the material and compilation of the questions, as well as the clerical work of preparing examination booklets, is handled in the San Francisco office.

All the work of scheduling applicants for examinations, notifications to appear for examination, correction of examination papers and notification to examinees of failures to fulfill examination requirements is handled in the San Francisco office. The actual administering of examinations in the Los Angeles and San Diego areas is done by personnel based in those branch offices. All other examinations (San Francisco, Sacramento, and Fresno) are administered by personnel based in the San Francisco office.

Insurance producer licenses are divided into two general categories. These are: life, which includes life insurance and disability insurance, and fire ar casualty insurance, which includes all classes of i surance except life insurance. All licenses are renew biennially. Life insurance licenses are renewed in t odd-numbered years while fire and casualty licens are renewed in the even-numbered years.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Producer Examinations:			
Notified to take examination	31,028	35,682	39,2
Failed to appear	5,607	6,168	6,7
Examined	25,421	28,726	31,5
Passed	15,352	17,655	19,4
Licenses Issued:			
New	34,805	35,955	35,8
Renewed	71,972	51,326	73,1
New appointments filed	129,806	153,171	168,4
Terminations of appointments	69,316	74,168	78,6
Licenses cancelled	6,677	7,345	8,0
Fictitious names filed (estimate)	6,690	7,403	7,5
Certificates of license status issued	7,805	8,351	8,8
Refunds processed	2,082	2,353	2,5
Input			
Expenditures	$681,250	$1,327,737	$1,204,6
Personnel man-years	39.6	42.5	42

Producer Compliance

Losses to the public are caused by the dishonest or negligent acts of insurance producers through embezzlement or mishandling of premium funds or through misrepresentations of the terms of the coverage offered.

Investigations are made of complaints received from the general public or from other sources relating to acts of agents, brokers, and other producers. If the investigation establishes that there has been a violation of the insurance law, the case is prepared together with a report and is referred to an attorney for further handling. The Investigation Bureau in appropriate cases also investigates the qualifications of applicants for licenses.

The staff of the Investigation Bureau also investigates activities of insurance companies to establish that there has been a violation of the insurance laws. Similarly, any violation of criminal statutes is referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Where violations of criminal statutes are found by the bureau, the case is prepared and then referred to the appropriate district attorney's office or other law enforcement body.

If an investigation of an applicant or a licensee establishes a discrepancy which should not be informally corrected in the field, the investigation is referred to an attorney for appropriate action to determine the qualifications of the applicant. The attorney may proceed formally and issue pleadings and the matte is heard at a formal hearing under the Administra tive Procedure Act. Other cases are settled by stip ulations.

One additional attorney is needed to reinforce th producer hearing schedule. The backlog is growing i this function despite efforts to handle more cases o an informal basis. Four additional insurance officer are needed to handle a work volume surge in the pro ducer investigation program. Part of this has bee occasioned by the department's increased activity i the credit life field. Two of the positions are neede to intensify field audits of producer trust account and business practices.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Investigations	3,708	3,912	4,12
Criminal cases	17	19	2
General inquiries handled	18,853	23,516	28,27
Applications for license screened	6,098	7,257	8,34
Work profile summaries prepared	3,600	3,800	4,10
Licenses revoked	42	45	4
Licenses suspended	23	25	2
Licenses restricted	116	130	13
Licensees reprimanded	2	2	2
Miscellaneous disciplinary actions	160	175	18
Input			
Expenditures	$674,386	$893,201	$1,088,48
Personnel man-years	42.4	45.7	50.7

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

III. ADMINISTRATION

Need

To coordinate the department's activities, provide common services, exercise necessary budgetary and fiscal control and assist the operating units in the performance of their essential duties.

Objective

The objective of this program is to assist and further the operating program in the most effective and efficient manner consistent with good management principles and in accordance with the policies of higher authority.

The department installed a program cost accounting system the third quarter of the 1972 calendar year. Staffing for this function has never been provided and experience has proven a minimum of one man-year is needed for centralized management of the function and to consolidate reports. An accountant has been added for this need.

Authority

The California Insurance Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program cost *(General Fund)*	33.1	37.2	37.2	$651,987	$727,653	$735,080
Workload adjustment	–	–	1	–	–	10,413
Totals, Programs	33.1	37.2	38.2	$651,987	$727,653	$745,493
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Regulation of insurance companies				–423,316	–472,605	–480,000
II. Regulation of insurance producers				–228,671	–255,048	–265,493
Net Totals, Administration				–	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	279.9	314.5	314.5	$3,414,052	$4,234,845	$4,318,659
Merit salary increases	–	–	–	(23,045)	(24,030)	(24,600)
Proposed new positions	–	–	12	–	–	154,488
Totals, Salaries and Wages	279.9	314.5	326.5	$3,414,052	$4,234,845	$4,473,147
Estimated salary savings	–	*–14*	*–14*	–	*–139,573*	*–122,600*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	279.9	300.5	312.5	$3,414,052	$4,095,272	$4,350,547
Staff benefits	–	–	–	393,840	584,290	597,058
Totals, Personal Services	279.9	300.5	312.5	$3,807,892	$4,679,562	$4,947,605
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$151,653	$208,564	$214,906
Printing				52,499	48,874	56,770
Communications				131,790	147,362	156,669
Traveling—in-state				103,763	149,819	150,758
Traveling—out-of-state				89,360	84,019	84,618
Rent, building space				181,530	198,020	244,074
Attorney general charges				15,059	46,800	46,800
Administrative procedures charges				25,000	58,599	54,641
Special charges from treasurer				21,557	25,168	23,300
Membership NAIC				32,159	37,000	34,800
Moving expense				–	10,000	10,000
Appraisals				–	5,450	5,450
Specialized training				3,230	10,800	10,800
EDP contract (producers)				10,000	414,978	270,978
Data processing feasibility plan				40,847	–	–
Equipment				25,904	20,700	22,500
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$884,351	$1,466,153	$1,387,064
Totals, Expenditures				$4,692,243	$6,145,715	$6,334,669
Reimbursements—other				*–1,572,810*	*–1,827,023*	*–1,899,074*
Net Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$3,119,433	$4,318,692	$4,435,595

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$3,230,197	$4,046,315	$4,435,595
Allocation for salary increase	214,266	272,377	–
Allocation for health benefits	4,390	–	–
Totals Available	$3,448,853	$4,318,692	$4,435,595
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–329,420	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$3,119,433	$4,318,692	$4,435,595

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Insurance license fees and penalties	$3,100,704	$3,020,000	$3,256,100
Other fees	587,784	540,000	474,694
Miscellaneous	124,448	140,000	131,206
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$3,812,936	$3,700,000	$3,862,000

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	279.9	314.5	314.5	$3,414,052	$4,234,845	$4,318,659
Proposed New Positions:						
Administration Division:				SALARY RANGE		
Accountant I	–	–	1	700–849	–	9,055
Division of Rate Regulation:						
Insurance rate analyst III	–	–	1	1,138–1,525	–	15,652
Legal Division:						
Legal counsel	–	–	1	1,007–1,285	–	14,583
Division of Company Info and Analysis:						
Securities analyst	–	–	1	1,383–1,682	–	17,805
Insurance off III	–	–	2	959–1,285	–	25,850
Clerk typist II	–	–	1	484–683	–	6,795
Division of Consumer Affairs:						
Insurance off IV	–	–	1	1,058–1,417	–	14,237
Legal counsel	–	–	1	1,007–1,285	–	14,583
Insurance off III	–	–	1	959–1,285	–	12,925
Insurance off II	–	–	2	870–1,058	–	23,003
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	12	–	–	$154,488
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	279.9	314.5	326.5	$3,414,052	$4,234,845	$4,473,147

Department of Insurance

CRIME INSURANCE

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Crime insurance *(General Fund)*	$8,300	$32,890	$25,000

CRIME INSURANCE

Need

Many American cities are being threatened by the deterioration of their inner city areas; responsible owners of well-protected residential, business and other properties in many of these areas are unable to obtain adequate crime insurance coverage; the lack of such insurance coverage accelerates the deterioration of these areas by discouraging private investment; this deterioration poses a threat to the economy of the state.

Objectives

To provide for the equitable distribution among admitted insurers of responsibility for insuring qualified property for which crime insurance could not be obtained through the normal insurance market.

Authority

Insurance Code, Chapter 10, Part 1, Division 2.

Output

The amount of insurance coverage provided through the California Crime Insurance Pool of the California FAIR (Fair Access to Insurance Requirements) Plan Association.

General Description

The Crime Insurance Pool of the California FAIR Plan Association has been established to provide a means of affording essential crime insurance to residents and businessmen in California when they are unable to obtain such coverage through the normal insurance market at an affordable cost.

A contract was negotiated between the State of California and the Crime Insurance Pool pursuant to Chapter 10, Part 1, Division 2 of the Insurance Code in order to give excess of loss reimbursement to the Crime Insurance Pool should the combined losses and expenses of the pool exceed 105 percent. This is a contingency obligation.

This potential obligation in 1973–74 is provided for by the $500,000 available from Chapter 415, Statutes of 1971.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Crime insurance *(General Fund)*	$8,300	$32,890	$25,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$50,000	–	$25,000
Chapter 415, Statutes of 1971	500,000	500,000	–
Totals Available	$550,000	$500,000	$25,000
Balance available in subsequent years	–500,000	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–41,700	–467,110	–
Totals, Expenditures	$8,300	$32,890	$25,000

Department of Insurance

RIOT AND CIVIL DISORDERS INSURANCE

Program Objectives

The objective of this program is to make available adequate property insurance coverage against losses from riots and civil disorders to areas of the state which are unable to obtain such insurance at the pres ent time.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Riot and civil disorders insurance *(General Fund)*	–	–	–	$993,144	$200,000	$200,000

RIOT AND CIVIL DISORDERS INSURANCE

Need

Many American cities are being threatened by the deterioration of their inner city areas: responsible owners of well-maintained residential, business and other properties in many of these areas are unable to obtain adequate property insurance coverage against fire and other perils; the lack of such insurance coverage accelerates the deterioration of these areas by discouraging private investment and restricting the availability of credit to repair and improve property therein, and this deterioration poses a serious threat to the economy of the state.

Objectives

To provide for the equitable distribution among admitted insurers of responsibility for insuring qualified property for which basic property insurance could not be obtained through the normal insurance market.

Authority

Insurance Code, Division 4 (Chapter 649/1969).

Output

The amount of insurance coverage provided through the California Riot and Civil Disorders Insurance Association established pursuant to Chapter 649/1969 and the Federal Urban Property Protection and Re insurance Act of 1968.

General Description

The purpose of the California Riot and Civil Dis orders Insurance Association is to provide a means o discharging the obligations of the state to the Unitec States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development pursuant to Section 1223 of the National Housing Ac when such obligations of the state shall occur, in orde to permit insurers to be eligible for reinsurance a provided under the act, and to encourage such in surers to make available property insurance in thi state.

A contract was negotiated between the State o California and the Riot and Civil Disorders Insur ance Association pursuant to Chapter 649, 1969 i order to cover the state's obligations under the federal reinsurance program. It is estimated that the state would be liable for over $50 million without this coverage. There is a possibility that the state will receive a premium refund during the budget year as a result of a favorable loss experience.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Riot and civil disorders insurance *(General Fund)*	$993,144	$200,000	$200,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$1,650,000	$200,000	$200,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–656,856	–	–
Totals Available (Expenditures)	$993,144	$200,000	$200,000

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE

Program Objectives

Every person must have shelter of some kind whether he owns or rents it. This need is a primary reason for the existence of the department as a regulatory body. The practical need appears when the public engages in real estate transactions. Frequently, members of the public are unaware of the technicalities of real estate laws enacted for their protection. Consequently, there is a need to provide for at least a minimum level of competence for those dealing with the public and reason to allow only persons properly trained to act as agents in real estate transactions, and to set minimum standards for offerings of subdivided properties, real property securities and real estate syndicate securities. In addition, there is a continuing need to remove from the public trust those persons who transact real estate business fraudulently.

The Department of Real Estate's program objective is to protect the public in the offering of subdivided property, real property securities, real estate syndicate securities, and in real estate transactions handled through agents.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Transaction activities	$2,818,040	$3,311,232	$3,748,577
II. Offerings and securities	1,075,874	1,347,591	1,523,650
III. Education and research	855,486	1,784,946	485,880
IV. Administration—distributed to other programs	(665,430)	(760,632)	(816,873)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$4,749,400	$6,443,769	$5,758,107
Reimbursements—other	*–78,793*	*–126,000*	*–171,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$4,670,607	$6,317,769	$5,587,107
Real Estate Fund	*3,810,524*	*5,919,368*	*5,051,107*
Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund	*860,083*	*398,401*	*536,000*
Personnel man-years	224.4	257	271

I. TRANSACTION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

Need

The public is relatively uninformed of the technicalities of real estate law and the problems associated with real estate transactions. Because dealing in real property is often a once-in-a-lifetime activity for a large segment of the public, it is in the public interest that the state should license and regulate only qualified persons to competently and honestly transact real estate business between buyers, sellers, and renters of real estate and business opportunities.

Objective

To protect the public from adverse effects which may result from dealing with real estate brokers or salesmen.

Authority

Business and Professions Code, Division 4, Part 1.

General Description

Transaction activities relate to salesmen and brokers in the real estate field and in the mineral, oil and gas leasing business. There are two elements comprising this program:

1. Licensing.
2. Regulatory and recovery.

Licensing is concerned with determining the qualifications of applicants for a license, the examination of qualified applicants, licensing of successful applicants and servicing licensees.

Regulatory and recovery activities are concerned with the handling of complaints involving licensees, the determination of whether a licensee is entitled to retain his license and whether a claimant is entitled to indemnification for his losses resulting from fraud by a licensee.

Workload Information

Workload in this program is related to the real estate market. When the economy is rising, real estate transactions increase, and there is a proportionate increase in applications for licenses to deal in real estate.

During the 1974–75 budget year, it is estimated that about 7,000 complaints will be processed, resulting in the revocation or suspension of about 275 licenses, or about 0.12 percent of 240,000 licenses in force. Approximately 111,000 new license applications will be processed with only the top 50 percent qualifying for a license to act as a real estate agent. Approximately 50 recovery claims will be processed and an estimated $200,000 will be paid to claimants.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	139.6	158	164.8	$2,818,040	$3,311,232	$3,748,577
Real Estate Fund				*2,635,354*	*3,043,232*	*3,435,577*
Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund				*161,993*	*200,000*	*200,000*
Reimbursements				*20,693*	*68,000*	*113,000*
Program Elements:						
Licensing	66	69	74	982,975	1,206,199	1,345,932
Regulatory and recovery	73.6	89	90.8	1,835,065	2,105,033	2,402,645

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

I. TRANSACTION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM—Continued

Licensing

Output

Output for the 1974–75 fiscal year will be the preparation, scheduling and scoring of examinations and the servicing of licenses, maintenance of records and servicing inquiries from licensees and the public.

General Description

The licensing element consists of two components:

1. Examination—The examination section prepares and submits suggested questions to a committee for review. When approved by the committee, the questions are placed in a questions library. The examination section draws on these questions to prepare examination booklets. The examination booklets, with answer sheets and and answer booklets, are supplied to all offices where examinations are given. Examinations are scheduled throughout the state. All examinations are scored and notices of test results are sent to applicants.

2. Services—After an applicant has qualified in all respects and the licensing fee is paid, licensing records are established and the individual's license is issued and mailed. Master records of all licensees are established and maintained. Information from an applicant's record is furnished to the department's district offices upon request.

Services to licensees include changes of addresses, transfers of salesmen to new employing brokers, inactivation or reinstatement of licenses, addition of fictitious business names, and renewal of licenses. Notices to renew licenses are mailed to licensees and the mailing list for the quarterly bulletin is prepared.

Services to the public include answering inquiries and giving information on license status, business address, and action taken to deny, revoke or suspend licenses for cause.

The estimated overall workload in this element for 1974–75 is 11 percent higher than the workload on which the 61 presently authorized positions were based. Two stenographers and four clerks are proposed in this budget to maintain the present level of service. The cost of these six positions is $49,647.

Workload	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Total licensees	201,978	221,200	242,200
Original applications	89,310	100,474	111,526
Renewal applications	33,242	37,397	41,511
License services	167,266	188,174	208,873
License record information	85,441	96,121	106,694
Examinations	60,413	67,965	75,441
Input			
Expenditures	$982,975	$1,206,199	$1,345,932
Personnel man-years	66	69	74

Regulatory and Recovery

Output

Output for the 1974–75 fiscal year will be the investigation of complaints and filing of accusations, statement of issues and other formal orders, holding of formal hearings where there is evidence of violations of the Real Estate Law and the processing of claims against the Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund.

General Description

The regulatory and recovery element consists of two components:

1. Disciplinary—Investigations are made of complaints received from the general public and of matters arising by motion of the district offices. If the investigation shows that there has been a violation of Real Estate Law, formal action may be taken against the licensee. Normally, an accusation is issued and a formal or administrative hearing is held which can result in the suspension or revocation of the license. The hearing may also result in the issuance of a restricted license. Investigations also involve violations of the subdivision law and this is a large portion of the workload.

A high percentage of these investigations result in the issuance of desist and refrain orders, civil injunctions and criminal prosecutions. Licensees involved in subdivision violations are subject to disciplinary action against their licenses.

2. Recovery Fund—When a member of the public suffers a financial loss and obtains a fraud judgment against a licensee who is unable to satisfy the judgment, he may file a claim against the Real Estate Recovery Fund. A court hearing is held to determine whether the claimant satisfied all of the requirements of law to justify the claim. Prior to the court hearing, the recovery fund staff investigates the transaction on which the claim is based. When a claim is held valid and paid, the license of the broker or salesman is suspended until the licensee repays the claim in full to the fund, together with 4 percent interest.

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

I. TRANSACTION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM—Continued

Regulatory and Recovery—Continued

Workload	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Complaints	6,307	6,660	7,033
Precomplaint correspondence	7,074	7,470	7,888
General inquiries	77,289	81,617	85,667
Investigative audits	470	496	524
Trust account examinations	515	600	650
Revocations	161	170	180
Suspensions	83	88	93
Denials	147	155	164
Recovery claims	59	62	66
Desist and refrain orders	173	183	193
Input			
Expenditures	$1,835,065	$2,105,033	$2,402,645
Personnel man-years	73.6	89	90.8

Workload Information

Based on studies and past experience, sufficient information has been developed to establish the following standards: 1,740 net man-hours per deputy, auditor, appraiser, attorney, examination clerk and licensing clerk per year. Unit man-hours per activity performed have been established to measure workload.

The 1974–75 estimate is 5.6 percent over 1973–74. In 1972–73, 73.6 man-years were used. This request is for one additional deputy position at a cost of $14,648.

II. OFFERINGS AND SECURITIES PROGRAM

Need

This program is structured to incorporate those elements of real estate activity related to subdivisions and securities.

With the influx of new residents and the state's population increase, the sale of undeveloped land has become a major segment of real estate activity. Land sales have generally been in large tracts, subdivided for rapid sale to prospective developers and residents. In the past, lands in and outside the state were offered for sale to the general public through direct mail, newspaper and national magazine media. Many of these offerings were nothing more than submerged tidelands, deserts, jungle or otherwise useless land due to the absence of power, water, roads, fire and police protection or other essential elements of habitation. Because of the manner in which subdivided land was advertised, the public was unable to make a distinction between fair and fraudulant offerings, particularly when access to the offering was difficult.

It became, therefore, a matter of public interest that laws be enacted to regulate the sale of subdivided land, both in and out of state, when it is being offered for sale to California residents.

An outgrowth of the rise of subdivided land and development was the second trust deed or 10 percenter operation, which, when conducted fairly and honestly, provided additional capital for thousands of homeowners. However, fraud and misrepresentation also entered into this field of business and the public was again caught unaware and was unable to separate honest from dishonest dealers. The result was that the public demanded protection by the enactment of laws to control the sale of trust deeds and delegated to the Department of Real Estate the authority to enforce these laws.

Real estate syndicate securities sold to the public and issued by real estate syndicates formed for the sole purpose of acquiring an interest in real property are also subject to fraud and misrepresentation. Public protection is provided through laws administered by this department. In an effort to halt the indiscriminate dividing of land, the department sponsored legislation which allows the sale of "undivided interests" in land.

Authority

Business and Professions Code, Division 4, Parts 1 and 2.

Objectives

To protect the public in all offerings of subdivided property, real property securities and real estate syndicate securities and the legal rights thereto. Also, to ensure that real property securities and real estate syndicate securities are offered or sold at fair values.

General Description

This program consists of three elements:

1. Subdivisions—The subdivision element relates to the sale of subdivided land to California residents and is regulated by onsite inspection of the offering by department personnel approving or denying applications to sell, issuing public reports on the condition of the land and its amenities after a determination has been made that safeguards have been established to assure purchasers will get what they bargain for. In community facility filings, a determination is made that the offering is reasonable.

2. Securities—The securities element is administered by reviewing applications for the sale of real property securities. Securities fall into three classes: The sale of notes, the sale of real property sales contracts and the sale of out-of-state subdivisions. In each case, a fair, just and equitable test is applied before approving or denying such applications. Periodic audits of real property security dealers are conducted to ascertain whether they are in compliance with statutory requirements. Advertising is reviewed and must be approved before used.

3. Real Estate Syndicates—The syndicate element is administered by reviewing the application for permit, the plan of syndication, the prospectus, advertisement or brochure, the terms of the property acquisition and the management agreement.

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

II. OFFERINGS AND SECURITIES PROGRAM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(Real Estate Fund)*	51.8	64.7	71.9	$1,075,874	$1,347,591	$1,523,650
Program Elements:						
Subdivisions	43.6	56.5	63.7	867,659	1,093,355	1,265,391
Real property securities	4.3	4.3	4.3	105,227	127,615	130,342
Syndicate securities	3.9	3.9	3.9	102,988	126,621	127,917

Subdivisions

Output

Subdivisions may not be sold unless they are adequately financed and there are no elements of fraud in the offering.

No changes in program level are planned. Outputs to be achieved in the 1974–75 budget year will be continued processing of subdivision filings and the issuance or denial of preliminary, final, renewal and amended public reports. The 1974–75 workload estimate is 14.28 percent above 1973–74. Seven additional man-years at a cost of $103,110 are requested in this element to absorb the workload increase and maintain the program at its current level.

General Description

Subdividers of in-state lands are required to obtain a public report before the subdivided land may be offered for sale. The public report discloses facts concerning the subdivision which are of fundamental interest to the prospective buyer. Before a public report is issued, the subdivider must file an application and documentation in proof of statements made therein, and in some cases he must demonstrate that adequate financial arrangements have been made for the completion of improvements. The application and documents are reviewed, the subdivision is inspected and a determination is made that the offering is not fraudulent before a final public report is issued. In subdivisions which have a common facility a determination is made that the offering is reasonable. Common facility subdivisions, such as condominiums, are increasing on an accelerated basis representing most of the increased workload. In land projects advertising is screened and purchasers have rescission rights for 14 days.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$867,659	$1,093,355	$1,265,391
Personnel man-years	43.6	56.5	63.7

Real Property Securities

General Description

The regulation of subdivisions of land located outside of California is more rigorous. In addition to the in-state requirements, a determination must be made that the offering of the subdivided land is fair, just and equitable. To assist in this determination, an appraisal of the property is required before a public report and permit can be issued. The cost of appraisal, report and permit is paid by the subdivider.

Anyone who sells notes secured by trust deeds to the public must make application for a permit when the notes are classed as real property securities. Applications are screened, appraisals are required and a determination is made that the sale of the securities will be fair, just and equitable.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$105,227	$127,615	$130,342
Personnel man-years	4.3	4.3	4.3

Workload Information

Securities are appraised and reasonable equities are required for the prevention of economic loss. Activity in the 1974–75 fiscal year will continue to focus on the processing of real property security applications and real estate syndicate security applications and the issuance of permits, and public reports and permits.

It should be noted that subdivision offerings and securities sales are directly related to the level of general economic activity. The following chart indicates activity in this field.

Workload	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Subdivision filings	3,340	3,700	3,950
Number of lots	152,735	166,500	177,000
Standard reports issued	1,588	1,729	1,840
Reports issued for subdivisions with common facilities	1,186	1,400	1,500
Out-of-state subdivisions filed	49	52	55
Impound audits	87	120	200
Advertising screened	3,200	3,300	3,400

Real Estate Syndicates

Real estate syndicates (other than corporations) formed for the sole purpose of acquiring an interest in real property must make application for a permit before the real estate syndicate securities may be offered or sold to the public. Applications are screened, valuations are required and a determination is made that the sale of securities will be fair, just and equitable.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Syndicate applications	52	60	60
Input			
Expenditures	$102,988	$126,621	$127,917
Personnel man-years	3.9	3.9	3.9

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

III. EDUCATION AND RESEARCH PROGRAM

Need

Knowledge of real estate law, principles and practices, real estate financial and construction markets and of other real estate problems such as population shifts, housing needs, and urban, suburban and rural development is essential to real estate agents and to related industries such as title insurance, escrow, savings and loan, mortgage and construction as well as sections of the general public and government. A primary source of such knowledge is provided by the education and research program. Competent real estate agents are necessary to foster a growing and continued confidence in the real estate industry by the general public which in turn benefits from the improved quality of services rendered.

Authority

Business and Professions Code, Division 4, Part 1.

Objective

To protect the public from adverse effects which may result from dealing with agents or brokers and in offerings of subdivided property, securities and real estate syndicate securities by advancing real estate education and research to assure improved, more knowledgeable service to the public by real estate agents.

General Description

The education activity is directed toward developing and screening curriculum and education programs to improve the level of competence of license applicants and licensees and to help them prepare to meet the statutory educational requirements. The research portion is directed to all phases of real estate activity including study of the needs of real estate education, marketing, financing, land use, urban problems and other factors of real estate economics.

In 1972–73 there was a special one-time budget item of $500,000 for an endowment to the University of California. Interest from this endowment will be used to supplement the funding for real estate education and research at the University. In 1973–74 there is a one-time budget item of $1,450,000 as a result of Chapter 1173, Statutes of 1973 (SB 1158). The bill provides for a $1,000,000 endowment to the state universities, $250,000 for consumer education in real estate and $200,000 for scholarships.

This budget also proposes an increase of $137,599 from the Real Estate Education and Research Fund to provide for more teachers and better teaching aids.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75
Continuing program costs	3.3	3.3	3.3
Real Estate Fund	$855,486	$1,784,946	$485,880
Real Estate Education and Research Fund	*99,296*	*1,528,545*	*91,880*
Reimbursements	*698,090*	*198,401*	*336,000*
	58,100	*58,000*	*58,000*

Workload Information

Workload in this program is not geared directly to licensing and market activity. Increases occur with population growth, with additions to the number of community and state universities/colleges, with gains in student enrollment and with the number of research projects administered. The following chart illustrates the situation:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Community College:			
Programs administered	81	82	84
Courses offered	610	620	650
Students attending	81,764	85,000	100,000
U.C. Extension:			
Programs administered	7	8	8
Courses offered	99	100	101
Students attending	2,795	2,800	2,850
State Universities/Colleges:			
Programs administered	13	14	19
Courses offered	57	63	76
Students attending	3,775	4,000	4,200
Research projects administered	10	10	10
Universities—Public and Private:			
Programs administered	3	3	3
Courses offered	64	64	64
Students attending	365	380	400
Research projects administered	14	14	14
Teacher Training:			
Institutes held	6	5	8
Persons attending	456	500	700

The program costs below do not reflect the additional allotment for research which is transferred by the State Controller to the University of California from the Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund. The coordination and administration of the university research accounts for a substantial portion of the workload. The allocation to the University of California is shown as a separate item in the fund statement. Amounts allocated are as follows:

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Allocation to University of California	$172,000	$172,000	$172,000

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

IV. ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Need

To provide leadership and policy determination for effective fulfillment of the department's objectives. In addition, the service and publication functions which are essential to the operation of the department are contained within this program.

Authority

Business and Professions Code, Division 4, Parts 1 and 2.

Objective

To provide direction, policy determination and interpretation of law for the statewide operation of all programs and to provide administrative, business and other services necessary for the statewide operation of all programs.

General Description

Central leadership and nontechnical support is provided by the Real Estate Commissioner, chief executive of the department. He is charged with conducting the affairs of the department, interpreting and applying the policies of the Governor, making policy, controlling the operations of the department's offices and the activities of the staff and acting as official spokesman for the department. In carrying out hi responsibilities, the commissioner must rely on hi staff for legal and administrative assistance.

The central services provided include central pe sonnel, business, administrative, accounting and pub lications. The Sacramento headquarters office proc esses all mail received by the department in Sacra mento, maintains the public counter, provides th central statewide personnel function, maintains ac counting records and prepares financial reports an annual closing statements. This section prepares serv ice contracts and the annual budget and maintain inventories of equipment, forms, supplies and publi cations.

Publications prepared and distributed by the de partment include the Real Estate Law Manual an the Real Estate Reference Book. These are essentia professional tools for licensees, subdividers, and field closely related to real estate such as title insurance escrow, savings and loan and mortgage companies The Real Estate Bulletin published quarterly is fur nished to each licensee to keep him abreast of change in real estate law, the Real Estate Commissioner's policy and educational opportunities and activities Various pamphlets, reports and brochures are also published and distributed as sources of information regarding real estate.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Executive and services	27	28.3	28.3	$518,473	$584,219	$596,675
Publications	2.7	2.7	2.7	146,957	176,413	220,198
Totals, Administration	29.7	31	31	$665,430	$760,632	$816,873
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Transaction activities				–439,001	–501,865	–527,396
II. Offerings and securities				–187,602	–214,422	–239,869
III. Education and research				–38,827	–44,345	–49,608
Net Totals, Administration				–	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	224.4	261	261	$2,443,751	$3,108,832	$3,178,617
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	(25,716)	(30,135)	(49,312)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	(58)	(58)	–	–60,463	–48,405
Proposed new positions	–	–	14	–	–	135,156
Totals, Adjustments	–	(58)	14	–	–$60,463	$86,751
Totals, Salaries and Wages	224.4	261	275	$2,443,751	$3,048,369	$3,265,368
Estimated salary savings	–	*–4*	*–4*	–	*–28,800*	*–30,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	224.4	257	271	$2,443,751	$3,019,569	$3,235,368
Staff benefits	–	–	–	297,851	341,271	372,662
Totals, Personal Services	224.4	257	271	$2,741,602	$3,360,840	$3,608,030
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$258,727	$231,991	$287,889
Printing				153,535	226,073	291,263
Communications				107,066	102,705	120,554
Travel—in-state				90,337	94,505	108,097
Travel—out-of-state				11,360	13,000	12,950
Consultant and professional services				106,254	80,000	125,000
Data processing				60,076	20,000	17,650
Facilities operation				182,658	209,679	248,246
Equipment				9,405	33,325	17,833
Real estate education aids				41,345	40,000	110,000

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT—Continued	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Real estate education programs	156,745	158,401	226,000
Recovery claims	170,000	200,000	200,000
Pro rata charges	160,290	162,250	317,125
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$1,507,798	$1,571,929	$2,082,607
Consolidated data center	–	61,000	67,470
Reimbursements—other	*–78,793*	*–126,000*	*–171,000*
Net Expenditures	$4,170,607	$4,867,769	$5,587,107
Special Items of Expense:			
Endowment program for University of California	500,000	–	–
Real Estate Education Advancement Fund	–	*1,450,000*	–
Net Expenditures	$4,670,607	$6,317,769	$5,587,107
Real Estate Fund	*3,810,524*	*5,919,368*	*5,051,107*
Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund	*860,083*	*398,401*	*536,000*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

Real Estate Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$3,609,133	$4,207,776	$5,051,107
Authorization for salary increase	212,238	270,262	–
Allocation for health benefits	4,224	–	–
Deficiency authorization	31,254	–	–
Chapter 1173, Statutes of 1973	–	1,450,000	–
Totals Available	$3,856,849	$5,928,038	$5,051,107
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–46,325	–8,670	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$3,810,524	$5,919,368	$5,051,107

Real Estate Education Research and Recovery Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$348,401	$398,401	$536,000
Budget Act appropriation	500,000	–	–
Deficiency authorization	20,000	–	–
Totals Available	$868,401	$398,401	$536,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–8,318	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$860,083	$398,401	$536,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$4,670,607	$6,317,769	$5,587,107

FUND CONDITION

REAL ESTATE FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus July 1	$5,901,750	$7,059,465	$6,798,247
Prior year adjustment	16,287	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$5,918,037	$7,059,465	$6,798,297
Revenues:			
Examination fees	721,355	725,000	730,000
License fees	2,369,504	2,400,000	2,500,000
License service fees	328,000	330,000	335,000
Subdivision filing fees	1,113,572	1,226,000	1,346,000
Subdivision public reports	260,413	270,000	275,000
Subdivision inspection fees	11,740	12,000	12,500
Syndicate fees	24,420	25,000	25,000
Course equivalency fees	6,225	7,000	7,000
Sale of documents	117,160	125,000	130,000
Miscellaneous service to the public	23,229	23,000	24,000
Income from surplus money investments	343,362	511,200	414,000
Miscellaneous revenue	5,293	4,000	4,000
Totals, Revenues	$5,324,273	$5,658,200	$5,802,500
Totals, Resources	$11,242,310	$12,717,665	$12,600,797

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE—Continued

FUND CONDITION

REAL ESTATE FUND—Continued

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Less Expenditures:			
Department of Real Estate	3,810,524	4,469,368	5,051,107
Education advancement fund	–	1,450,000	–
State Scholarship and Loan Commission	–	–	5,000
Totals, Expenditures	$3,810,524	$5,919,368	$5,056,107
Transfer to other funds	372,321	–	–
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$7,059,465	$6,798,297	$7,544,690
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*81,003*	*164,269*
Surplus available for appropriation	*7,059,465*	*6,717,294*	*7,380,421*

REAL ESTATE EDUCATION RESEARCH AND RECOVERY FUND

Accumulated surplus July 1	$1,519,369	$1,742,487	$2,123,086
Prior year adjustment	–13,280	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$1,506,089	$1,742,487	$2,123,086
Revenues:			
License fees	789,835	800,000	833,333
Income from surplus money investment	102,761	151,000	120,000
Totals, Revenues	$892,596	$951,000	$953,333
Transfer from other funds	372,321	–	–
Totals, Resources	$2,771,006	$2,693,487	$3,076,419
Less Expenditures:			
Department of Real Estate	360,083	398,401	536,000
Department of Real Estate Endowment Program for University of California	500,000	–	–
University of California [a]	168,436	172,000	172,000
Totals, Expenditures	$1,028,519	$570,401	$708,000
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$1,742,487	$2,123,086	$2,368,419
Surplus available for appropriation	*$1,742,487*	*$2,123,086*	*$2,368,419*
Education and research	*(915,256)*	*(1,296,189)*	*(1,528,189)*
Recovery	*(827,231)*	*(826,897)*	*(840,230)*

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	224.4	261	261	$2,443,751	$3,108,832	$3,178,617
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Minor reclassifications of positions	–	(58)	(58)	–	–60,463	–48,405
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	(58)	(58)	–	–$60,463	–$48,405
Proposed New Positions:						
Licensing:				SALARY RANGE		
Steno II	–	–	2	$522–666	–	$13,560
Clk-typist II	–	–	4	484–683	–	26,472
Regulations:						
Staff counsel I	–	–	1	1,417–1,724	–	17,952
Assoc property appraiser	–	–	1	1,084–1,317	–	13,728
Dep commissioner II	–	–	3	959–1,166	–	38,304
Dep commissioner I	–	–	1	870–1,058	–	11,580
Steno II	–	–	2	522–666	–	13,560
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	14	–	–	$135,156
Totals, Adjustments	–	58	14	–	–$60,463	$86,751
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	224.4	261	275	$2,443,751	$3,048,369	$3,265,368

[a] The amount allotted to the University of California is not included in the Department of Real Estate budget. It can be found in the University of California budget and is shown here as an expenditure from the Real Estate Education Research and Recovery Fund only to reflect the condition of the fund as of June 30.

DEPARTMENT OF SAVINGS AND LOAN

Headquarters at Los Angeles

Program Objectives

The objectives are to protect the funds of the savings and investing public held by state-licensed associations and to assure the financial growth of these institutions consistent with public need and convenience. To accomplish these objectives, the department operates one program called supervision and regulation.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Supervision and regulation *(Savings and Loan Inspection Fund)*	$2,924,314	$3,291,965	$3,392,637
Personnel man-years	148.9	156	158

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION PROGRAM

Need

There are about 5.5 million savings and share accounts in 105 state-licensed associations. There has been a half million increase in the number of these holdings over the prior year with the average amounts in individual accounts growing from $3,850 to $4,250. Associations act as intermediaries in channeling funds received from the savings and investing public into loans for residential building and development. The public must be assured that their savings and investments are being adequately protected.

Objectives

Program objectives are to protect the funds of the savings and investing public and to assure that their savings and lending needs are properly served.

Authority

California Financial Code, Sections 5000 through 11650.

General Description

The program seeks to accomplish its objectives by preventing conditions and practices that threaten the safety and solvency of associations and adversely affect their ability to properly serve public need and convenience. The overall importance of the program mission is best exemplified by these figures:

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of savers and investor accounts (millions)	5.5	5.7	6
Assets of associations (billions)	$31	$32.6	$35.9
Number of associations [a]	105	102	100

[a] Decrease caused by mergers.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	148.9	156	158	$2,924,314	$3,291,965	$3,392,637
Program Elements:						
Examination	73.9	77	69	$1,413,532	$1,566,075	$1,427,733
Appraisal	31.9	34	34	685,751	758,908	767,124
Administration (undistributed)	43.1	45	55	825,031	966,982	1,197,780

Examination

This element is concerned with providing information to the Savings and Loan Commissioner by evaluation of association management, review and analysis of association policies and operating procedures, and verification of association compliance with law, regulations and directives. This comprehensive approach to examination is termed policy analysis and review (PAR). The information is obtained principally from the books, records and reports of associations, their holding companies and their service corporations.

The department selectively schedules examinations based on association performance. Associations are classified as below average, strong or average by the department and are scheduled for examination in accordance with their designations. Supervisory problem (below average) associations are scheduled about every 10 months, strong associations are scheduled about every 15 months and average associations about every 12 months. The department is in the first year of implementing its computer-based program (CAP) to independently access association computer tapes. Ninety-five associations use computers to store financial data and the computer program now directly accesses the appropriate files of 46 of these associations. The computer-access program will assure the department that information derived through the program is obtained directly from original source records and not from secondary data.

Nine man-years were transferred from the examination element to the administration element when EFID was organized. See the administration element for further explanation.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Total association assets examined (billions)	$27.4	$31.5	$37.1
Number of association examinations:			
Below average	9	10	10
Average	86	89	95
Strong	5	3	2
Totals	100	102	107
Number of holding company examinations	17	13	13
Input			
Expenditures	$1,413,532	$1,566,075	$1,427,733
Personnel man-years	73.9	77	69

DEPARTMENT OF SAVINGS AND LOAN—Continued

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION PROGRAM—Continued

Appraisal

This element is concerned with providing information to the Savings and Loan Commissioner to enable him to determine whether statutory limits on loan to value ratios have been exceeded, whether assets have been overvalued and whether policies and practices lead to imprudent or unsafe appraisal practices. The test appraisal is the principal method used to obtain the information. It is an estimate of the current market value of the real estate held by the associations either as loan security or as investments. A secondary source of information is the security review. It is used whenever preliminary appraisal information shows that a loan is clearly within legal loan to value limitations and that no further appraisal activity would be required. The appraisal element is also responsible for auditing the personnel records of appraisers employed by associations to ascertain that these appraisers have been properly classified and perform in conformance with the proper classification. Furthermore, upon request, appraisers engage in PAR examinations where association lending policies and practices are given special consideration. For the appraisal element, the number of recorded loans is the principal workload indicator. There will be an estimated 200,000 loans recorded in 1974–75. There were 216,000 loans recorded in 1972–73, up from 184,000 for the prior fiscal year. Loans will tend to stabilize at 50,000 per quarter during the budget year. Along with this trend, there will continue to be a greater proportion of loans in apartment house properties and other complex properties rather than in single-family dwellings.

Currently, the appraisal element field staff inspect about 4,000 properties using test appraisals and security reviews. These 4,000 inspections involve slightly more than 2 percent of the total loans recorded. The department has been concentrating on large loans secured by speculative properties where the risk in terms of potential loss is most serious. The number of loans sampled for field inspections may appear small; nonetheless, the dollar volume of these loans represents a high proportion of the total.

The department has been developing a computerized multiple regression analysis program which should help in absorbing workload increases. Based on certain criteria, the program's output will list questionable loans. The appraiser will make a selection for test appraisal from among the loans shown. When the program becomes fully operational, the appraiser no longer will be required to go through the process of compiling the loans from which the appraisals should be taken.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of appraisal examinations	115	108	100
Number of appraisal reports	3,777	4,000	4,000
Number of security reviews	713	770	875
Number of PAR examinations	2	2	2
Input			
Expenditures	$685,751	$758,908	$767,124
Personnel man-years	31.9	34	34

Administration

There are three components to this element. Two of the components are concerned directly with serving program objectives. The third component provides support services to all program elements. The executive management component is concerned with policy formation, major decisions, coordination and control of program activities, program results and public information. It issues the orders and decisions affecting savings and loan associations. Among these are orders requiring associations to increase capital and reserves to legal reserve limits when such capital and reserves have fallen below specified levels, orders imposing specific loss reserves when this decision is indicated by undue risk exposure in asset portfolios or by loans exceeding legal limits, and orders requiring associations to cease and desist from unsafe practices.

The facilities licensing component is concerned with approving the formation of facilities, including creation of new associations, establishment of new branch facilities, merger of existing associations and approval of association service offices. Output consists of hearings held on applications for new associations, branches, mergers and service offices and decisions rendered on these applications.

The program support services component includes clerical support, administrative services, computer information processing and the economic and financial analysis activities of the department. The computer information processing and economic and financial analysis activities have been reorganized and integrated into a single section called the economic and financial information division (EFID). This change-

DEPARTMENT OF SAVINGS AND LOAN—Continued

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION PROGRAM—Continued

Administration—Continued

over took place in January 1973. The staff of EFID now consists of 11 positions. Two of the positions, Chief, EFID, and Financial Specialist, were already engaged in edp and analytical activities as part of the program support services component. Nine positions were transferred from the examination element when EFID was organized. These positions had been used for edp and analytical reporting activities although organizationally belonging to the examination element. The organization of EFID and the transfer of these positions has resulted in improved personnel utilization in computer information processing and economic and financial analysis. Workload increase supports an additional position for EFID. This section has as a responsibility the review of facilities applications for their financial and economic impact on existing savings and loan institutions and public service and convenience. The dimension of the applications' workload confronting EFID is shown by these filings:

1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
127	146	200	349	366	400

There was one man-year devoted to application analysis activities in 1969–70, two man-years were taken by these activities in 1971–72 and, with the continued growth in filings, another man-year will be required by the budget year. The proposed position will fill this man-year requirement.

For administrative services, an account clerk position is proposed because of increasing workload in the department's accounting unit. This unit consists of an accounting officer and two clerical accounting positions. The workload factors supporting the position's need are the increase in time in maintaining a system of payment notices, collections, control and followup stemming from Financial Code Section 5302 which has enabled associations since the 1971–72 fiscal year to elect to make two separate assessment payments instead of one lump-sum payment, the increase in the number of internal expenditure control reports permitted by the adoption of cost accounting, the application of accrual accounting since 1971 to produce the statement of condition annually provided the Governor and to assist in more effective monthly reporting of revenue and expenditures.

The department is proposing a consultant survey of its computer-based information system to evaluate the effectiveness of current operation for present and future decisionmaking, including programs, data bases and equipment. The department's computer-based information system was first installed in the 1964–65 fiscal year. It went through a survey and revision during 1968–69. Since then, additional programs have been added to the system. It is now time to review the system again in terms of responsiveness and adequacy especially with the department now engaged in the examination of association records stored in computers and the evaluation of association computer centers in terms of operations. To remain effective, the department's electronic data processing system requires that it keep abreast of the increasing sophistication shown by associations in the computer field.

The 1973–74 budget included $35,000 to fund a consultant program to review and revise the Financial Code relating to savings and loan associations.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Facilities licensing hearings	257	236	236
Facilities decisions	402	400	400
Input			
Expenditures	$825,031	$966,982	$1,197,780
Personnel man-years	43.1	45	55

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	148.9	158	158	$2,154,357	$2,381,321	$2,440,959
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(10,812)	(17,978)	(17,630)
Proposed new positions	–	–	2	–	–	23,976
Totals, Salaries and Wages	148.9	158	160	$2,154,357	$2,381,321	$2,464,935
Estimated salary savings	–	*–2*	*–2*	–	*–24,357*	*–44,306*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	148.9	156	158	$2,154,357	$2,356,964	$2,420,629
Staff benefits	–	–	–	242,739	311,362	318,598
Totals, Personal Services	148.9	156	158	$2,397,096	$2,668,326	$2,739,227

DEPARTMENT OF SAVINGS AND LOAN—Continued

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION PROGRAM—Continued

Administration—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General expense	$65,942	$61,400	$74,850
Communications	39,189	50,600	51,100
Travel—in-state	191,852	203,903	211,903
Travel—out-of-state	4,985	6,200	6,200
Consultant services	–	35,000	35,000
Data processing	55,000	50,767	78,900
Facilities operations	101,608	112,000	115,300
Equipment	12,882	9,579	9,100
Prorated charges	55,760	61,057	61,057
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$527,218	$590,506	$643,410
Consolidated Data Center	–	33,133	10,000
Totals, Expenditures	$2,924,314	$3,291,965	$3,392,637

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Savings and Loan Inspection Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$2,925,825	$3,173,036	$3,392,637
Authorization for salary increase	107,494	118,929	–
Allocation for health benefits	3,360	–	–
Totals Available	$3,036,679	$3,291,965	$3,392,637
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–112,365	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$2,924,314	$3,291,965	$3,392,637

FUND CONDITION

SAVINGS AND LOAN INSPECTION FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus July 1	$1,274,004	$1,346,200	$1,282,135
Prior year adjustment	10,788	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$1,284,792	$1,346,200	$1,282,135
Revenues:			
Licenses and other fees	$2,874,512	$3,100,000	$3,400,000
Income from surplus money investments	109,616	127,000	80,000
Miscellaneous	1,594	900	998
Totals, Revenues	$2,985,722	$3,227,900	$3,480,998
Totals, Resources	$4,270,514	$4,574,100	$4,763,133
Less Expenditures:			
State operations	2,924,314	3,291,965	3,392,637
Accumulated surplus June 30	$1,346,200	$1,282,135	$1,370,496
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*94,345*	*191,608*
Surplus available for appropriation	*1,346,200*	*1,187,790*	*1,178,888*

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	148.9	158	158	$2,154,357	$2,381,321	$2,440,959
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Savings and loan economist	–	–	1	1,460–1,776	–	17,520
Account clk II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,456
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	2	–	–	$23,976
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	148.9	158	160	$2,154,357	$2,381,321	$2,464,935

STATE TRANSPORTATION BOARD[a]

Program Objectives

The State Transportation Board will advise and assist the Secretary of Business and Transportation and the Legislature in formulating and evaluating state policy and plans for transportation programs within the state. The board will exercise leadership and provide guidance and assistance to the Department of Transportation and to regional transportation planning agencies for the development of coordinated and comprehensive transportation plans.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of the State Transportation Board	–	6.5	7	–	$164,052	$186,164
General Fund				–	*48,469*	*55,849*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				–	*115,583*	*130,315*

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

Need

Transportation is vital to the economic and social well-being of the citizens of California. It is important, therefore, that we continue to plan for future transportation needs. It is also important that our planning efforts provide for the realization of the greatest benefits with the least detrimental effects and that they are consistent and compatible with orderly social and economic progress and with the will of the people. To assist in this effort, the State Transportation Board has been charged with the responsibility and will maintain a broad overview of the effectiveness and compatibility of public and private programs so as to provide the Secretary of the Business and Transportation Agency and the Legislature with advice and assistance in formulating and evaluating state policy and plans for the state's transportation programs.

Objectives

1. To develop and maintain policy guidelines for the use of regional transportation planning agencies in the preparation of regional transportation plans and for the Department of Transportation in the preparation of the California Transportation Plan.

2. To encourage the concept of transportation planning as a cooperative process involving all levels of government, the private sector, and the citizenry.

3. To encourage active regional transportation planning and the creation of comprehensive transportation planning agencies, recognizing the unique characteristics and aspirations of various areas of the state and the need for localized consideration of the needs and effects of transportation.

4. To encourage and assist in the coordination and cooperation of the regional agencies when the transportation issues and interests are interregional.

5. To recognize and distinguish between issues which are of state, regional, and local interest and provide coordination as necessary.

6. To provide guidance pertaining to public financial participation in transportation matters.

7. To provide advice and consent to the Secretary of the Business and Transportation Agency in the development and maintenance of rules and regulations relative to the Transportation Development Act (Chapter 1400/71).

8. To provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary of the Business and Transportation Agency and the Legislature on a broad range of transportation related issues for the formulation and evaluation of state transportation policy.

Authority

Government Code, Part 4.6 of Division 3, Chapter 1, Sections 13990.10, 13990.6, 13990.9, 13991; Chapter 2, Sections 13992–13993.2; Chapter 3, Section 13998.

Part 4 of Division 3, Chapter 1, Sections 14040.4–14040.7, 14042–14043; Chapter 2.5, Section 65083.

Public Utilities Code, Part II of Division 10, Section 99241.

General Description

The responsibilities of the State Transportation Board Office are to assist the State Transportation Board in carrying out its assigned responsibilities. The office will work closely with other state agencies and regional transportation planning agencies in order to coordinate and facilitate planning efforts and to provide the State Transportation Board with sufficient information for the development of policy and to obtain necessary guidance.

Specific functions of the Board Office will be to:

1. Provide data and recommendations for the Board to make appropriate allocations from the Transportation Planning and Research Account for assistance to regional agencies and the State Department of Transportation for transportation planning.

2. Monitor revenues and expenditures of the Transportation Planning and Research Account.

3. Provide for the board's consideration:

a. Reports and data pertaining to public financial participation in transportation system development, planning, construction and operation, including the extent and nature of participation by local, regional, State and Federal governments.

[a] Actual data for the past year (1972–73) is shown under the former agency, Office of Transportation Planning and Research, which was eliminated effective June 30, 1973, through operation of Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972.

STATE TRANSPORTATION BOARD—Continued

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE TRANSPORTATION BOARD—Continued

b. Data, findings, conclusions and recommendations with respect to review of transportation plans for major portions of the overall statewide transportation system and regional plans developed by transportation planning agencies.

c. Data, findings, conclusions and recommendations with respect to the adoption of a California Transportation Plan.

d. Data, findings, conclusions and recommendations with respect to the transportation implications of major statewide and regional comprehensive general plans.

4. Provide reports, findings, conclusions and recommendations in cooperation with affected public entities and utilities on transportation uses of railroad lines proposed to be abandoned.

5. Provide findings, conclusions and recommendations on fulfillment of the legislative intent and evaluation of the Transportation Development Act (Chapter 1400, Statutes of 1971).

6. Review and evaluate the financing proposals for public transportation to insure the development of flexibility in state administered public transportation funding and programming.

In addition, the board will provide the Secretary of Business and Transportation and Legislature with advice, recommendations and assistance concerning the effectiveness and compatibility of public and private transportation programs in relationship to statewide objectives, policies and plans. As directed by the board and upon request of the Secretary of the Business and Transportation Agency and the Legislature, the board office will act as staff on matters concerning the growth and development of transportation in the state, and in this capacity it will undertake special studies and investigations, submit reports, recommend Legislation, regulations, and administrative policies and provide advice as necessary.

Output

The board will be presented with a recommended California Transportation Plan which will be its responsibility to adopt, amend or disapprove. The board will:

1. Adopt and maintain policy guidelines for use in the preparation of transportation plans.

2. Transmit a report of progress on the California Transportation Plan with recommendations to the Legislature not later than July 1, 1974 covering the following:

a. Regional and statewide transportation goals, objectives and policies for all forms of transportation services both public and private.

b. Proposed use of economic criteria in guidance of development and evaluation of the California Transportation Plan.

c. Organization status of the Department of Transportation.

d. Description of the transportation planning work program and intergovernment interface.

e. Recommendations regarding the need and desirability for statutory creation of regional transportation planning agencies.

f. Proposals for effective state, regional and local decision-making for transportation.

3. Transmit an updated progress report to the Legislature on the issues in item 2 above by January 1, 1975 to be augmented with the following information:

a. Inventories of travel desires, goods movements and transportation facilities and equipment.

b. Statutory requirements affecting transportation services.

c. Financial resources for transportation planning, development and operation.

4. Hold public hearings on the proposed California Transportation Plan and the solicitation and consolidation of views of the general public and public and private entities into the plan.

5. Adopt the California Transportation Plan and transmit it to the Legislature by January 1, 1976.

6. Adopt updated California Transportation Plans and transmit them to the Legislature by January 1, 1977, January 1, 1978 and biennially thereafter.

7. Review annually the budgets of the Department of Transportation for consistency with the California Transportation Plan and transmit them to the Department of Finance.

8. Provide progress reports on the implementation of the California Transportation Plan.

In addition, the board office analyzes, evaluates and disseminates transportation data and information and provides staff assistance in the development and coordination of regional transportation plans and programs. The office provides requested information and research data to any appropriate committee of the Legislature whose activities relate to the transportation field in order to aid the Legislature in considering or enacting proposed statutes relating to balanced transportation needs.

STATE TRANSPORTATION BOARD—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	–	7	7	–	$118,992	$123,934
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(604)	(1,308)
Estimated salary savings	–	*–0.5*	–	–	*–12,954*	–
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	6.5	7	–	$106,038	$123,934
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	12,984	14,530
Totals, Personal Services	–	6.5	7	–	$119,022	$138,464
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				–	$7,500	$7,500
Printing				–	1,900	2,080
Communications				–	4,200	5,410
Travel—in-state				–	11,350	11,850
Travel—out-of-state				–	4,500	4,500
Consultant and professional services				–	8,320	8,720
Facilities operations				–	6,760	7,140
Equipment				–	500	500
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				–	$45,030	$47,700
Totals, Expenditures				–	$164,052	$186,164
General Fund				–	*48,469*	*55,849*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				–	*115,583*	*130,315*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	–	$52,396	$55,849
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	–	3,203	–
Totals Available	–	$55,599	$55,849
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–7,130	–
Totals, Expenditures	–	$48,469	$55,849

Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	–	$124,744	$130,315
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund	–	7,474	–
Totals Available	–	$132,218	$130,315
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–16,635	–
Totals, Expenditures	–	$115,583	$130,315
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	–	$164,052	$186,164

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Transportation planning	–	$14,024,200	$20,057,900
II. Mass transportation	–	510,500	872,400
III. Aeronautics	–	4,800,851	2,917,800
IV. Highways	–	969,095,970	840,264,166
V. General support	–	10,049,100	10,108,900
VI. Legislative mandates	–	50,000	43,200
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	–	$998,530,621	$874,264,366
Reimbursements—other	–	*–119,600*	*122,800*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	–	$998,411,021	$874,141,566
State Highway Account	–	*973,821,870*	*835,993,566*
General Fund	–	*5,130,000*	*5,123,200*
Aeronautics Account	–	*4,848,051*	*2,966,700*
Transportation Planning and Research Account	–	–	*2,000,000*
Toll Bridge funds	–	*14,135,100*	*27,687,100*
Bicycle Lane Account	–	*476,000*	*371,000*
Personnel man-years	–	17,667.7	17,426.6

THE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

The Department of Transportation was created on July 1, 1973 to improve the quality and responsiveness of transportation facilities in the state. The Departments of Aeronautics, Public Works and the Office of Transportation Planning and Research were merged and the reorganization included creation of new Divisions of Mass Transportation and Transportation Planning. This collection of transportation responsibility is designed to lead to a coordinated system to broadly satisfy the mobility needs of the people of California. In addition, special consideration for social, economic and environmental needs is to be included.

The Aeronautics Program is the responsibility of the Division of Aeronautics. It reviews and assists in the planning and design of airports throughout the state in conjunction with local groups. This review covers air transport within the state as well as within the national system.

The Highway Program is the responsibility of the Division of Highways. It provides for the building, maintenance and operation of state highways. It also includes coordination of local assistance programs, operation and maintenance of toll bridges and overall program planning and direction.

The Mass Transportation Program is developed by the Division of Mass Transportation. This is a new effort and is designed to identify the public needs for urban transit to encourage mass transportation development; and to assure necessary coordination between systems and areas.

The newly designated Transportation Planning Program is only partially new. It contains elements of the planning function that were formerly concerned with highways. However, it has now been greatly expanded to include the total transportation concept. This concept has become increasingly important since the state population is expected to increase one-third by 1990. Both economic and social development will depend on a transportation network which affords all segments of the population a choice of mobility and answers differing individual needs. Transportation facilities both affect and are affected by land use. Strong local land use planning consistent with statewide development and conservation goals is fundamental and is coordinated with transportation planning in this program. This program will be guided by the Division of Transportation Planning.

As appropriate, each of 11 transportation districts participates in management and implementation of any or all of the four major line programs.

In addition to the above line programs a General Support Program enables identification of those functions and costs which provide support necessary to all programs and organizational functions.

Departmental organization under this program also includes a Division of Administrative Services and a Legal Division to provide direct support to the line programs as well as appropriate general support.

Information is provided here in detail for the Transportation Program. Prior year program information relating to the Departments of Public Works, Aeronautics and the Office of Transportation Planning and Research appear elsewhere under those titles.

I. TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

Need

Continuing comprehensive transportation systems planning process is needed to provide a base for balanced multimodal transportation development consistent with the needs and desires of the people of this state and their communities.

Objective

To establish a statewide transportation systems plan to guide transportation development and operations; to assist the regional transportation planning agencies in carrying out their multimodal transportation planning responsibilities; to define the gap, in terms of demand and dollars, between existing transportation systems and the systems needed to move people and goods in the future; and to ensure adequate transportation planning research.

Authority

Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

I. TRANSPORTATION PLANNING—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Transportation Planning Program	–	486.1	529.9	–	$14,024,200	$20,057,900
State Highway Account				–	*(9,410,000)*	*(13,833,900)*
General Fund				–	*(4,584,700)*	*(4,231,600)*
Aeronautics Account				–	*(29,500)*	*(29,000)*
Transportation Planning and Research Account				–	–	*(1,963,400)*
Program Elements:						
1. Need studies	–	93.3	118.6	–	1,900,500	3,033,700
2. Plan development	–	56.4	66.5	–	1,033,200	1,407,300
3. Transportation research	–	15.3	15.4	–	538,700	742,100
4. Local assistance	–	282.2	285.4	–	9,891,100	14,087,900
5. Program administration	–	38.9	44	–	660,700	786,900

NEED STUDIES

General Description

This element will determine the demand for transportation of goods and persons within the state and determine the cost of future systems necessary to satisfy travel demand. Information is gathered on two transportation system levels, regional and statewide. This is analyzed and methodology developed for use as a base for planning. In developing plans, total transportation needs are studied through computer modeling and simulation. Information regarding interregional transportation corridors which connect the state's major metropolitan areas and the development of nonmotorized elements are also considered. In addition, a fully coordinated functional classification system for all modes of transportation is to be developed. This will be used to determine deficiencies, and to compare modes.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$1,900,500	$3,033,700
Personnel man-years	–	93.3	118.6

Plan Development

General Description

A statewide plan will be developed by January 1976. This will thereafter be periodically updated to provide the broad transportation system description against which modal programs can be planned and implemented. This plan must lead to a system that significantly reduces hazards to human life, pollution of the atmosphere, generation of noise, disruption of the community organization and adverse impact on the natural environment.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$1,033,200	$1,407,300
Personnel man-years	–	56.4	66.5

Transportation Research

General Description

This element provides the necessary transportation research capability which will return benefits in the form of improved safety, reduced costs, improved quality, increased efficiency and greater environmental compatibility.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$538,700	$742,100
Personnel man-years	–	15.3	15.4

Local Assistance

General Description

Forty-one regional transportation planning agencies (RTPA) are responsible for the completion of initial regional transportation plans by April 1975. These regional plans will be included in the state transportation plan which must be completed by January 1976.

This element supports the development of the regional transportation plans. It includes technical planning assistance to the RTPA's, the monitoring and coordination of their work programs, and the subventions necessary to enable RTPA's to secure sufficient Federal matching funds to comply with state planning requirements.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$9,891,100	$14,087,900
Personnel man-years	–	282.2	285.4

Program Administration

General Description

The administration element includes the direct staff services required by the top management of each of the Transportation Planning Programs. It also includes central management services supporting all programs on a statewide basis. These central services include management information systems, personnel management, budgeting and fiscal control for the Transportation Planning and Research Account.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$660,700	$786,900
Personnel man-years	–	38.9	44

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

II. MASS TRANSPORTATION

Need

The increasing concerns for: natural environment; reduction of pollution; declining energy resources; trends in population distribution and land use; transportation needs for the young, elderly, handicapped and underprivileged; the desire to reduce commuter travel times; vehicle congestion and the need to provide safe, efficient public transportation have caused redirection of state transportation policies.

The mass transportation program, developed as a result of this redirection, more adequately serves the transportation needs of the public through; centralized state responsibility for mass transportation functions, provision of an advocacy role for transit services, and provision for enhanced cooperation in which other levels of government can participate to insur their policies and goals are reflected in the Stat Transportation Plan.

Objective

To support the overall goals of the Department o Transportation in meeting the legislative intent t strengthen the use of mass transportation in Cal fornia, and encourage the improvement of mass trans portation services, equipment, and facilities to thei optimum level in support of the public's needs.

Authority

Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972.
Chapter 1400, Statutes of 1971.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Mass Transportation Program	–	18	33	–	$510,500	$872,400
Reimbursement				–	*119,600*	*122,800*
General Fund				–	*390,900*	*749,600*
Program Elements:						
1. Standards and operations/studies	–	1.5	7.1	–	91,000	239,700
2. Local assistance	–	4.8	9.4	–	122,300	247,800
3. Program administration	–	11.7	16.5	–	297,200	384,900

Standards and Operational Studies Program

General Description

This element is concerned with assuring that public transportation is safe, efficient, and responsive to public need. To accomplish this, studies will be undertaken to identify safety problems, economies in operations, effects of regulations on system operations and declines in service levels and patronage. The result of these studies and existing information are expected to generate the basic element workload.

Activities include:

Conducting, by contract or otherwise, technical studies, and demonstration and development projects designed to test and develop methods for increasing public use of mass transportation in an efficient, coordinated, convenient and safe manner.

Making applications for, receiving, and making use of grants for mass transportation.

Instituting a statewide coordinated effort to improve public transportation safety and to establish uniform safety provisions.

Bringing about development of such interregional mass transportation systems as are authorized for State development by the State Transportation Board and the State Legislature.

During the 1973–74 year, major consultant contracts will be developed, related to (1) improved safety for passengers, and (2) the classification of transit systems. The processes, procedures, and recommendations developed by these contracts are expected to result in future requests from transit systems fo assistance in these areas. Contacts made with th transit agencies indicate substantial interest in th state providing this service.

Additional workload is anticipated as progress i made in the development of the State Transportatio Plan. Proposals will be reviewed in relation to mas transit applications. Increases will result primarily from requests by the Division of Transportation Planning, as well as other districts and divisions in recommending modal interface standards. Future work will include specialization in both external and internal information systems for transit organizations and regions and will also cover the problem of providing information to users changing carriers or modes. Studies of marketing activities including management techniques used, and manpower development, will be undertaken with the objective of improving overall mass transit marketing capabilities throughout the state.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$91,000	$239,700
Personnel man-years	–	1.5	7.1

Local Assistance Program

General Description

This element provides technical assistance to transit and government agencies for public systems planning and operations, and multiple-agency liaison. The program establishes a focal point for state liaison with

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

II. MASS TRANSPORTATION—Continued

the private sector and other levels of government on all mass transportation-related matters. Through this liaison the state ensures that legislative intent is understood and carried out with respect to the Sales Tax for Transportation Act (Chapter 1400, Statutes of 1971) interprets laws relating to the administration of this act, advises local government on recommended courses of action and provides for interchange of information and expertise between state and regional levels.

Activities include:

Cooperation with mass transit operators, local, state and federal agencies in meeting those problems of air, noise, and water pollution associated with transportation.

Providing assistance on federal-aid matters concerning mass transportation.

Participation in proceedings before federal, state or local regulatory agencies involving or affecting mass transportation.

Cooperation with substate agencies in mass transportation research and demonstration projects with statewide significance and applicability.

During the 1974–75 year contact and interface with local transit systems, cities and counties, both with respect to the development of the State Transportation Plan, and the administration of "SB 325" funds will increase.

Additional workload is anticipated for transportation development, grant assistance, corridor studies, consulting services and legislation. General, administrative audits over local transportation commissions similar to other subvention programs are also anticipated. Increased grants for improving transportation systems are expected to be available and educational programs are planned to establish transit management courses on the west coast. The Urban Mass Transportation Agency has indicated interest in this and is expected to participate.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$122,300	$247,800
Personnel man-years	–	4.8	9.4

Program Administration

There are two components of this element. The administration component provides support services to all program elements, and provides the director with advice and recommendations concerning resource allocations and the effectiveness and compatibility of public and private mass transportation programs and proposals in relation to statewide objectives, policies and plans. The research and development component is responsible for conducting studies on the environmental impact of mass transportation systems, research and evaluation of new systems and assessment of the effectiveness of existing publicly and privately owned systems, recommending changes wherever indicated.

Activities include or will include:

The formulation of a mass transportation policy for the state.

Recommending policies, programs, and actions designed to improve utilization of mass transportation services.

Evaluation of local, state and federal ordinances, legislation, regulations, rules, policies and procedures, and recommending changes which optimize public benefits.

Participation in proceedings before federal, state or local regulatory agencies involving or affecting mass transportation.

Designing proposals to encourage experimentation in developing new mass transportation facilities and services to help meet and resolve special problems.

Designing problems of assistance for the comprehensive planning, development and administration of mass transportation facilities and services.

Developing design standards and criteria for the interface and operations of mass transportation systems and for the sharing of facilities with other transportation modes.

Recommending needed demonstration projects of statewide interest and coordinating approved mass transportation demonstration projects.

A major planning activity is the development, within mass transportation's role, of the State Transportation Plan. Planning liaison will have a prime interface with the Division of Transportation Planning in this activity. Approved demonstration projects may include installation, monitoring and evaluation of "free transportation", as well as possible new hardware evaluation and purchasing participation through grants. Consulting services are, and will continue to be, an integral part of mass transportation's needs to provide major studies in the financing of transit systems; transit impact studies; provision for localized transit management training and development of transit informational (publicity) data. These needs are expected to increase as the division becomes more involved with the modal advocacy role.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$297,200	$384,900
Personnel man-years	–	11.7	16.5

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

III. AERONAUTICS

As California grows, air traffic increases. Aircraft noise, saturated airspace and potential hazards to fliers and the general public increase, also. This growth in aircraft usage parallels that of other transportation modes. To keep a balance between all modes, a comprehensive air transportation system is needed; one that stresses safe aircraft usage which is harmonious with the environment and land development.

Objectives

To promote aviation safety.

To increase and uphold standards for aircraft and airport (heliport) operations.

To assist local governments in safe, well-planne aviation facilities development.

To develop an aviation master plan that is a par of a viable statewide multimodal transportation pla and that integrates with the nationwide transportatio plan.

To reduce the nuisance of aviation noise.

Authority

Public Utilities Code, Division 9.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Aeronautics Program	–	28.3	32.8	–	$4,800,851	$2,917,800
Aeronautics Account				–	*4,800,851*	*2,917,800*
Program Elements:						
1. Safety and operational services	–	2.9	2.9	–	129,243	76,200
2. Local assistance	–	13.4	18.2	–	4,160,855	2,576,500
3. Program administration	–	12	11.7	–	510,753	265,100

Safety and Operational Services

General Description

Aeronautics conducts safety training seminars for pilots and airport operators; publishes aircraft accident information describing measures to avert accidents; provides accident prevention counseling as support to the FAA; coordinates search and rescue activities; evaluates airport operations in an effort to eliminate hazards and develops sound, uniform practices for airport operators.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$129,243	$76,200
Personnel man-years	–	2.9	2.9

Local Assistance

General Description

Aviation consultants assist local governments in maintaining safe operating facilities; review land-use and zoning proposals; make recommendations and give advice regarding existing or proposed facilities; inspect airports and heliports and grant permits to them for facilities operations or expansion if standards are met. They also review cases involving airspace utilization and obstruction; assist local and regional governments through consultation and financial aid to develop well-constructed and safe aviation facilities; monitor aircraft noise and enforce noise standards; aid locals in developing airport zoning and land use.

The Aeronautics Board reviews local assistance applications, ensuring that they conform to statewide plans and standards; they also set project priorities, and allocate moneys for airport facilities development.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$4,160,855	$2,576,500
Personnel man-years	–	13.4	18.2

Program Administration

General Description

This element provides for management and administrative support to the entire aeronautics program. The components of program administration are:

Management and management services—services to Aeronautics top management.

Aeronautics Planning—input to State and Federal multi-modal planning.

Aeronautics research—collecting information specifically designed to improve air transportation service and minimize environmental impact.

Legal and administrative services—services relating to total program and not to any one element.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$510,753	$265,100
Personnel man-years	–	12	11.7

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

IV. HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION

Need

Nationwide the basic transportation element consists of vehicles using streets and highways. For many years human life has been dependent upon the motor vehicle and a highway system. Population growth combined with new uses for motor vehicles has created a need for new and improved highway facilities.

Objective

To ensure that the state highway system location, design, construction, operation and maintenance are consistent with statewide comprehensive transportation system plans.

Authority

General Provisions, Division 1 and Division 3, Streets and Highways Code.
Title 23, U.S. Code.
Article XXVI, California State Constitution.
Public Law 89-79, 875 and 79.
Chapter 5, Div. 2 and Sections 21350 and 21655.5, Vehicle Code.
Sections 1201–1202–1231, Public Utilities Code.
Title 2, Division 3, Part 4.5 and Part 5, California Government Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Highways Program	–	16,603.1	16,297.9	–	$969,095,970	$840,264,166
State Highway Account				–	*954,484,870*	*812,206,066*
Toll Bridge Funds				–	*14,135,100*	*27,687,100*
Bicycle Lane Account				–	*476,000*	*371,000*
Program Elements:						
Maintenance and operations	–	7,207.7	7,168.3	–	202,127,184	194,627,766
Improvements	–	7,321.4	7,046.6	–	577,353,511	629,835,600
Local assistance	–	238.5	218.5	–	160,880,460	71,187,000
Program administration	–	1,835.5	1,864.5	–	44,489,281	42,132,400
Revised revenue adjustment	–	–	–	–	–15,754,466	–97,518,600

Maintenance and Operations

Six components have been identified in this element. They are designed to preserve the safety and structural integrity of the state highway system, and the qualities of aesthetic, and ecological compatibility, comfort and traffic service.
Maintenance.
Reconstruction and restoration.
Resurfacing.
Protective betterments.
Toll revenue operations.
Operations.

MAINTENANCE

General Description

Over fifteen thousand miles of state highways, eight toll bridges and accessory facilities are maintained through this component. Expenditures are primarily for maintenance personnel, equipment and materials; however, capital outlay for constructing new maintenance facilities and truck weighing stations is included. Snow removal and landscape maintenance are also a part of this component. The funding level provides levels of service set by standards and norms developed through a formal maintenance management system.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$134,314,347	$137,941,525
Personnel man-years	–	6,083.2	6,118.4

RECONSTRUCTION AND RESTORATION

General Description

Bridge and roadway reconstruction returns facilities which have weakened through usage or weathering to their former states. Major damage and disaster restoration corrects damage caused by storms or other violence.

Departmental policy is to schedule reconstruction of facilities which have weakened from wear or weathering at the optimum time in regard to overall highway program economy, and to restore facilities which have been subjected to major damage or disaster as rapidly as possible.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$81,056,491	$18,557,550
Personnel man-years	–	287.8	195.5

RESURFACING

General Description

This component is implemented through projects by applying thin blankets of asphalt concrete to older sections of roadway. Construction projects which require seasoning under traffic prior to sealing are also included. Project priority lists are established based on number of cracks, extent of wear, and smoothness.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$6,961,888	$13,174,925
Personnel man-years	–	60.1	74.8

PROTECTIVE BETTERMENTS

General Description

Protective betterments insure the long life of the highways by adding facilities such as rock slope protection, stabilization trenches, culverts, drainage channels, underdrains and slope corrections as the need for them develops. These facilities do not add new traffic services but rather protect the existing highway from damage.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$14,457,829	$7,712,825
Personnel man-years	–	131.9	104.8

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

IV. HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION—Continued

TOLL REVENUE OPERATIONS

General Description

The toll revenue operations component provides for the orderly acceptance of tolls from motorists and procedures for distributing, accounting and auditing of funds received.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$6,754,641	$8,119,700
Personnel man-years	–	402.5	412

OPERATIONS

General Description

The operations component involves emergency road service, traffic and lane control, signs and signals, special event traffic handling, operational analysis studies, and electrical power for the highway and toll bridge facilities. The goal is to provide a level of acceptable service on the existing highway system.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$8,581,988	$9,121,241
Personnel man-years	–	242.2	262.8

Improvements

The improvements element responds to the public's need for new and improved, safe and efficient highway transportation facilities. This element is divided into the following components.

Special safety improvements.
New highway construction.
Roadside services, enhancement and compatibility.
Traffic operational improvements.
New construction toll bridges.

SPECIAL SAFETY INMPROVEMENTS

General Description

This component contains two activities. Spot improvements correct problems identified at specific locations because of accident concentration. Typically these are signal installation, channelization, warning signs, lighting, curve and wet pavement correction. Blanket improvements are designed to reduce incidence or severity of specific types of accidents. Typical are median barriers, protective fencing, off ramp gore cleanup, guardrail, edgelines, raised pavement markers and improved sign standards.

The safety index, a measure which relates the value of safety benefits to the costs to produce the improvement, provides a base for setting project priorities.

The CURE (Clean Up Roadside Environment) effort is one of the safety improvements. Since its inception in 1966, it has resulted in saving an estimated 680 lives. Through 1972 it has cost nearly $20 million. There has been a dramatic reduction in fatalities involving fixed objects because of corrections by CURE even though travel on freeways has increased more than 50 percent since 1966.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$34,525,340	$41,675,375
Personnel man-years	–	605.2	571.8

NEW HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

General Description

This component accounts for the largest use of resources in the highways program. It consists of construction of new and upgrading of existing highway facilities and the related landscaping and bikeways.

A major objective has been to complete the Interstate Highway Program by June 30, 1976. This date set by Federal legislation, has now been extended to June 30, 1979. The interstate system contains 2,29 miles in California. Of this, 262 miles remain to b budgeted. Federal apportionments have been reduced for the interstate system and apportionments fo urban and primary routes have increased to compensate for this change in emphasis. The 1973 Federal Highway Act provides a funding level that would require until 1982–83 to complete the system.

During the 1974–75 fiscal year, it is anticipated that the following miles of highways will be placed under construction:

116.7 miles of four-lane (or more) freeway.
39.5 miles of four-lane expressway.
24.3 miles of two-lane expressway.
23.5 miles of four-lane (or more) convention highway.
62.5 miles of two-lane convention highway.
195.7 miles of major reconstruction or upgrading of existing highway.
34 bridges replaced or repaired.

In addition, there will be many small (under $150,000) projects built to improve the functional or operational features of the highway.

Over a 20-year period it is estimated that 700 deaths, 21,000 injuries and 41,000 accidents will be prevented and 285 million hours saved in travel time because of these improvements.

A system of priorities is used to determine which projects are constructed each year. Some of the factors considered are available funds, statewide distribution, county minimums, local area benefits, and existing deficiency factors. A planning program covering about 10 years is developed so that individual project schedules can be made. Many changes are made to the planning program each year to account for anticipated fund changes, priority changes, cost escalation, and problems which delay project schedules.

In conjunction with construction, landscaping will be provided. This improves environmental compatibility by providing trees and shrubs to screen unsightly views, and furnish green belts to harmonize with surrounding neighborhoods. In addition, it contributes to improved safety by placement of shrubs to prevent headlight glare and reduce driver distraction.

This component also provides funds for landscaping parcels of lands which are leased to local agencies for park purposes under the Marler-Johnson Park Act.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

IV. HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION—Continued

In recent years it has become apparent that facilities must be expanded to meet a new and increasing demand. The sales of modern lightweight bicycles to adults has increased at a phenomenal rate. The use of these bicycles both for recreation and commuting has caused an increasing accident rate between autos and bicycles. Presently there are more accidents related to bicycles than any other single source. Providing bikeways or separate paths to increase the safety of bicycle transportation is recognized as an urgent need.

Construction of bicycle facilities will involve different types of bikeways, such as:

Separated bike paths not carrying motorized traffic.

A lane on the roadway signed for exclusive or semi-exclusive use of bicyclists.

A shared facility along the shoulder of a roadway designated by signs or pavement markings.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$503,554,278	$521,432,675
Personnel man-years	–	5,887.1	5,635.7

ROADSIDE SERVICES, ENHANCEMENT, AND COMPATIBILITY

General Description

This component provides facilities to permit motorists to stop at safety roadside rests and scenic view points, rest, use comfort facilities, obtain travel information, view panoramas of extraordinary scenic quality, and return to the highway a more alert and safe motorist. It also contributes to more pleasurable driving by enhancing views from highways through scenic highway development, screening or removal of junkyards, and removal of billboards.

Recent laws require improvement projects which will reduce state highway traffic noise in school buildings.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$11,130,843	$9,947,225
Personnel man-years	–	16.6	25.2

TRAFFIC OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

General Description

This component consists of two types of work:

Projects to reduce delay at existing problem locations. Examples include climbing lanes, auxiliary lanes, on ramp volume control meters, and left turn pockets.

Projects to improve traffic service. Examples include sign upgrading and widening narrow two-lane roads to provide wider lanes and shoulders.

These improvements result in reduced travel time, greater overall hourly volumes, minimized driver frustration and safer travel.

The Los Angeles freeway congestion projects illustrate what can be done. Five projects which were financed during 1972–73 are expected to have a substantial reduction in the number of accidents, and at the same time save motorists 4,550 hours of delay on an average workday.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$26,207,555	$43,738,575
Personnel man-years	–	657.6	663.9

NEW CONSTRUCTION TOLL BRIDGE

General Description

Included in this component are all projects which provide new toll bridge service. It includes projects adding lanes to existing toll bridges, increasing traffic capacities of existing bridges, and completely replacing an existing toll bridge. The Dumbarton Bridge replacement project is the only major project underway at this time. Plans are being prepared for the construction project.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$1,935,495	$13,041,750
Personnel man-years	–	16.6	25.2

Local Assistance

This element contributes to public needs by providing services and improvements on city streets and county roads. The department coordinates disbursement of funds and provides technical assistance in conformance with state and federal laws and regulations.

The local assistance element includes the following components:

Federal-aid secondary.
City and county urban extensions.
Railroad crossings.
Unassigned local assistance.
Federal-aid urban system.
Local bicycle lanes.

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY SYSTEM

General Description

This component is a cooperative endeavor between federal, state and county governments to improve the 9,600 mile county federal-aid secondary system which provides feeder roads to the state highway system. Federal funds are made available to the counties through the State Highway Fund at levels based on area rural populations, and mileage of postal routes.

The department's role is to disburse federal and state funds to counties, provide statewide coordination, and assist in developing projects. Funding levels are based on the availability of federal revenues.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$43,616,526	$20,963,000
Personnel man-years	–	56.6	48.2

CITY AND COUNTY URBAN EXTENSION

General Description

This component provides state revenues which contribute to the improvement of the urban portions of the federal-aid secondary system. Federal-aid secondary funds are not provided for such use in cities even though portions of the federal-aid system lie within cities.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

IV. HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION—Continued

California statutes limit the extent of state participation to 50 percent of the cost of each project up to a maximum of $500,000 annually for any one governmental unit.

The funding level included in this budget is based on current California Highway Commission policy setting the annual allocation at $5,000,000 plus the state's administrative costs.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$10,091,537	$5,040,000
Personnel man-years	–	5.1	6.1

RAILROAD CROSSINGS

General Description

The number of train-vehicle collisions on city streets and county roads are reduced by constructing grade separation structures and installing and maintaining grade crossing protection devices.

Under state legislation the program is developed primarily by the California Public Utilities Commission and financed jointly by the cities, counties, railroads and the state.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$24,035,764	$16,971,000
Personnel man-years	–	3.8	3.8

UNASSIGNED LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Description

This correlates state and local highway programs and provides miscellaneous services to cities and counties. It includes maintaining records upon which apportionments are based, providing engineering assistance, coordinating storm damage programs and the Special Bridge Replacement Program, and providing other administrative services.

The special bridge replacement program, included as a part of unassigned local assistance, was authorized by the 1970 Federal-aid Highway Act. Its objective is to assist the states in replacing bridges found to be unsafe because of structural deficiences, physical deterioration or functional obsolescence. The federal rate of participation in this program is limited to 75 percent of the structure cost. The county bridge replacements on federal-aid secondary routes are handled in the same manner as other FAS projects.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$159,103	$580,000
Personnel man-years	–	45.2	38.2

FEDERAL-AID URBAN SYSTEM

General Description

This component finances improvements on the newly created federal-aid urban system which includes both state highways and local streets and roads. There are 16 urbanized areas with populations over 50,000 persons which are eligible for federal-aid urban funds. Funds may be expended on urban system route improvements and fringe parking facilities. A portion of these funds can be used for the purchase of buses 1974–75. Process and procedures for allocation cisions are now being developed for using a porti for other mass transit improvements.

The department is assisted in administering t program by an advisory committee which represe cities, counties, public owned transit lines, and orga zations of public highway users in establishing polic and procedures.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–
Expenditures	–	$82,501,530	$27,262,(
Personnel man-years	–	127.5	1

LOCAL BICYCLE LANES

General Description

This component responds to the increased use bicycles as a means of transportation and seeks stimulate the use of local gas tax funds for increasi the capacity and safety of local streets and roads providing bicycle lanes.

Moneys from the account established under Secti 2106, S. & H. Code, are allocated to cities and count for bicycle lane construction. Funds available a $360,000 per fiscal year less departmental administ tive costs.

Highest priorities are assigned to those projects i volving federal participation and providing bicyc lanes separated from vehicular traffic. The maximu amount available to any agency is limited to its pop lation pro rata of the total population of all agenc submitting valid applications.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Expenditures	–	$476,000	$371,0
Personnel man-years	–	0.3	(

Program Administration

This element contains five components which pr vide the executive management, information system planning, research, and services necessary to deci what should be accomplished by the Highway Tran portation Program. The high-level management d cisions on programs are in contrast to line and fun tional management activities which are directed at d termining how best to carry out the approved plan

The program administration element includes t following components:

Management and management services.
Highway planning.
Highway research.
Special services.
Legal and administrative services.

MANAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

General Description

This component provides the information, system and services used by executive management that r late primarily to program implementation. They i clude, but are not restricted to the top manageme

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

IV. HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION—Continued

information system, workload standards development, cash flow analysis and control, support budget coordination, function goals and objectives and program coordination.

These activities differ from administrative services in that they are specific to management rather than line or operation units.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$6,405,224	$6,014,070
Personnel man-years	–	296.2	290.7

HIGHWAY PLANNING

General Description

Transportation system planning in the Transportation Planning Program identifies system needs and specifies that a highway solution is appropriate in a given corridor. At this point, highway planning takes over, relates the need to available resources and further develops and optimizes planning for the highway facility. System changes, funding distribution, multiyear plans, and budgets to implement an appropriate response are recommended. Base data necessary in the statewide highway planning processes are developed, maintained, and disseminated.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$5,301,666	$6,207,745
Personnel man-years	–	267.8	325.9

HIGHWAY RESEARCH

General Description

This component is involved in research studies. Functional and program managers submit recommendations for studies which are expected to return benefits in the form of improved safety, reduced costs, improved quality, increased efficiency and greater environmental compatibility. Environmental considerations are given particular emphasis through a special activity which focuses on air, water and noise pollution, and landscape and wildlife degradation. Many of these studies are receiving federal financing through special research funds. This component also supports related research by other agencies such as the University of California, the Department of Motor Vehicles and the California Highway Patrol.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$4,319,542	$4,052,074
Personnel man-years	–	209.9	204.4

SPECIAL SERVICES

General Description

This component includes activities to encourage multiple use of state highway rights-of-way and land held for toll bridge use. It also provides services to other state agencies which are subsequently reimbursed.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$3,404,268	$2,585,658
Personnel man-years	–	126.1	125.4

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

General Description

This component provides legal services which support the entire Highway Transportation Program as compared to specific elements or components. Also, administrative services such as accounting, personnel, public information, training and safety coordination, reproduction, communications, data processing, and automotive management.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$25,058,581	$23,272,853
Personnel man-years	–	935.5	918.1

V. GENERAL SUPPORT

Need

Overall management is needed to provide direction to the total transportation program.

Objective

To assure and contribute to the accomplishment of the Transportation Program by providing general management and services for the department as a whole.

To provide services, materials, and equipment necessary to support the other programs. Specifically it is to provide general services of executive management, legal and administrative services, office buildings, and lease area management.

Authority

Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972.

Division 3, Part 4.5, Chapter 1, Article 1, Government Code.

Division 3, Part 5, Chapter 1, Article 1, Government Code.

Division 1, Chapter 1, Streets and Highways Code.

Division 17, Streets and Highways Code.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

V. GENERAL SUPPORT—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, General Support Program	–	532.2	533	–	$10,049,100	$10,108,900
Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund				–	*17,700*	*19,900*
General Fund				–	*104,400*	*98,800*
State Highway Account, State Transportation Fund				–	*9,927,000*	*9,953,600*
Transportation Planning and Research Account				–	–	*36,600*
Program Elements:						
1. Management and management services	–	112.1	126.4	–	2,879,500	3,187,600
2. General services	–	420.1	406.6	–	7,169,600	6,921,300

Management and Management Services

General Description

This element provides the services of the director and his immediate staff including district managers, management support service efforts related to community and legislative affairs, management planning, internal audit and fiscal review, and programs and budgets.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$2,879,500	$3,187,600
Personnel man-years	–	112.1	126.4

General Services

General Description

General support services such as fiscal managemer and accounting, manpower services, managemer analysis, computer data processing, material an facility management, internal communications, nor maintenance land and buildings and personnel safet which are directed toward all components of th Transportation Program.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$7,169,600	$6,921,30
Personnel man-years	–	420.1	406.

VI. LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

Section 2231(a) of the Revenue and Taxation Code requires the state to pay local governmental units the costs of any new program or increased level of service of a program mandated by legislation enacted after January 1, 1973. Within the program area of the De partment of Transportation, there are two legislativ mandates.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	–	$50,000	$43,200
Program Elements:			
(A) Chapter 1175/73 (SB 1221)—Southern California Rapid Transit District Preferential Facility Plan	–	50,000	–
(B) Chapter 521/73 (AB 24)—Bay Area Rapid Transit District Elections	–	–	43,200

A. Chapter 1175/73 (SB 1221)—Southern California Rapid Transit District Preferential Facility Plan

General Description

Chapter 1175 requires the Southern California Rapid Transit District to prepare and submit to the Legislature by March 31, 1974, a comprehensive plan for the development and operation of preferential facilities for high occupancy vehicles.

Mandate

The Southern California Rapid Transit District i the sole agency to incur a mandated cost through thi legislation.

Fiscal Data

The Legislature appropriated $50,000 to reimburse the district for incurred costs.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditure	–	$50,000	-

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

VI. LEGISLATIVE MANDATES—Continued

B. Chapter 521/73 (AB 24)—Bay Area Rapid Transit District Elections

General Description

Chapter 521 requires the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District to hold an election in November 1974 to fill the offices of its board of directors. However, the legislation contains a provision which would allow the electorate of the district to decide if the district directors should be appointed or elected. The district is comprised of three counties, and should two of the three counties' boards of supervisors adopt resolutions no later than January 1, 1974, stating that the districts' directors be appointed rather than elected, a special election shall be consolidated with the direct primary election to be held June 4, 1974. At that time the electorate of the district shall determine how the board membership shall be determined. The mandate is for either an election for the district board membership in November 1974 or for an election in June 1974 to determine if the board of directors should be appointed or elected.

Mandate

The three counties of the Bay Area Rapid Transit District which would incur a mandated cost through Chapter 521 are Contra Costa, Alameda and San Francisco.

Fiscal Data

The State Controller is appropriated $43,000 of General Fund moneys for allocation and disbursement to the local agencies for the cost of adding to the ballot either the elective office or the question as to whether to have elected directors at all. The costs involved represent estimates made by the individual counties. Differences in cost are associated with the number of precincts in each county and the varying costs per precinct which are charged by the applicable county clerk. The counties estimate their costs as follows:

Contra Costa County	$10,080
Alameda County	24,000
San Francisco County	9,120

In the event that at least two county resolutions are adopted, the June 1974 election would still represent a mandated cost, but would be a one-time state expenditure from the 1973–74 fiscal year. This remains true even should the electorate determine that board directors be elected, for all subsequent elections would not be mandated, but held through the counties' decision. However, if less than two resolutions are adopted, the state would be mandating the November 1974 election and the state cost would be incurred in the budget year. Also, additional appropriations of approximately $20,000 would need to be made every two years for the election costs of half of the board's membership.

At the time this budget was printed, it appeared that the counties would not adopt the resolutions, and the amount is therefore shown as expended in the 1974–75 fiscal year.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditure	–	–	$43,200

DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	–	18,810.4	18,810.4	–	$223,187,404	$226,238,518
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(2,905,500)	(3,051,114)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	87.8	–311.7	–	941,631	–3,396,760
Proposed new positions	–	3.6	17.7	–	36,816	260,358
Totals, Adjustments	–	91.4	294	–	$978,447	–$3,136,402
Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	18,901.8	18,516.4		$224,165,851	$223,102,116
Estimated salary savings	–	*–1,234.1*	*–1,089.8*	–	*–11,408,293*	*–11,355,106*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	17,667.7	17,426.6	–	$212,757,558	$211,747,010
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	27,094,695	26,968,376
Totals, Personal Services	–	17,667.7	17,426.6	–	$239,852,253	$238,715,386
Operating expenses and equipment				–	190,122,801	221,196,092
Recoveries				–	*–75,089,073*	*–87,445,112*
Totals, Support				–	$354,885,981	$372,466,366
Subject to Section 186 S. & H. Code	–	(6,766.7)	(5,785.6)	–	(137,626,000)	(110,869,000)
Nonsubject to Section 186 S. & H. Code and others		–(10,901.0)	(11,641.0)	–	(217,259,981)	(261,597,366)
Capital Outlay:						
Right-of-way acquisitions				–	$55,832,200	$67,550,000
Construction				–	423,545,050	358,977,000
Subtotals				–	$479,377,250	$426,527,000

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Local Assistance:			
Subventions to other public organizations	–	163,621,790	74,734,000
Legislative mandates	–	50,000	43,200
Bicycle lanes	–	476,000	371,000
Subtotals	–	$164,147,790	$75,148,200
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$998,411,021	$874,141,566
State Highway Account	–	*973,821,870*	*835,993,566*
General Fund	–	*5,130,000*	*5,123,200*
Aeronautics Account	–	*4,848,051*	*2,966,700*
Transportation Planning and Research Account	–	–	*2,000,000*
Toll Bridge funds	–	*14,135,100*	*27,687,100*
Bicycle Lane Account	–	*476,000*	*371,000*

ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	–	10,403.2	9,988.5	–	$121,296,655	$117,565,938
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(1,600,930)	(1,610,988)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	48.4	–164.6	–	519,339	–1,793,489
Proposed new positions	–	2	9.4	–	20,286	137,469
Totals, Adjustments	–	50.4	–155.2	–	$539,625	–$1,656,020
Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	10,453.6	9,833.3	–	$121,836,280	$115,909,918
Estimated salary savings	–	*–690.2*	*–591.7*	–	*–6,189,307*	*–6,134,067*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	9,763.4	9,241.6	–	$115,646,973	$109,775,851
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	14,943,051	14,239,303
Totals, Personal Services	–	9,763.4	9,241.6	–	$130,590,024	$124,015,154
Operating expenses and equipment				–	107,060,050	119,225,448
Recoveries				–	*–41,407,139*	*–46,164,436*
Totals, Support				–	$196,242,935	$197,076,166
State Highway Account	–	*8,652*	*8,115.6*	–	*182,463,539*	*182,126,766*
Subject to Section 186, S.&H. Code	–	*(6,766.7)*	*(5,785.6)*	–	*(137,626,000)*	*(110,869,000)*
Nonsubject to Section 186, S.&H. Code	–	*(1,885.3)*	*(2,330)*	–	*(44,837,539)*	*(71,257,766)*
General Fund	–	*173*	*136.5*	–	*1,724,700*	*1,860,100*
Aeronautics Account	–	*16.8*	*16.2*	–	*666,096*	*370,500*
Sales Tax on Gas "SB 325"	–	–	*51.9*	–	–	*620,300*
Toll Bridge Fund	–	*921.6*	*921.4*	–	*11,388,600*	*12,098,500*

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

CAPITAL OUTLAY

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	–	7,848	8,272.1	–	$94,671,276	$100,614,232
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(1,211,594)	(1,333,337)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	36.6	–136.2	–	392,378	–1,484,384
Proposed new positions	–	1.5	7.7	–	15,352	113,776
Totals, Adjustments	–	38.1	–128.5	–	$407,730	–$1,370,608
Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	7,886.1	8,143.6	–	$95,079,006	$99,243,624
Estimated salary savings	–	*–520.7*	*–490.1*	–	*–4,676,586*	*–5,076,939*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	7,365.4	7,653.5	–	$90,402,420	$94,166,685
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	11,290,631	11,785,180
Totals, Personal Services	–	7,365.4	7,653.5	–	$101,693,051	$105,951,865
Operating expenses and equipment				–	77,288,456	94,684,328
Recoveries				–	*–31,295,386*	*–38,240,193*
Totals, Support				–	$147,686,121	$162,396,000
Capital Outlay:						
Right-of-way acquisitions				–	$55,832,250	$67,550,000
Construction				–	423,545,000	358,977,000
Totals, Capital Outlay				–	$479,377,250	$426,527,000
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				–	$627,063,371	$588,923,000
State Highway Account				–	*624,316,871*	*573,334,400*
Toll Bridge Fund				–	*2,746,500*	*15,588,600*

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	–	559.2	549.8	–	$7,219,473	$8,058,348
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(92,976)	(106,789)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	2.8	–10.9	–	29,914	–118,887
Proposed new positions	–	0.1	0.6	–	1,178	9,113
Totals, Adjustments	–	2.9	–10.3	–	$31,092	–$109,774
Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	562.1	539.5	–	$7,250,565	$7,948,574
Estimated salary savings	–	*–23.2*	*–8*	–	*–542,400*	*–144,100*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	538.9	531.5	–	$6,708,165	$7,804,474
Staff benefits	–	–	–	–	861,013	943,893
Totals, Personal Services	–	538.9	531.5	–	$7,569,178	$8,748,367
Operating expenses and equipment				–	5,774,295	7,286,316
Recoveries				–	*–2,386,548*	*–3,040,483*
Totals, Support				–	$10,956,925	$12,994,200
Local Assistance:						
Subventions to other public organizations				–	163,621,790	74,734,000
Legislative Mandates				–	50,000	43,200
Bicycle lanes				–	476,000	371,000
Totals, Local Assistance				–	$164,147,790	$75,148,200
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				–	$175,104,715	$88,142,400
State Highway Account				–	*167,041,460*	*80,532,400*
General Fund				–	*3,405,300*	*3,263,100*
Aeronautics Account				–	*4,181,955*	*2,596,200*
Transportation Planning and Research Account				–	–	*1,379,700*
Bicycle Lane Account				–	*476,000*	*371,000*

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

State Highway Account—State Funds

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing appropriation, Section 183, Streets and Highways Code	–	$171,505,356	$171,101,566
Continuing appropriation, Section 5323, Business and Professions Code (Administration of Outdoor Advertising Act)	–	184,500	190,000
Dumbarton Bridge Replacement Study (Chapter 1341, Statutes of 1968)	–	–	–
State Transportation Planning and Research—Support:			
Budget Act appropriation	–	2,623,560	4,319,200
Allocation for salary increase	–	340,940	–
Subtotal	–	$2,964,500	$4,319,200
Salary increases not approved by Cost of Living Council	–	5,846,100	6,437,100
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Section 5323, Business and Professions Code	–	232,103	–
Chapter 1341, Statutes of 1968	–	378,670	–
Item 291, Chapter 2, Statutes of 1966	–	–	–
Item 234, Chapter 500, Statutes of 1967	–	14,466	–
Item 237.5, Chapter 303, Statutes of 1970	–	–	–
Totals Available	–	$181,125,695	$182,047,866
Available in Subsequent Year:			
Section 5323, Business and Professions Code	–	–	–
Chapter 1341, Statutes of 1968	–	–	–
Item 234, Chapter 500, Statutes of 1967	–	–	–
Totals Available Subsequent Year	–	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES—STATE FUNDS	–	$181,125,695	$182,047,866

Other Funds

Outdoor advertising—federal bonuses	–	$964,487	$60,000
State operations—reimburse (expenditures)	–	6,219,457	6,456,000
Totals, Expenditures—Other Funds	–	$7,183,944	$6,516,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS—STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT	–	$188,309,639	$188,563,866

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Transportation Planning and Research—Support:			
Budget Act appropriations	–	$1,377,840	$1,338,300
Allocation for salary increases	–	67,160	–
Subtotals, Expenditures	–	$1,445,000	$1,338,300
Department of Transportation—General Support:			
Budget Act appropriation	–	$264,545	$521,800
Allocation for salary increases	–	15,155	–
Subtotals, Expenditures	–	$279,700	$521,800
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$1,724,700	$1,860,100

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Toll Bridge Funds

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing appropriations (expenditures)	–	$11,388,600	$12,098,500

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Aeronautics Account

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Transportation Planning and Research Account—Support:			
Budget Act appropriation	–	$9,000	$9,800
Allocation for salary increases	–	–	–
Subtotals, Expenditures	–	$9,000	$9,800
Department of Transportation—General Support:			
Budget Act appropriation	–	597,139	360,700
Allocation for salary increases	–	25,280	–
Subtotals, Expenditures	–	$622,419	$360,700
Deficiency Authorization	–	34,677	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$666,096	$370,500

STATE OPERATIONS

State Transportation Fund, Transportation Planning and Research Account

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$620,300
Budget Act appropriations	–	$4,418,600	5,667,300
Less transfers from:			
General Fund	–	*–1,445,100*	*–1,338,300*
State Transportation Fund, Aeronautics Account	–	*–9,000*	*–9,800*
State Transportation Fund, State Highway Account	–	*–2,964,500*	*–4,319,200*
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	$620,300

TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, STATE OPERATIONS, ALL FUNDS	–	$202,089,035	$203,513,266
Less salary increases not approved by Cost of Living Council	–	–5,846,100	–6,437,100
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, STATE OPERATIONS	–	$196,242,935	$197,076,166

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

SUMMARY

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State Highway Account:			
Local roads and highways and other	–	$143,309,741	$63,865,400
Grade crossing protection works	–	24,089,419	17,067,000
Totals, State Highway Account	–	$167,399,160	$80,932,400
Transportation Planning and Research Account—General Fund	–	*3,233,000*	*2,972,100*
Aeronautics Account	–	*4,181,955*	*2,596,200*
Mass transportation—General Fund	–	*122,300*	*247,800*
Abandoned Vehicle Program	–	–	–
Bicycle Lane Program	–	*476,000*	*371,000*
Legislative Mandates	–	*50,000*	*43,200*
Transportation Planning and Research Account—State Transportation Fund	–	–	*1,379,700*
Totals, Expenditures	–	$175,462,415	$88,542,400
State Highway Account	–	*167,399,160*	*80,932,400*
Aeronautics Account	–	*4,181,955*	*2,596,200*
General Fund	–	*3,405,300*	*3,263,100*
Bicycle lane account	–	*476,000*	*371,000*
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund	–	–	–
Transportation Planning and Research Account—State Transportation Fund	–	–	*1,379,700*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

Mass Transportation

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	$122,300	$247,800

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

Transportation Planning and Research Local Assistance	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations (expenditures)	–	$3,233,000	$2,972,100

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

State Highway Account—Local Roads and Highways and Other

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Federal-aid secondary matching (Section 2210.5, Streets and Highways Code)	–	$9,067,450	$4,100,000
Federal-Aid Secondary Urban Extensions:			
Urban extensions (Section 143.3, Streets and Highways Code)	–	10,032,999	5,000,000
Administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	–	80,000	68,000
Subtotals, Urban Extensions	–	$10,112,999	$5,068,000
County Highways:			
Federal-aid secondary, exchange (Section 2208, Streets and Highways Code)	–	2,615,038	1,250,000
Administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	–	1,235,000	960,000
Salary increase not approved by Cost of Living Council	–	357,700	400,000
Subtotals, County Highways	–	$4,207,738	$2,610,000
TOPICS Program:			
Equivalent TOPICS (Section 2359(d), Streets and Highways Code)	–	–	–
Administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	–	1,445,000	–
Subtotals, TOPICS Program	–	$1,445,000	–
New urban systems—administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	–	770,000	2,414,000
Budget Act appropriation—Transportation Planning and Research Account	–	6,637,000	9,716,400
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(State Funds)*	–	$32,240,187	$23,908,400

Other Funds

County Highway Construction—Federal-Aid Secondary:			
Federal funds	–	$23,288,773	$11,300,000
Contributions (counties)	–	2,961,114	3,073,000
Emergency Damage Repairs—County Highways:			
Federal funds	–	104,332	–
Contributions (counties)	–	68,198	–
County Highway Construction—Federal Aid Bridge Reconstruction and Replacement Program *(Federal funds)*	–	4,015,500	–
Subtotals, County Highways	–	$30,437,917	$14,373,000
TOPICS Program:			
Federal funds	–	28,803,768	–
Contributions	–	838,568	–
Subtotals, TOPICS Program	–	$29,642,336	–
New Urban Systems:			
Federal funds	–	50,829,840	25,000,000
Contributions	–	–	–
Subtotals, New Urban Systems	–	$50,829,840	$25,000,000
Unassigned local assistance	–	–	423,000
Work for other agencies	–	159,461	161,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Other funds)*	–	$111,069,554	$39,957,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS—STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT	–	$143,309,741	$63,865,400

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

State Highway Account—Grade Crossing Protection Works

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations (grade crossing protection—construction Sec. 1231 P.U.C.)	–	$1,200,000	$1,000,000
Maintenance of automatic grade crossing protection (Section 1231.1 P.U.C.)	–	700,000	1,000,000
Grade Separations:			
Grade separations (Section 190 Streets and Highways Code)	–	10,000,000	15,000,000
Administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	–	50,000	67,000
Subtotals, Grade Separations	–	$10,050,000	$15,067,000
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Budget Act 1971, Item 181	–	–	–
Budget Act 1972, Item 182	–	623,310	–
Sections 1231 and 1231.1, Public Utilities Code	–	2,389,171	–
Section 190, Streets and Highways Code	–	9,126,938	–
Totals Available	–	$24,089,419	$17,067,000
Available in Subsequent Year:			
Budget Act of 1972, Item 182	–	–	–
Sections 1231 and 1231.1 Public Utilities Code	–	–	–
Section 190, Streets and Highways Code	–	–	–
Totals, Subsequent Year	–	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(State funds)*	–	$24,089,419	$17,067,000
Contributions—grade separations *(Other funds)*	–	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	–	$24,089,419	$17,067,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Bicycle Lane Account

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing appropriation CH 1092/72	–	$371,476	$360,459
Prior year balance available	–	115,997	11,473
Available in subsequent year	–	–11,473	–932
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, BICYCLE LANE ACCOUNT	–	$476,000	$371,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
CH 521/73	–	–	$43,200
CH 1175/73	–	$50,000	–

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Aeronautics Account

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Section 21682.3 P.U.C.	–	$2,619,704	$1,950,000
Sections 21602 & 21680–21683 P.U.C.	–	250,000	250,000
Budget Act appropriation	–	20,759	19,700
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	376,500
Allocation for salary increases	–	341	–
Prior year balance available	–	1,560,855	269,704
Totals Available	–	$4,451,659	$2,865,904
Balance unavailable in subsequent year	–	–269,704	–269,704
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$4,181,955	$2,596,200

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

State Transportation Fund—Transportation Planning and Research Account

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$1,379,700
Budget Act appropriation	–	$9,891,100	12,708,200
Less transfers from:			
General Fund	–	*–3,233,000*	*–2,972,100*
State Transportation Fund—Aeronautics Account	–	*–21,100*	*–19,700*
State Transportation Fund—State Highway Account	–	*–6,637,000*	*–9,716,400*
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	$1,379,700
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, LOCAL ASSISTANCE, ALL FUNDS	–	$175,462,415	$88,542,400
Less salary increases not approved by Cost of Living Council	–	–357,700	–400,000
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, LOCAL ASSISTANCE, ALL FUNDS	–	$175,104,715	$88,142,400

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS	1972–73 Fiscal Year			1973–74 Fiscal Year			1974–75 Fiscal Year		
	Total Expenditures and Obligations	Less Reimbursements	CHC Budget Expenditures and Obligations	Total Expenditures and Obligations	Less Reimbursements	CHC Budget Expenditures and Obligations	Total Expenditures and Obligations	Less Reimbursements	CHC Budget Expenditures and Obligations
STATE TRANSPORTATION FUND									
State Highway Account									
State Operations:									
Subject to $0.0125 Per Gallon Fuel Tax Limitations (Sections 141 and 186, S. & H. Code):									
Administration:									
General administration	$24,212,976	-$1,021,748	$23,191,228	$27,649,109	-$779,109	$26,870,000	$24,531,000	-$808,000	$23,723,000
Highway research and procedural development	5,056,078	-793,461	4,262,617	5,105,478	-505,478	4,600,000	5,445,000	-525,000	4,920,000
Air pollution control activities	370,683	-106,591	264,092	682,197	-102,197	580,000	781,000	-106,000	675,000
Environmental improvement activities	476,125	-	476,125	730,000	-	730,000	765,000	-	765,000
Board of Control—nonlegislative claims	-	-	-	41,680	-	41,680	40,666	-	40,666
Board of Control—legislative claims	7,141	-	7,141	8,320	-	8,320	9,334	-	9,334
Subtotals, Administration	$30,123,003	-$1,921,800	$28,201,203	$34,216,784	-$1,386,784	$32,830,000	$31,572,000	-$1,439,000	$30,133,000
Maintenance:									
Maintenance of state highways	$86,332,880	-$1,660,048	$84,672,832	$101,850,311	-$1,750,311	$100,100,000	$105,948,000	-$1,818,000	$104,130,000
Maintenance—traffic operations	5,331,910	-34,355	5,297,555	7,488,608	-48,608	7,440,000	7,930,000	-50,000	7,880,000
Subtotals	$91,664,790	-$1,694,403	$89,970,387	$109,338,919	-$1,798,919	$107,540,000	$113,878,000	-$1,868,000	$112,010,000
Totals, Subject Expenditures [1]	$121,787,793	-$3,616,203	$118,171,590	$143,555,703	-$3,185,703	$140,370,000	$145,450,000	-$3,307,000	$142,143,000
Less: Adjustment to conform to subject expenditure limitation	-	-	-	-2,744,000	-	-2,744,000	-31,274,000	-	-31,274,000
Totals, Subject Expenditures	$121,787,793	-$3,616,203	$118,171,590	$140,811,703	-$3,185,703	$137,626,000	$114,176,000	-$3,307,000	$110,869,000
Not Subject to $0.0125 Per Gallon Fuel Tax Limitation:									
Administration:									
Pro rata administrative charges	$4,477,448	-	$4,477,448	$5,322,888	-	$5,322,888	$3,600,000	-	$3,600,000
School severance aid Ch. 1079/72	271,807	-	271,807	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	30,954	-	30,954	1,026,831	-	1,026,831	-	-	-
Subtotals, Nonsubject Administration	$4,780,209	-	$4,780,209	$6,349,719	-	$6,349,719	$3,600,000	-	$3,600,000
Special Maintenance:									
Maintenance of roadside rests	$1,567,326	-	$1,567,326	$1,955,000	-	$1,955,000	$1,980,000	-	$1,980,000
Maintenance of toll bridges	5,796,617	-$32,974	5,763,643	7,345,431	-$20,431	7,325,000	6,661,000	-$21,000	6,640,000
Maintenance of landscaping and functional planting [2]	15,324,406	-4,800	15,319,606	17,569,758	-4,758	17,565,000	19,883,000	-3,000	19,880,000
Less: adjustment to conform to legislative limitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-880,000	-	-880,000
Subtotals, Maintenance of Landscaping and Functional Planting	$15,324,406	-$4,800	$15,319,606	$17,569,758	-$4,758	$17,565,000	$19,003,000	-$3,000	$19,000,000
Special fund projects	-2,375	2,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work for other agencies	1,788,079	-1,788,079	-	3,008,565	-3,008,565	-	3,125,000	-3,125,000	-
Dumbarton Bridge replacement study (Section 30792.1, S. & H. Code)	294,273	-	294,273	378,600	-	378,600	-	-	-
Highway lease area management	525,680	-	525,680	305,000	-	305,000	295,000	-	295,000
Supervision of outdoor advertising	220,497	-	220,497	1,381,090	-	1,381,090	250,000	-	250,000
Tort liability claims and actions	2,420,135	-	2,420,135	3,765,000	-	3,765,000	3,010,000	-	3,010,000
Seismograph network	-	-	-	11,400	-	11,400	11,400	-	11,400
Transportation planning and research account	-	-	-	2,964,500	-	2,964,500	4,319,200	-	4,319,200
Contingencies	-	-	-	2,744,000	-	2,744,000	32,142,600	-	32,142,600
Totals, Nonsubject Expenditures	$32,714,847	-$1,823,478	$30,891,369	$47,778,063	-$3,033,754	$44,744,309	$74,397,200	-$3,149,000	$71,248,200
Totals, State Operations	$154,502,640	-$5,439,681	$149,062,959	$188,589,766	-$6,219,457	$182,370,309	$188,573,200	-$6,456,000	$182,117,200

STATE TRANSPORTATION FUND—Continued

State Highway Account—Continued

Capital Outlay:									
Reconditioning, Resurfacing and Construction of State Highways:									
Traffic engineering	$7,985,018	–	$7,985,018	$8,528,291	–$78,291	$8,450,000	$9,989,000	–$79,000	$9,910,000
Traffic safety projects	15,663,028	–$371,300	15,291,728	13,990,382	–490,382	13,500,000	19,409,000	–509,000	18,900,000
Rights-of-way:									
Tahoe City Utility District sewer assessment payment (CH 909/73)	–	–	–	190,000	–	190,000	–	–	–
Rights-of-way—acquisition	93,665,600	–317,807	93,347,793	56,592,354	–950,154	55,642,200	68,536,000	–986,000	67,550,000
Rights-of-way—operations	21,834,518	–26,300	21,808,218	25,324,547	–124,547	25,200,000	25,297,000	–127,000	25,170,000
Billboard removal	863,049	–	863,049	4,804,051	–	4,804,051	3,000,000	–	3,000,000
Statewide planning and programming	12,452,755	–19,500	12,433,255	4,407,077	–7,077	4,400,000	4,825,000	–5,000	4,820,000
Project studies/engineering management and control	15,062,580	–4,000	15,058,580	15,474,676	–39,676	15,435,000	16,070,000	–40,000	16,030,000
Design engineering	46,450,227	–501,456	45,948,771	46,860,401	–380,401	46,480,000	48,454,000	–734,000	47,720,000
Construction engineering	44,277,216	–1,650,134	42,627,082	47,922,259	–1,112,259	46,810,000	48,715,000	–1,155,000	47,560,000
Major construction and improvements [3]	473,641,443	–22,935,360	450,706,083	367,662,819	–11,520,502	356,142,317	319,336,000	–11,666,000	307,670,000
Major construction—urban state highways	–	–	–	–	–	–	55,000,000	–	55,000,000
Minor improvement and betterment	1,896,696	–6,270	1,890,426	2,394,377	–20,377	2,374,000	2,682,000	–19,000	2,663,000
Thin blanket and deferred seal coats	10,371,081	–4,112	10,366,969	6,413,186	–4,686	6,408,500	11,913,000	–3,000	11,910,000
Emergency projects	564,196	–	564,196	911,000	–	911,000	600,000	–	600,000
Signs, delineation and traffic services	6,030,386	–53,158	5,977,228	5,044,144	–99,144	4,945,000	5,601,000	–101,000	5,500,000
Honor camps	1,292,000	–	1,292,000	1,800,000	–	1,800,000	350,000	–	350,000
1965 emergency damage repairs—state highway	811	–	811	–	–	–	–	–	–
1969 emergency damage repairs—state highway	137,229	–	137,229	872,202	–	872,202	–	–	–
1970 emergency damage repairs—state highway	–140,466	–	–140,466	323,721	–	323,721	–	–	–
1971 earthquake damage repairs—state highway	13,454,898	–706	13,454,192	735,986	–	735,986	–	–	–
1973 emergency damage repairs—state highway	2,549,958	–	2,549,958	1,170,042	–	1,170,042	–	–	–
Highway planting	11,582,034	–60,400	11,521,634	11,725,561	–255,561	11,500,000	10,433,000	–233,000	10,200,000
Functional or operational betterments	9,745,113	–385,624	9,359,489	10,484,118	–234,118	10,250,000	14,741,000	–241,000	14,500,000
Safety roadside rests	1,084,400	–	1,084,400	1,500,000	–	1,500,000	325,000	–	325,000
Highway grade crossing protection	278,100	–	278,100	–	–	–	–	–	–
School noise abatement	–	–	–	3,075,000	–	3,075,000	3,200,000	–	3,200,000
Roadside ecological viewing areas	118,329	–118,329	–	39,443	–39,443	–	40,000	–40,000	–
Bicycle lanes	–	–	–	300,000	–	300,000	700,000	–	700,000
Totals, Reconditioning, Resurfacing and Construction of State Highways	$790,860,199	–$26,454,456	$764,405,743	$638,545,637	–$15,326,618	$623,219,019	$669,216,000	–$15,938,000	$653,278,000
Land and buildings	4,241,047	–3,400	4,237,647	6,500,000	–	6,500,000	7,700,000	–	7,700,000
Subtotals, Capital Outlay	$795,101,246	–$26,457,856	$768,643,390	$645,045,637	–$15,326,618	$629,719,019	$676,916,000	–$15,938,000	$660,978,000
Less: Revenue Revision Adjustment (4)	–	–	–	–15,754,466	–	–15,754,466	–97,518,600	–	–97,518,600
Totals, Capital Outlay	$795,101,246	–$26,457,856	$768,643,390	$629,291,171	–$15,326,618	$613,964,553	$579,397,400	–$15,938,000	$563,459,400
Local Assistance:									
Federal-aid secondary matching fund (Section 2210.5, S. & H. Code)	$3,378,088	–	$3,378,088	$9,067,450	–	$9,067,450	$4,100,000	–	$4,100,000
Grade separations (Section 183 & 190 S. & H. Code)	9,215,557	–$1,763,550	7,452,007	19,176,938	–	19,176,938	15,067,000	–	15,067,000
Federal-aid secondary urban extension (Section 143.3 and 183 S. & H. Code)	3,084,436	–	3,084,436	10,112,999	–	10,112,999	5,068,000	–	5,068,000
Grade crossing protection—construction (Section 1231 P.U.C.)	816,311	–	816,311	3,338,795	–	3,338,795	1,000,000	–	1,000,000
Grade crossing protection—maintenance (Section 1231.1 P.U.C.)	717,916	–	717,916	1,573,686	–	1,573,686	1,000,000	–	1,000,000
County highway construction	9,818,442	–2,402,634	7,415,808	34,473,125	–$2,961,114	31,512,011	16,983,000	–$3,073,000	13,910,000
Emergency damage repairs—off state system	272,318	–20,741	251,577	172,530	–68,198	104,332	–	–	–
Work for other agencies	350,603	–350,603	–	159,461	–159,461	–	161,000	–161,000	–

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS	1972–73 Fiscal Year			1973–74 Fiscal Year			1974–75 Fiscal Year		
	Total Expenditures and Obligations	Less Reimbursements	CHC Budget Expenditures and Obligations	Total Expenditures and Obligations	Less Reimbursements	CHC Budget Expenditures and Obligations	Total Expenditures and Obligations	Less Reimbursements	CHC Budget Expenditures and Obligations
Local Assistance—Continued									
TOPICS program	23,176,844	–1,427,811	21,749,033	31,087,336	–838,568	30,248,768	–	–	–
New urban systems	498,545	–58,510	440,035	51,599,840	–	51,599,840	27,414,000	–	27,414,000
Abandoned vehicle program	41,984	–41,984	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unassigned local assistance administration	–	–	–	–	–	–	423,000	–	423,000
Transportation planning and research account	–	–	–	6,637,000	–	6,637,000	9,716,400	–	9,716,400
Totals, Local Assistance	$51,371,044	–$6,065,833	$45,305,211	$167,399,160	–$4,027,341	$163,371,819	$80,932,400	–$3,234,000	$77,698,400
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS [5]	$1,000,974,930	–$37,963,370	$963,011,560	$985,280,097	–$25,573,416	$959,706,681	$848,903,000	–$25,628,000	$823,275,000

Note: The statement on this annual budget report, prepared and submitted in accordance with Section 143.1 and 143.2 of the Streets and Highway Code, reflect the segregation of current expenditures from capital outlay to conform with similar format in the Governor's budget.

[1] Highway maintenance and general administration expenditures are limited by Section 186 of the Streets and Highways Code to an amount equal to revenue derived from $0.01125 per gallon on motor vehicle fuel and use fuel taxes. AB 151, Statutes of 1972, amended Section 186 for the 1972–73 fiscal year by raising the limit to $0.0125, thus bringing the budget expenditures for the actual year within the statutory limit. AB 869, Statutes of 1973, amended Section 186 for the 1973–74 fiscal year by raising the limit to $0.01375, however, additional legislation will be required to bring the budgetary expenditures within the limits imposed by Section 186. For the 1974–75 fiscal year, legislative changes are being proposed to bring the budgetary expenditures within the limits imposed by Section 186.

[2] AB 869, Statutes of 1973, increases, commencing with the 1973–74 fiscal year, from $17,000,000 to $19,000,000 the amount the Department may expend annually for the maintenance of landscaping and functional planting on State Highways.

[3] Included in the 1974–75 Fiscal Year are $76,879,000 of construction projects currently having environmental clearances processed.

[4] At the time of the budget printing this adjustment had not been considered by the State Highway Commission.

[5] Included in the above amount are the salary increases that were not allowed by the Federal Price Board:

	1973–74 FY	1974–75 FY
State operations	$5,846,100	$6,437,100
Capital outlay	4,974,300	6,063,000
Local assistance	357,700	400,000
Total	$11,178,100	$12,900,100

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

EXPENDITURES

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL OUTLAY

State Highway Account

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Reconditioning, Resurfacing and Construction of State Highways:			
Traffic engineering	–	$8,528,291	$9,989,000
Traffic safety projects	–	13,990,382	19,409,000
Rights-of-way:			
Tahoe City Utility District sewer assessment payment—Chapter 909, 1973	–	190,000	–
Rights-of-way—acquisition	–	56,592,354	68,536,000
Rights-of-way—operations	–	25,324,547	25,297,000
Billboard removal	–	4,804,051	3,000,000
Statewide planning and programming	–	4,407,077	4,825,000
Project studies/engineering management and control	–	15,474,676	16,070,000
Design engineering	–	46,860,401	48,454,000
Construction engineering	–	47,922,259	48,715,000
Major construction and improvements	–	367,662,819	319,336,000
Major construction—urban state highways	–	–	55,000,000
Minor improvements and betterments	–	2,394,377	2,682,000
Thin blanket and deferred seal coats	–	6,413,186	11,913,000
Emergency projects	–	911,000	600,000
Signs, delineation and traffic services	–	5,044,144	5,601,000
Honor camps	–	1,800,000	350,000
1965 emergency damage repairs—state highways	–	–	–
1969 emergency damage repairs—state highways	–	872,202	–
1970 emergency damage repairs—state highways	–	323,721	–
1971 earthquake damage repairs—state highways	–	735,986	–
1973 emergency damage repairs—state highways	–	1,170,042	–
Highway planting	–	11,725,561	10,433,000
Functional or operational betterments	–	10,484,118	14,741,000
Safety roadside rests	–	1,500,000	325,000
Highway grade crossing protection	–	–	–
School noise abatement	–	3,075,000	3,200,000
Roadside ecological viewing areas	–	39 443	40,000
Bicycle lanes	–	300,000	700,000
Totals, Reconditioning, Resurfacing and Construction of State Highways	–	$638,545,637	$669,216,000
Construction of Buildings:			
Land and buildings	–	6,500,000	7,700,000
SUBTOTALS, EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS, STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT	–	$645,045,637	$676,916,000
Less: Revenue Revision Adjustment	–	–15,754,466	–97,518,600
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS, STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT	–	$629,291,171	$579,397,400
State funds	–	*267,181,913*	*178,509,400*
Federal funds	–	*346,782,640*	*384,950,000*
Other funds	–	*15,326,618*	*15,938,000*

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Recapitulation of Proposed Expenditures and Obligations for Construction of State Highway for 1974–75 Fiscal Year Showing Allocation of Construction Funds by County Group, Pursuant to Section 188, Streets and Highways Code, as of November 1, 1973

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	Northern County Group	Southern County Group	Total
ON STATE HIGHWAYS			
Traffic engineering	$3,080,000	$6,830,000	$9,910,000
Traffic safety projects	8,500,000	10,400,000	18,900,000
Rights-of-way—acquisition	16,740,000	50,810,000	67,550,000
Billboard removal	1,200,000	1,800,000	3,000,000
Statewide planning and programming	2,380,000	2,440,000	4,820,000
Project studies—management and control	6,420,000	9,610,000	16,030,000
Design engineering	22,470,000	25,250,000	47,720,000
Rights-of-way—operations	9,830,000	15,340,000	25,170,000
Construction engineering	21,450,000	26,110,000	47,560,000
Major construction and improvements [6]	139,867,000	167,803,000	307,670,000
Major construction (urban state highways)	3,260,000	51,740,000	55,000,000
Minor improvement and betterment	1,440,000	1,223,000	2,663,000
Thin blanket and deferred seal coat program	6,560,000	5,350,000	11,910,000
Emergency projects	300,000	300,000	600,000
Signs, delineation and traffic service	2,730,000	2,770,000	5,500,000
Land and buildings	3,807,000	3,893,000	7,700,000
Highway planting	3,650,000	6,550,000	10,200,000
Functional or operational betterment	6,963,000	7,537,000	14,500,000
Safety roadside rests	–	325,000	325,000
School noise abatement	1,300,000	1,900,000	3,200,000
Bikeways	280,000	420,000	700,000
Totals, On State Highways [1]	$262,227,000	$398,401,000	$660,628,000
NOT ON STATE HIGHWAYS			
Federal-aid secondary, matching (Section 2210.5 S. & H.C.) [2]	$3,000,000	$1,100,000	$4,100,000
Grade separations (Section 190, S. & H.C.) [3]	6,000,000	9,000,000	15,000,000
Urban extensions (Section 143.3, S. & H.C.) [4]	2,300,000	2,700,000	5,000,000
Federal-aid secondary, exchange (Section 2208, S. & H.C.) [5]	860,000	390,000	1,250,000
Totals, Not On State Highways	$12,160,000	$13,190,000	$25,350,000
Revenue Revision Adjustment	–39,003,240	–58,515,360	–97,518,600
Totals, Expenditures, Subject to Allocations Under Section 188, S. & H.C.	$235,383,760 (40%)	$353,075,640 (60%)	$588,459,400 (100%)

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Toll Bridge Funds

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Continuing appropriations (expenditures)	–	$2,746,500	$15,588,600

State Highway Account

APPROPRIATIONS			
Continuing appropriation, Section 183, Streets and Highways Code	–	$262,017,613	$172,446,400
Chapter 909, Statutes of 1973	–	190,000	–
Salary increases not approved by Cost of Living Council	–	4,974,300	6,063,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$267,181,913	$178,509,400

Federal Funds

APPROPRIATIONS			
Grants (expenditures)	–	$346,782,640	$384,950,000

Other Funds

APPROPRIATIONS			
Contributions (expenditures)	–	$15,326,618	$15,938,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY, ALL FUNDS	–	$632,037,671	$594,986,000
Less salary increases not approved by Cost of Living Council	–	–4,974,300	–6,063,000
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY, ALL FUNDS	–	$627,063,371	$588,923,000

[1] Excludes convict labor construction which is not subject to Section 188.7, Streets and Highways Code.
[2] Included in county group allocation pursuant to Section 2210.5, Streets and Highways Code.
[3] To be deleted for allocation to cities and counties pursuant to Section 190, Streets and Highways Code.
[4] Included in county group allocation pursuant to Section 143.3, Streets and Highways Code.
[5] Included in county group allocation pursuant to Section 188, Streets and Highways Code.
[6] Included are $76,879,000 ($35,222,000 North and $41,657,000 South) of construction projects pending final approval of environmental clearance with the California Quality Act of 1970.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS

State Highway Account

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Capital Outlay:			
State Funds:			
Continuing appropriation prescribed by Section 183, Street and Highways Code	$405,913,480	$266,991,913	$178,509,400
Chapter 909/73	–	190,000	–
Total State Funds	$405,913,480	$267,181,913	$178,509,400
Other Funds:			
Federal funds	362,729,910	346,782,640	384,950,000
Contributions	26,457,856	15,326,618	15,938,000
Totals, Other Funds	$389,187,766	$362,109,258	$400,888,000
Totals, Capital Outlay	$795,101,246	$629,291,171	$579,397,400
Local Assistance:			
State Funds:			
Federal-aid secondary matching (Section 2210.5, Streets and Highways Code)	$3,378,088	$9,067,450	$4,100,000
Federal-aid secondary urban extension:			
Urban extension (Section 143.3, Streets and Highways Code)	3,023,722	10,032,999	5,000,000
Administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	60,714	80,000	68,000
Subtotals, Federal-Aid Secondary Urban Extension	$3,084,436	$10,112,999	$5,068,000
Grade Separations:			
Grade separations (Section 190, Streets and Highways Code)	7,421,490	19,126,938	15,000,000
Administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	30,517	50,000	67,000
Subtotals, Grade Separations	$7,452,007	$19,176,938	$15,067,000
Grade crossing protection—construction (Section 1231, Public Utilities Code)	816,311	3,338,795	1,000,000
Grade crossing protection—maintenance (Section 1231.1, Public Utilities Code)	717,916	1,573,686	1,000,000
County Highways:			
Federal-aid secondary, exchange (Section 2208, Streets and Highways Code)	490,411	2,972,738	1,250,000
Administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	258,941	1,235,000	1,360,000
Subtotals, County Highways	$749,352	$4,207,738	$2,610,000
TOPICS Program:			
Equivalent TOPICS (Section 2359(d), Streets and Highways Code)	3,000,000	–	–
Administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	955,631	1,445,000	–
Subtotals, TOPICS Program	$3,955,631	$1,445,000	–
New urban systems—administration	321,182	770,000	2,414,000
Transportation planning and research account	-	6,637,000	9,716,400
Totals, State Funds	$20,474,923	$56,329,606	$40,975,400
Other Funds:			
County Highways:			
County Highway Construction—Federal-Aid Secondary:			
Federal funds	$6,666,456	$23,288,773	$11,300,000
Contributions (counties)	2,402,634	2,961,114	3,073,000
Emergency Damage Repairs:			
Federal funds	251,577	104,332	–
Contributions (counties)	20,741	68,198	–
County highway construction—federal-aid bridge, reconstruction and replacement program *(Federal funds)*	–	4,015,500	–
Subtotals, County Highways	$9,341,408	$30,437,917	$14,373,000
TOPICS Program:			
Federal funds	$17,793,402	$28,803,768	–
Contributions	1,427,811	838,568	–
Subtotals, TOPICS Program	$19,221,213	$29,642,336	–
Special Fund Projects:			
New Urban Systems:			
Federal funds	$118,853	$50,829,840	$25,000,000
Contributions	58,510	–	–
Totals, New Urban Systems	$177,363	$50,829,840	$25,000,000
Contributions—grade separations	1,763,550	–	–
Contributions—abandoned vehicle program	41,984	–	–
Work for other agencies	350,603	159,461	161,000
Unassigned local assistance	–	–	423,000
Totals, Other Funds	$30,896,121	$111,069,554	$39,957,000
Totals, Local Assistance	$51,371,044	$167,399,160	$80,932,400

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State Funds:			
Apportionment from State Revenue Collected by Other Agencies:			
Transfer from Highway Users Tax Account[1]	$429,530,382	$388,573,000	$309,175,000
Transfer from Motor Vehicle Account[2]	72,800,000	83,000,000	90,000,000
Revenue:			
Supervision of Outdoor Advertising:			
License fees	58,966	40,000	60,000
Permits, penalties and miscellaneous	144,206	123,000	110,000
New applications	23,640	21,500	20,000
Totals, Supervision of Outdoor Advertising	$226,812	$184,500	$190,000
Canceled warrants escheated	10,143	–	–
Net earnings on investments	4,909,724	4,650,000	700,000
Interest from condemnation deposits	524,854	700,000	700,000
Highway lease area revenue	1,301,981	1,200,000	777,000
Natural disaster repair program—transfer from the Streets and Highway Disaster Fund (Ch 1284/73)	2,000,000	–	–
Miscellaneous revenues	3,303,545	846,916	11,400
Totals, State Funds	$514,607,441	$479,154,416	$401,553,400
Federal and Other Funds:			
Federal-Aid Subvention:			
For state highways	$371,398,986	$274,555,087	$319,950,000
For county highways	10,064,090	11,049,830	11,300,000
For TOPICS program	11,811,071	–	–
For new urban systems	12,974,347	89,197,845	90,000,000
For 1969 emergency damage repairs—county highways	24,483	–	–
For 1971 earthquake damage repairs—state highways	3,433,800	–	–
For 1972 emergency damage repairs—state highways	851,200	–	–
For bridge reconstruction and replacement program	–	11,247,750	–
Totals, Federal-Aid Subventions	$410,557,977	$386,041,512	$421,250,000
Federal Government Reimbursements:			
For state highways	48,760	–	–
Work for other agencies	–	–	–
Totals, Federal Government Reimbursements	$48,760	–	–
Outdoor advertising—federal bonus revenue	704,670	35,500	60,000
Totals, Federal Funds	$411,311,407	$386,077,012	$421,310,000
Reimbursements—work for other agencies	39,235,773	20,959,789	26,051,000
Totals, Federal and Other Funds	$450,547,180	$407,036,801	$447,361,000
TOTALS, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS, STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT	$965,154,621	$886,191,217	$848,914,400

[1] AB 1000, Chapter 402/73, provides that revenues received in the State Highway Account for the 1974–75 Fiscal Year shall be computed on the basis of cash actually transferred to such account commencing with that Fiscal Year. The amount of revenues reported for the 1974–75 Fiscal Year represents cash received less amount accrued and accounted as revenue during the 1973–74 Fiscal Year. ($70,647,000)

[2] SB 1356, statutes of 1973, provides for the year-round registration of motor vehicles commencing with the renewal of vehicle registration for the 1975 calendar year.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

FUND CONDITION

STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$103,256,983	$100,333,232	$11,449,907
Prior fiscal year adjustment	32,898,094	–1,232,952	–
Fund Balance Adjusted	$136,155,077	$99,100,280	$11,449,907
State funds	*86,606,317*	*25,774,325*	*11,449,907*
Federal and other funds	*49,548,760*	*73,325,955*	–
Add: Estimated Revenue and Receipts:			
State Funds:			
Revenue and Transfers:			
Outdoor advertising fees	$226,812	$184,500	$190,000
Canceled warrants escheated	10,143	–	–
Net earnings on investments	4,909,724	4,650,000	700,000
Interest from condemnation deposits	524,854	700,000	700,000
Highway lease area revenues	1,301,981	1,200,000	777,000
Transfers from Highway Users Tax Account	351,600,382	317,926,000	309,175,000
Accrued Highway Users Tax Account	77,930,000	70,647,000	–
Transfer from Motor Vehicle Account	72,800,000	83,000,000	90,000,000
Natural disaster repair program—Transfer from the Streets and Highway Disaster Account for (Ch. 1284/73)	2,000,000	–	–
Miscellaneous revenues	3,302,009	846,916	11,400
Totals, State Funds	$514,605,905	$479,154,416	$401,553,400
Other Funds:			
Federal-aid subventions	$406,248,494	$386,041,512	$421,250,000
Federal-aid outdoor advertising	704,670	35,500	60,000
Federal government reimbursements	48,760	–	–
Federal government emergency relief	4,309,483	–	–
Contribution emergency damage repair	558,038	–	–
Other contributions	38,442,426	20,959,789	26,051,000
Totals	$450,311,871	$407,036,801	$447,361,000
Less: advance revenue—contributions	–112,525	–	–
Add: 1972–73 revenue derived in the 1971–72 fiscal year	347,834	–	–
Totals, Other Funds	$450,547,180	$407,036,801	$447,361,000
Totals, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$965,154,621	$886,191,217	$848,914,400
Totals, Resources, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$1,101,308,162	$985,291,497	$860,364,307
Advance expenditures 1973–74 fiscal year	$5,896,053	–	–
Less: Expenditures and Obligations:			
State Funds:			
State Operations:			
Current expenses	$149,042,353	$172,315,095	$171,291,566
Transportation planning and research account	–	2,964,500	4,319,200
Department of Conservation—seismograph network	–	11,400	11,400
Board of Control—legislative claims	7,141	8,320	9,334
Capital Outlay:			
State highways	405,913,480	262,017,613	172,446,400
Tahoe City utility district sewer assessment payment (Ch. 909/73)	–	190,000	–
Local Assistance:			
Aid to counties—federal and matching (Section 2210.5, S. & H.C.)	3,378,088	9,067,450	4,100,000
Grade crossing protection—construction (Section 1231, P.U.C.)	816,311	3,338,795	1,000,000
Grade separations (Sections 183 & 190, S. & H.C.)	7,452,007	19,176,938	15,067,000
Federal-aid secondary urban extension (Sec. 143.3 and 183, S. & H.C.)	3,084,436	10,112,999	5,068,000
Cities and counties maintenance of automatic grade crossing (Section 1231.1, P.U.C.)	717,916	1,573,686	1,000,000
County highways	749,352	3,850,038	2,210,000
TOPICS Program	3,955,631	1,445,000	–
New urban systems	321,182	770,000	2,414,000
Transportation planning and research account	–	6,637,000	9,716,400
Totals, State Funds	$575,437,897	$493,478,834	$388,653,300

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

FUND CONDITION

STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT—Continued

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Less: Expenditures and Obligations—Continued			
Other Funds:			
State operations—reimbursed	$5,439,681	$6,219,457	$6,456,000
Outdoor advertising—federal bonuses	13,465	964,487	60,000
Capital outlay—state highways	389,187,766	362,109,258	400,888,000
Local Assistance:			
County highways	9,341,408	30,437,917	14,373,000
New urban systems	177,363	50,829,840	25,000,000
Grade separations	1,763,550	–	–
TOPICS program	19,221,213	29,642,336	–
Work for other agencies	350,603	159,461	161,000
Abandoned vehicle program	47,984	–	–
Unassigned local assistance	–	–	423,000
Totals, Other Funds	$425,537,033	$480,362,756	$447,361,000
TOTALS, STATE FUNDS, OTHER FUNDS AND ADVANCE EXPENDITURES	$1,006,870,983	$973,841,590	$836,014,300
Less: advance expenditures	5,896,053	–	–
Totals, Expenditures and Obligations	$1,000,974,930	$973,841,590	$836,014,300
Accumulated surplus	$100,333,232	$11,449,907	$24,350,007
State Funds:			
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*11,178,100*	*24,078,200*
Surplus available for expenditure	*25,774,325*	*271,807*	*271,807*
Federal funds	*74,558,907*	–	–

NOTE: Included in all the financial schedules relating to the State Highway Account are the salary increases that were not allowed by the federal price board; $11,178,000 for the 1973–74 fiscal year; $12,900,100 for the 1974–75 fiscal year.

FUND CONDITION	Total	UNRESTRICTED: State Highway Program	RESTRICTED: City Streets	Supervision of Outdoor Advertising	County Highways	City and County Grade Crossing	Work for Other Agencies	Cities and Counties	TOPICS Program	New Urban System Program	Emergency Repair Storm Damage
STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT, 1972–73 FISCAL YEAR											
Accumulated Surplus, July 1, 1972	$103,256,983	$776,547	$261,487	$450,105	$17,606,673	$17,856,982	$3,842,565	$13,733	$37,525,479	$12,974,347	$11,949,065
Prior fiscal year adjustment	32,896,558	32,141,826	−98,170	–	–	1,625,057	−1,019,850	−13,733	260,620	−2	810
Fund Balance Adjusted	$136,153,541	$32,918,373	$163,317	$450,105	$17,606,673	$19,482,039	$2,822,715	–	$37,786,099	$12,974,345	$11,949,875
State funds	86,604,781	56,142,013	163,317	212,323	7,605,089	19,482,039	–	–	3,000,000	–	–
Federal and other funds	49,548,760	−23,223,640	–	237,782	10,001,584	–	2,822,715	–	34,786,099	12,974,345	11,949,875
Add: Estimated Revenue and Receipts:											
State Funds:											
Revenue:											
Outdoor advertising fees	$226,812	–	–	$226,812	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cancelled warrants escheated	10,143	$10,143	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net earnings on investments	4,909,724	4,909,724	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest from condemnation deposits	524,854	524,854	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway lease area revenues	1,301,981	1,301,981	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers from Highway Users Tax Account	351,600,382	336,817,282	–	–	$11,343,974	$1,643,613	–	–	$955,631	$321,182	$518,700
Accrued Highway Users Tax Account	77,930,000	77,930,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers from Motor Vehicle Account	72,800,000	72,800,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from the Streets and Highway Disaster Account to Natural disaster repair program (CH. 1284/73)	2,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,000,000
Miscellaneous revenues	3,303,545	3,303,545	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, State Funds	$514,607,441	$497,597,529	–	$226,812	$11,343,974	$1,643,613	–	–	$955,631	$321,182	$2,518,700
Other Funds:											
Federal-aid subventions	$406,248,494	$371,398,986	–	–	$10,064,090	–	–	–	$11,811,071	$12,974,347	–
Federal-aid outdoor advertising	704,670	–	–	$704,670	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Federal government reimbursement	48,760	–	–	–	–	–	$48,760	–	–	–	–
Federal government, emergency relief	4,309,483	–	–	–	24,483	–	–	–	–	–	$4,285,000
Contribution emergency damage repair	558,038	–	–	–	207,938	–	–	–	–	–	350,100
Other contributions	38,442,426	–	–	–	1,862,097	–	36,580,329	–	–	–	–
Totals	$450,311,871	$371,398,986	–	$704,670	$12,158,608	–	$36,629,089	–	$11,811,071	$12,974,347	$4,635,100
Less: Advance revenue—contributions	−112,525	–	–	–	–	–	−112,525	–	–	–	–
Add: 1972–73 revenue received in 1971–72 fiscal year	347,834	–	–	–	–	–	347,834	–	–	–	–
Totals, Other Funds	$450,547,180	$371,398,986	–	$704,670	$12,158,608	–	$36,864,398	–	$11,811,071	$12,974,347	$4,635,100
Totals, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$965,154,621	$868,996,515	–	$931,482	$23,502,582	$1,643,613	$36,864,398	–	$12,766,702	$13,295,529	$7,153,800
Totals, Resources, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$1,101,308,162	$901,914,888	$163,317	$1,381,587	$41,109,255	$21,125,652	$39,687,113	–	$50,552,801	$26,269,874	$19,103,675
Advance expenditures 1973–74 fiscal year	$5,896,053	$5,896,053	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less: Expenditures and Obligations:											
State Funds:											
State Operations:											
Current expenses	$149,042,353	$148,835,321	–	$207,032	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Board of Control—legislative claims	7,141	7,141	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital outlay	405,913,480	404,897,080	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$1,016,400
Local Assistance:											
Aid to counties—federal aid matching (Section 2210.5, S. & H.C.)	3,378,088	–	–	–	$3,378,088	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grade crossing protection—construction (Section 1231, P.U.C.)	816,311	–	–	–	–	$816,311	–	–	–	–	–
Grade separations (Section 183 & 190 S. & H.C.)	7,452,007	–	–	–	–	7,452,007	–	–	–	–	–
Federal aid secondary urban extension (Section 183 & 143.3, S. & H.C.)	3,084,436	–	–	–	3,084,436	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cities and counties maintenance of automatic grade crossing (Section 1231.1, P.U.C.)	717,916	–	–	–	–	717,916	–	–	–	–	–
County highways	749,352	–	–	–	749,352	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOPICS program	3,955,631	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$3,955,631	–	–
New urban systems	321,182	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$321,182	–
Totals, State Funds	$575,437,897	$553,739,542	–	$207,032	$7,211,876	$8,986,234	–	–	$3,955,631	$321,182	$1,016,400
Other Funds:											
State operations—reimbursed	$5,439,681	–	–	–	–	–	$5,439,681	–	–	–	–
Outdoor advertising—federal bonus	13,465	–	–	$13,465	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital outlay—state highways	389,187,766	$347,744,586	–	–	–	–	26,457,856	–	–	–	$14,985,324
Local Assistance:											
County highways	9,341,408	–	–	–	$9,341,408	–	–	–	–	–	–
New urban systems	177,363	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]				

TOPICS program	19,221,313	–	–	–	–	–	1,427,811	–	$17,793,402	–	–
Work for other agencies	350,603	–	–	–	–	–	350,603	–	–	–	–
Abandoned vehicle program	41,984	–	–	–	–	–	41,984	–	–	–	–
Totals, Other Funds	$425,537,033	$347,744,586	–	$18,465	$9,341,408	–	$35,539,995	–	$17,793,402	$118,853	$14,985,324
Totals, State Funds, Other Funds and Advance Expenditures	$1,006,870,983	$907,380,181	–	$220,497	$16,553,284	$8,986,234	$35,539,995	–	$21,749,033	$440,035	$16,001,724
Less: advance expenditures	5,896,053	5,896,053	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Expenditures and Obligations	$1,000,974,930	$901,484,128	–	$220,497	$16,553,284	$8,986,234	$35,539,995	–	$21,749,033	$440,035	$16,001,724
Fund balance, June 30, 1973	$100,333,232	$430,760	$163,317	$1,161,090	$24,555,971	$12,139,418	$4,147,118	–	$28,803,768	$25,829,839	$3,101,951
State funds	25,774,325	–	163,317	232,103	11,737,187	12,139,418	–	–	–	–	1,502,300
Federal and other funds	74,558,907	430,760	–	928,987	12,818,784	–	4,147,118	–	28,803,768	25,829,839	1,599,651

STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT, 1973–74 FISCAL YEAR

Fund balance, July 1, 1973	$100,333,232	$430,760	$163,317	$1,161,090	$24,555,971	$12,139,418	$4,147,118	–	$28,803,768	$25,829,839	$3,101,951
Prior fiscal year adjustment	−1,232,952	−1,232,952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fund balance adjusted	$99,100,280	−$802,192	$163,317	$1,161,090	$24,555,971	$12,139,418	$4,147,118	–	$28,803,768	$25,829,839	$3,101,951
State funds	25,774,325	–	163,317	232,103	11,737,187	12,139,418	–	–	–	–	1,502,300
Federal and other funds	73,325,955	−802,192	–	928,987	12,818,784	–	4,147,118	–	28,803,768	25,829,839	1,599,651
Add: Estimated Revenue and Receipts:											
State Funds:											
Revenue:											
Outdoor advertising fees	$184,500	–	–	$184,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net earnings on investments	4,650,000	$4,650,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest from condemnation deposit	700,000	700,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway lease area revenues	1,200,000	1,200,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers from Highway Users Tax Account	317,926,000	292,109,999	–	–	$11,651,000	$11,950,001	–	–	$1,445,000	$770,000	–
Accrued Highway Users Tax Account	70,647,000	70,647,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers from Motor Vehicle Account	83,000,000	83,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous revenue	846,916	1,010,233	−$163,317	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, State Funds	$479,154,416	$453,317,232	−$163,317	$184,500	$11,651,000	$11,950,001	–	–	$1,445,000	$770,000	–
Other Funds:											
Federal-aid subventions	$386,041,512	$281,787,337	–	–	$15,056,330	–	–	–	–	$89,197,845	–
Federal-aid outdoor advertising	35,500	–	–	$35,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contributions	20,959,789	–	–	–	2,562,803	–	$18,396,986	–	–	–	–
Totals, Other Funds	$407,036,801	$281,787,337	–	$35,500	$17,619,133	–	$18,396,986	–	–	$89,197,845	–
Totals, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$886,191,217	$735,104,569	$163,317	$220,000	$29,270,133	$11,950,001	$18,396,986	–	$1,445,000	$89,967,845	–
Totals, Resources, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$985,291,497	$734,302,377	–	$1,381,090	$53,826,104	$24,089,419	$22,544,104	–	$30,248,768	$115,797,684	$3,101,951
Less: Expenditures and Obligations;											
State Funds:											
State Operations:											
Current expenses	$172,315,095	$171,898,492	–	$416,603	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation Planning and Research Account	2,964,500	2,964,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Conservation	11,400	11,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Board of Control—legislative claims	8,320	8,320	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Outlay:											
State Highways	$262,017,613	$260,515,313	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$1,502,300
Tahoe City utility district sewer assessment payment CH. 909/73	190,000	190,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local Assistance:											
Aid to counties—federal aid matching (Section 2210.5, S. & H.C.)	9,067,450	–	–	–	$9,067,450	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grade crossing protection—construction (Section 1231 P.U.C.)	3,338,795	–	–	–	–	$3,338,795	–	–	–	–	–
Grade separations (Section 183 & 190, S. & H.C.)	19,176,938	–	–	–	–	19,176,938	–	–	–	–	–
Federal aid secondary urban extension (Section 183 & 143.3, S. & H.C.)	10,112,999	–	–	–	10,112,999	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cities and counties maintenance of automatic grade crossing (Section 1231.1, P.U.C.)	1,573,686	–	–	–	–	1,573,686	–	–	–	–	–
County highways	3,850,038	–	–	–	3,850,038	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOPICS program	1,445,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$1,445,000	–	–
New urban systems	770,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$770,000	–
Transportation planning and research account	6,637,000	6,637,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, State Funds	$493,478,834	$442,225,025	–	$416,603	$23,030,487	$24,089,419	–	–	$1,445,000	$770,000	$1,502,300
Other Funds:											
State operations—reimbursed	$6,219,457	–	–	–	–	–	$6,219,457	–	–	–	–
Outdoor advertising—federal bonuses	964,487	–	–	$964,487	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital outlay—state highways	362,109,258	280,985,145	–	–	–	–	15,326,618	–	–	$84,197,844	$1,599,651
Local Assistance:											
County highways	30,437,917	–	–	–	$30,437,917	–	–	–	–	–	–
New urban systems	50,829,840	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50,829,840	–
TOPICS program	29,642,336	–	–	–	–	–	838,568	–	$28,803,768	–	–
Work for other agencies	159,461	–	–	–	–	–	159,461	–	–	–	–

FUND CONDITION	UNRESTRICTED	RESTRICTED									
	Total	State Highway Program	City Streets	Supervision of Outdoor Advertising	County Highways	City and County Grade Crossing	Work for Other Agencies	Cities and Counties	TOPICS Program	New Urban System Program	Emergency Repair Storm Damage
STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT, 1973–74 FISCAL YEAR—Continued											
Other Funds—Continued											
Local Assistance—Continued											
Abandoned vehicle program	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bicycle lanes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Other Funds	$480,362,756	$280,985,145	–	$964,487	$30,437,917	–	$22,544,104	–	$28,803,768	$115,027,684	$1,599,651
Totals, Expenditures and Obligations	$973,841,590	$723,210,170	–	$1,381,090	$53,468,404	$24,089,419	$22,544,104	–	$30,248,768	$115,797,684	$3,101,951
Reserve for future salary increases	11,178,100	10,820,400	–	–	357,700	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated surplus, June 30, 1974	271,807	271,807	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT, 1974–75 FISCAL YEAR											
Accumulated surplus, July 1, 1974	$271,807	$271,807	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Add: Estimated Revenue and Receipts:											
State Funds:											
Revenue:											
Outdoor advertising fees	$190,000	–	–	$190,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net earnings on investments	700,000	$700,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest from condemnation deposits	700,000	700,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway lease area revenues	777,000	777,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Highway Users Tax Account	309,175,000	277,916,000	–	–	$11,778,000	$17,067,000	–	–	–	$2,414,000	–
Transfer from Motor Vehicle Account	90,000,000	90,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous revenue	11,400	11,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, State Funds	$401,553,400	$370,104,400	–	$190,000	$11,778,000	$17,067,000	–	–	–	$2,414,000	–
Other Funds:											
Federal-aid subventions	$421,250,000	$319,950,000	–	–	$11,300,000	–	–	–	–	$90,000,000	–
Federal-aid outdoor advertising	60,000	–	–	$60,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contributions	26,051,000	423,000	–	–	3,073,000	–	$22,555,000	–	–	–	–
Totals, Other Funds	$447,361,000	$320,373,000	–	$60,000	$14,373,000	–	$22,555,000	–	–	$90,000,000	–
Totals, Resources, Estimated Revenues and Receipts	$849,186,207	$690,749,207	–	$250,000	$26,151,000	$17,067,000	$22,555,000	–	–	$92,414,000	–
Less: Expenditures and Obligations:											
State Funds:											
State Operations:											
Current expenses	$171,291,566	$171,101,566	–	$190,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation planning and research Account	4,319,200	4,319,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Conservation	11,400	11,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Board of Control—legislative claims	9,334	9,334	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital outlay—state highways	172,446,400	172,446,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local Assistance:											
Aid to counties—federal aid matching (Section 2210.5, S. & H.C.)	4,100,000	–	–	–	$4,100,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grade crossing protection—construction (Section 1231 P.U.C.)	1,000,000	–	–	–	–	$1,000,000	–	–	–	–	–
Grade separations (Section 183 & 190 S. & H.C.)	15,067,000	–	–	–	–	15,067,000	–	–	–	–	–
Federal aid secondary urban extension (Section 183 & 143.3 S. & H.C.)	5,068,000	–	–	–	5,068,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cities and counties maintenance of automatic grade crossing (Section 1231.1 P.U.C.)	1,000,000	–	–	–	–	1,000,000	–	–	–	–	–
County highways	2,210,000	–	–	–	2,210,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
New urban systems	2,414,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$2,414,000	–
Transportation planning and research account	9,716,400	9,716,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, State Funds	$388,653,300	$357,604,300	–	$190,000	$11,378,000	$17,067,000	–	–	–	$2,414,000	–
Other Funds:											
State operations—reimbursed	$6,456,000	–	–	–	–	–	$6,456,000	–	–	–	–
Outdoor advertising—federal bonuses	60,000	–	–	$60,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital outlay—state highways	400,888,000	319,950,000	–	–	–	–	15,988,000	–	–	$65,000,000	–
Local Assistance:											
County highways	14,373,000	–	–	–	$14,373,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
New urban systems	25,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,000,000	–
Work for other agencies	161,000	–	–	–	–	–	161,000	–	–	–	–
Unassigned	423,000	423,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Other Funds	$447,361,000	$320,373,000	–	$60,000	$14,373,000	–	$22,555,000	–	–	$90,000,000	–
Totals, Expenditures and Obligations	$836,014,300	$677,977,300	–	$250,000	$25,751,000	$17,067,000	$22,555,000	–	–	$92,414,000	–
Reserve for future salary increase	12,900,100	12,500,100	–	–	400,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated surplus, June 30, 1975	971,807	971,807									

FUND CONDITION	Actual 1972–73 Cash	Actual 1972–73 Accruals (6–30–73)	Actual 1972–73 Total	Estimated 1973–74 Cash	Estimated 1973–74 Accruals (6–30–74)	Estimated 1973–74 Total	Estimated 1974–75 Cash [1]
TRANSPORTATION TAX FUND							
Highway Users Tax Account							
Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–$6,923,000
Reserve for undistributed revenue:							
Office of Transportation Planning and Research (Ch. 1551/70)	$74,973	–	$74,973	–	–	–	–
Accrued revenue	1,541,135	–	1,541,135	–	–	–	–
Transfers from Other Accounts:							
Motor Vehicle Fuel Account	656,484,467	$75,963,000	732,447,467	$640,353,000	$70,647,000	$711,000,000	$689,854,000
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account [2]	26,333,347	1,967,000	28,300,347	7,270,000	–	7,270,000	300,000
Less Accrual Adjustment—AB 1000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–70,647,000
Totals	$684,438,922	$77,930,000	$762,363,922	$647,623,000	$70,647,000	$718,270,000	$626,430,000
Less: Transfers to Other Accounts:							
State Highway Account:							
Motor vehicle fuel tax (for state highways Section 2108 S. & H.C.)	$286,875,974	$66,063,000	$352,938,974	$271,609,000	$60,694,000	$332,303,000	$265,828,000
Use fuel tax	38,391,061	9,900,000	48,291,061	39,047,000	9,953,000	49,000,000	43,047,000
Motor vehicle transportation tax	26,333,347	1,967,000	28,300,347	7,270,000	–	7,270,000	300,000
Totals, Transfer to State Highway Account	$351,600,382	$77,930,000	$429,530,382	$317,926,000	$70,647,000	$388,573,000	$309,175,000
Bicycle lane account	120,000	–	120,000	360,000	–	360,000	360,000
State Park Highway Accounts, in the Bagley Construction Fund (Sec. 2107.7 S. & H. C.)	–	–	–	900,000	–	900,000	900,000
Totals, Transferred to Other Accounts	$351,720,382	$77,930,000	$429,650,382	$319,186,000	$70,647,000	$389,833,000	$310,435,000
Net Totals, Transfers	$332,713,540	–	$332,713,540	$328,437,000	–	$328,437,000	$315,995,000
Apportionment for County Roads:							
Motor vehicle fuel tax (Sec. 2104, S. & H.C.)	$158,777,379	–	$158,777,379	$153,339,000	–	$153,339,000	$147,535,000
Apportionment for City Streets:							
Motor vehicle fuel tax (Sec. 2107.5, S, & H.C.)	1,599,500	–	1,599,500	1,625,000	–	1,625,000	1,650,000
Motor vehicle fuel tax (Sec. 2107, S. & H.C.)	70,839,138	–	70,839,138	68,413,000	–	68,413,000	65,824,000
Apportionment for Cities and Counties:							
Motor vehicle fuel tax (Sec. 2106, S. & H.C.)	101,497,523	–	101,497,523	98,137,000	–	98,137,000	94,423,000
Totals, Proposed Expenditures	$332,713,540	–	$332,713,540	$321,145,000	–	$321,514,000	$309,432,000
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	–	–	–	6,923,000	–	6,923,000	6,563,000

[1] AB 1000, Chapter 402/73 provides that revenues received in the State Highway Account for the 1974–75 fiscal year shall be computed on the basis of cash actually transferred to such account commencing with that fiscal year. The amount of revenue reported for the 1974–75 fiscal year represents cash received less amount accrued and accounted as revenue during the 1973–74 fiscal year ($70,647,000).

[2] AB 705, Chapter 563/72 repealed the Motor Vehicle Transportation Licences Tax as of July 1, 1973. The amount transferred to the State Highway Account during the 1973–74 fiscal year represents cash collections applicable to the 1972–73 fiscal year, which were not accrued for that fiscal year. The amount transferred during the 1974–75 F.Y. represents audit recoveries by the State Board of Equalization.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

FUND CONDITION STATEMENT

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND RESEARCH ACCOUNT

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1.			
Transfers:			
Transfer from the State Highway Account, State Transportation Fund	–	$9,601,500	$14,035,600
Transfer from the Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund	–	30,100	29,500
Transfer from the General Fund	–	4,678,000	4,310,400
Revenue	–	–	2,000,000
Totals, Resources	–	$14,309,600	$20,375,500
Less Expenditures and Obligations:			
State Operations:			
Need studies	–	$1,900,500	$3,033,700
Plan development	–	1,033,200	1,407,300
Transportation research	–	538,700	742,100
Program administration	–	660,700	786,900
General support	–	285,400	317,600
Totals, State Operations	–	$4,418,500	$6,287,600
Local assistance	–	9,891,100	14,087,900
Totals, Expenditures and Obligations	–	$14,309,600	$20,375,500
Transfers from the General Fund	–	–4,678,000	–4,310,400
Transfers from the Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund	–	–30,100	–29,500
Transfers from the State Highway Account, State Transportation Fund	–	–9,601,500	–14,035,600
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	$2,000,000
Accumulated surplus, June 30	–	–	–

FUND CONDITION

HIGHWAY PROPERTIES RENTAL ACCOUNT

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$2,472,211	$2,391,009	$2,172,009
Revenue:			
Rental collections	2,390,901	2,423,000	2,455,000
Totals, Resources	$4,863,112	$4,814,009	$4,627,009
Less Disbursements:			
Apportionment to counties	2,472,103	2,642,000	2,676,000
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$2,391,009	$2,172,009	$1,951,009

FUND CONDITION

BICYCLE LANE ACCOUNT

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	$115,997	$11,473
Revenue:			
Earnings on investments	914	11,476	459
Transfers from the Transportation Tax Fund—Highway Users Tax Account	120,000	360,000	360,000
Totals, Resources	$120,914	$487,473	$371,932
Expenditures	4,917	476,000	371,000
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$115,997	$11,473	$932
Reserve for unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	115,997	11,473	932

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

FUND CONDITION

AERONAUTICS ACCOUNT

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$3,367,168	$3,826,402	$1,278,303
Prior year adjustments	–517,679	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$2,849,489	$3,826,402	$1,278,303
Revenues:			
Miscellaneous	$5,006	$10,000	$10,000
Income from investments	225,708	256,000	225,000
Less: Refunds per Section 8101.5, Revenue and Taxation Code	–1,207,762	–1,200,000	–1,050,000
Totals, Revenues	–$977,048	–$934,000	–$815,000
Transfer from Motor Vehicle Fuel Account, Transportation Tax Fund	3,569,881	3,300,000	2,900,000
Totals, Resources	$5,442,322	$6,192,402	$3,363,303
Less: Expenditures:			
State Operations:			
State Controller	$75,066	$66,048	$65,999
Division of Aeronautics (support)	482,154	657,096	360,700
Transportation Planning and Research Account	–	9,000	9,800
State Office of Transportation Planning and Research	4,357	–	–
Totals, State Operations	$561,577	$732,144	$436,499
Local Assistance:			
Apportionment to cities, counties, airport districts and University of California	$647,603	$700,000	$700,000
Acquisition and development of airports	406,740	3,060,855	1,100,000
Loans to local agencies	–	250,000	250,000
Training and recreation districts	–	150,000	150,000
Local assistance—support	–	21,100	396,200
Totals, Local Assistance	$1,054,343	$4,181,955	$2,596,200
Totals, Expenditures	$1,615,920	$4,914,099	$3,032,699
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$3,826,402	$1,278,303	$330,604
Reserve for salary increases	–	*29,739*	*41,937*
Reserve for unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*1,560,855*	*269,704*	*269,704*
Surplus available for appropriation	*2,265,547*	*978,860*	*18,963*

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Additional Statements of Expenditures and Obligations and Revenues

Statement 1—Detail of major project allocations for construction of highways and bridges as recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1974–75 fiscal year.

Statement 2—Comparison of proposed expenditures and obligations to be incurred for the 1973–74 fiscal year in the current budget with proposed expenditures and obligations to be incurred for the 1973–74 fiscal year as shown in the budget submitted to the 1973 Session of the Legislature.

Statement 3—Expenditures and obligations incurred for state highway purposes against the 1972–73 fiscal year state highway budget compared to budget allocations presented to the 1972 and 1973 Sessions of the Legislature.

Statement 4—Detail of major project allocations for construction of highways and bridges for the 1973–74 fiscal year, compared to budget allocations.

Statement 5—Detail of major project allocations for construction of highways and bridges for the 1972–73 fiscal year, compared to budget allocations.

Statement 6—Comparison of revised revenue estimates for the 1973–74 fiscal year with budget estimates submitted to the 1973 Session of the Legislature.

Statement 7—Expenditures for maintenance by routes for the 1972–73 fiscal year.

Statement 8—Total maintenance expenditures by descriptive categories.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways

Statement No. 1—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1974–75 Fiscal Year

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES		
Alameda	17 20.4/20.7	In San Leandro from Lewelling Boulevard northbound on-ramp to Washington Avenue northbound off-ramp; auxiliary lane and highway lighting	0.3	$350,000
Alameda	17, 238 20.2/20.7 16.4/16.7	In San Leandro at Route 17/238 Interchange; construct ramp	0.5	900,000*
Alameda	580 21.0/27.6	Near Castro Valley from 0.3 mile west of Route 680 to 1.4 miles west of Eden Canyon Road; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $18,400,000; $6,220,000 1975–76 fiscal year; $5,740,000 1976–77 fiscal year)	6.6	6,440,000*
Alpine	89 15.3/R21.2	From 0.5 mile north of Markleeville to Woodfords; construct two lanes of an ultimate 4-lane expressway (total estimate $2,145,000; $1,645,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	5.9	500,000*
Amador	49 5.9/7.0 9.5/9.9 11.1/11.8	From Route 88 at Martell to 0.5 mile south of Rancheria Creek (portions); interim reconstruction and widen	2.2	1,090,000
Butte	149, 99 0.0/4.6 21.7/24.8	Near Oroville on Route 149 from Route 70 to Route 99 and on Route 99 from Route 149 to 0.5 mile north of Durham Highway; 2- and 4-lane expressway and 4-lane freeway (total estimate $5,000,000; $2,600,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	7.7	2,400,000
Calaveras	49 14.6/15.5	South of San Andreas from 0.5 mile to 1.4 miles north of San Antonio Creek Bridge; construct passing lanes	0.9	235,000
Colusa	5 10.3	About 3.1 miles north of Arbuckle at Hahn Road Overcrossing; add ramps	–	300,000
Colusa, Sutter	20 38.9/39.4 0.0/R1.2	In and near Meridian from 0.5 mile west of Sacramento River to Wood Road; 2-lane conventional and replace bridge	1.7	3,510,000
Contra Costa	4 14.8/18.4	In and near Concord from Route 242 to Port Chicago Highway (east); 6-lane freeway (total estimate $18,000,000; $5,225,000 1973–74 fiscal year; $4,815,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	4.0	7,960,000
Contra Costa	4 22.9/27.6	In Pittsburg from west of Railroad Avenue to west of A Street in Antioch; pavement grinding	4.7	155,000
Contra Costa	4 34.2/35.4	Near Oakley from 0.5 mile east of O'Hara Avenue to 0.3 mile south of Cypress Road; interim realignment	1.2	500,000*
Contra Costa	80 13.0/13.5	Near Crockett from 0.2 mile east of Cummings Skyway to Carquinez Strait Bridge Overhead; Roadway reconstruction	0.5	180,000
Del Norte	199 R16.7/20.2	From 2.2 to 5.6 miles north of Gasquet; 4-lane expressway (total estimate $3,900,000; $1,400,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	3.4	2,500,000
El Dorado	50 15.4/20.3	In and near Placerville at various locations from Weber Creek Bridge to Academy Undercrossing; patch and seal six bridge decks	–	260,000
Fresno	41, 180 R23.8/R24.7 R57.7/R58.8	In Fresno on Route 41 from Divisadero Street to Olive Avenue and on Route 180 from Glenn Avenue to 0.1 mile west of First Street; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $8,740,000; $4,000,000 1975–76 fiscal year; $2,598,000 1976–77 fiscal year)	2.0	2,142,000*
Fresno	63 0.0/8.4	From Tulare County line to Route 180; widen, construct dikes and improve drainage	8.4	206,000
Glenn	32 4.1/6.1	About 5.4 miles east of Orland from 1.3 miles west to 0.7 mile east of Stony Creek; replace bridge and approaches (total estimate $2,930,000; $1,230,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	2.0	1,700,000
Glenn, Butte	162 77.5/84.6 0.0/1.6	Near Butte City from Sacramento River to Little Dry Creek (portions); 2-lane conventional	6.8	1,500,000
Humboldt	36 26.3/27.7	From 1.6 to 3.0 miles east of Bridgeville; 2-lane conventional	1.4	560,000
Humboldt	101 4.0/R7.9	From 4.0 miles north of Mendocino County line to South Fork Eel River Bridge No. 4-155, about 1.0 mile south of Benbow; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $3,520,000; $2,400,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.7	1,120,000
Humboldt	101 R51.7/R54.0	From 0.2 mile south of Scotia Undercrossing No. 4-160 to Paul E. Mudgett Memorial Bridge No. 4-16; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,610,000; $2,935,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	2.6	1,675,000
Humboldt	101 86.2/87.9	In Arcata from 0.1 mile north of 7th Street Overcrossing to Arcata Overhead; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,050,000; $3,420,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	1.7	3,630,000*
Kings	41 R41.5/R47.9	From 0.6 mile north of Cimarron Overhead to 0.4 mile south of Fresno County line; convert to 4-lane expressway (total estimate $2,820,000; $1,820,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	6.0	1,000,000
Lake	20 8.6/9.5	Near Upper Lake from Middle Creek Bridge No. 14-2 to 0.9 mile east; 4-lane conventional	0.9	430,000
Madera	41 35.2/36.4	In Oakhurst from Royal Oaks Drive to 0.6 mile north of Road 426; widen	1.2	221,000
Madera, Mariposa	49 9.1/9.5 0.0/2.4	From 0.4 mile south to 2.4 miles north of Madera County line; construct 2 lanes of an ultimate 4-lane expressway (total estimate $2,010,000; $1,010,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	2.8	1,000,000*
Marin	101 0.0/3.8	In and near Sausalito from Golden Gate Bridge to Waldo Undercrossing; modify lighting	3.8	840,000

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 1—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1974–75 Fiscal Year—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
Marin	101 22.0/23.6	In and near Novato from Atherton Avenue to Airport Road; construct frontage road	1.6	480,000
Mariposa	140 29.9/R31.2	North of Mariposa, from 0.2 mile north of Colorado Road to 2.6 miles south of Briceburg; widen	1.3	2,060,000
Mendocino	101 65.5/R67.1	Near Laytonville, from 0.9 mile south to 0.6 mile north of Ten Mile Creek Bridge No. 10-24; 2-lane conventional	1.5	250,000
Mendocino	101 100.3/102.2	From 8.0 miles north to 9.9 miles north of Route 208 near Leggett; 4-lane freeway (stage 2) (total estimate $2,950,000; $1,000,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	1.9	1,950,000
Mendocino	101 100.6/101.4	From 8.2 miles north of Route 208 to Reynolds State Park Entrance; 4-lane freeway (stage 1) (total estimate $2,480,000; $1,500,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	0.9	980,000
Monterey	1 0.8/29.5	At various locations, from 0.8 mile north of San Luis Obispo County line to 1.3 miles north of Big Creek Bridge; construct retaining walls (portions)	–	300,000
Monterey	1 R85.6/R92.0	From 0.5 mile north of North Entrance Overcrossing near Marina to Merritt Street in Castroville (stage 2); grading and structures for 4-lane freeway (total estimate $10,400,000; $2,000,000 1973–74 fiscal year; $5,400,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	7.0	3,000,000
Monterey	101 60.6/68.8	Near Soledad from 0.2 mile north of Arroyo Seco Road Overcrossing to 0.6 mile south of South Gonzales Overcrossing; reconstruct and resurface	8.2	550,000
Monterey	183 1.8/8.9	From 0.1 mile west of Clark Street in Salinas to Wood Street in Castroville; realign and widen	7.1	1,950,000
Napa	29 6.6/7.8	In and near Napa at the Napa River near Soscol Road; construct high level bridge and approach grading for 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,550,000; $2,000,000 1973–74 fiscal year; $4,800,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	1.2	1,750,000*
Napa	29 28.4/29.3	In St. Helena from Sulphur Creek to York Creek; roadway excavation	0.9	300,000
Nevada	49 24.5/R25.9	Near North San Juan from 2.5 miles north of the South Yuba River to Tyler-Foote Road; 2-lane expressway (total estimate $1,070,000; $470,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	1.4	600,000
Placer	80 1.9/16.9	In and near Roseville from 0.6 mile west of Douglas Boulevard to 0.1 mile east of West Auburn Underpass; add median lanes	15.0	6,950,000
Placer, Nevada	80, 174 37.8/R66.3 R9.1 0.00	At various locations from Route 174/80 Separation in Colfax to Donner Lake Undercrossing; seal seven bridge decks	–	190,000
Plumas, Tehama	36, 89 8.8/8.9 98.9/99.0 30.0/30.1	North Fork Feather River Bridge No. 9-10 at Chester, Lake Almanor Spillway Bridge No. 9-44 near Canyon Dam, North Fork Deer Creek Bridge No. 8-62 near Childs Meadows; rehabilitate decks	0.3	173,000
Plumas	70 42.1/47.1	At Quincy, from 0.4 mile west of Spanish Creek Bridge to 0.3 mile east of La Porte Road; widen (portions), one-way couplet (portions)	5.0	2,150,000
Sacramento	5 4.6/12.9	From Lambert Road to Beach Lake; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,510,000; $3,500,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	8.3	4,010,000
Sacramento	5 12.9/16.0	From Beach Lake to 0.1 mile south of Pocket Road; 4-lane and 6-lane freeway (total estimate $5,569,000; $4,000,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	3.1	1,569,000
Sacramento	16 11.3/12.1	About 8.0 miles east of Perkins from Folsom-South Canal to 0.6 mile east of Route 65; 2-lane conventional	0.8	400,000
Sacramento	50 R5.3	Near Sacramento at Watt Avenue Interchange; modify ramps	–	210,000
Sacramento	50 6.6/11.6	In Rancho Cordova on old Route 50 from La Riviera Drive to Cordova Lane; modify signals. Coop project (total estimate $260,000)	–	170,000
Sacramento, Sutter	99 32.7/36.9	In and near Sacramento from junction of Route 5 to junction of Route 70; widen 2-lane conventional	12.2	2,100,000
San Benito	25 0.0/8.0	Near Paicines from 0.7 mile south to 4.2 miles north of San Benito River; 2-lane conventional highway	5.0	1,500,000
San Benito	129 29.3/R34.3	From Santa Cruz County line to Route 101; realign and widen	2.6	990,000
San Benito	180 0.0/R2.6	From Santa Clara County line to North Junction of Route 156 at Hollister; resurface and reconstruct shoulders	8.6	685,000
San Francisco	1 0.0/8.6	In San Francisco from near Lake Street to north of Presidio Tunnel; modify highway lighting	0.7	300,000
San Francisco, San Mateo	101 6.0/6.7	In and near San Francisco from 0.2 mile to 0.9 mile south of Bayshore Boulevard Overcrossing; construct northbound auxiliary lane	0.8	330,000
San Francisco	280 0.0/0.4 25.7/26.1	In San Francisco at 4th Street; construct on-ramp	0.1	600,000*
	7.5/7.6			

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 1—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1974–75 Fiscal Year—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
San Francisco	480 101 4.4/5.5 9.4/9.8	In San Francisco, on Doyle Drive on Route 480 from Baker Street to Route 1 and on Route 101 from Route 1 to the Golden Gate Bridge Toll Plaza; widen Golden Gate Bridge South Approach. (total estimate $11,900,000; $9,770,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	1.5	2,130,000*
San Joaquin	4 4.4	Middle River Bridge No. 29-49, west of Stockton; repair bridge deck	–	310,000
San Joaquin	4 R16.5/R17.1	In Stockton from Madison Street to Stanislaus Street (Stockton Crosstown Freeway); 8-lane freeway (total estimate $10,032,000; $5,081,000 1973–74 fiscal year, $1,000,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	0.6	3,951,000
San Joaquin	4 20.7/31.2	Near Stockton from Walker Lane to 0.2 mile east of Hewitt Road (portions); curve correction and widen	4.9	760,000
San Joaquin	5, 12 32.7/40.5 8.9/11.3	On Route 5 from Hammer Lane to 0.9 mile north of Route 12 and on Route 12 from Guard Road to 0.4 mile west of Ray Road; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $14,027,000; $7,710,000 1973–74 fiscal year, $1,700,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	10.2	4,617,000
San Mateo	101 0.0/6.6	In and near Menlo Park from Santa Clara County line to Whipple Avenue in Redwood City; widen freeway to 8 lanes	6.6	5,400,000*
San Mateo	380 101 5.0/6.6 19.6/21.8	In San Bruno, on Route 380 from Cherry Avenue to 0.2 mile east of Route 101 and on Route 101 from 0.7 mile south of San Bruno Avenue to South San Francisco Belt Railroad Overhead; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $24,620,000; $19,330,000 1973–74 fiscal year, $2,000,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	3.7	3,290,000
San Mateo	Var	BART parking facility in Daly City (state contribution)	–	3,500,000*
Santa Clara	17 7.0/18.0	At various locations from Saratoga Avenue in Los Gatos to Route 101 in San Jose; ramp metering and add median lane	–	960,000
Santa Clara	17 10.5/24.5	In Campbell from Camden Avenue to Alameda County line near Milpitas (portions); replace pavement slabs	–	1,040,000
Santa Clara	17 17.9/18.8	In San Jose from 0.1 mile south of Route 17/101 Separation to 0.6 mile north of Old Bayshore Undercrossing; widen freeway to 6 lanes	0.9	850,000
Santa Clara	87 5.5/6.0	In San Jose from West San Carlos Street to West St. John Street; grading and structures for 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,000,000; $2,000,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	0.5	2,000,000
Santa Clara	101 1.3/5.3	In and near Gilroy from 1.3 miles north of San Benito county line to Thomas Road; roadway reconstruction	4.0	810,000
Santa Clara	101 31.7/38.5	In and near San Jose at various locations from Capitol Expressway to 0.2 mile north of Route 17/101 Separation; ramp metering	–	200,000
Santa Clara	101 42.2/43.3	In Santa Clara from San Tomas Aquinas Creek to Calabazas Creek at Coffin Road; construct interchange with ramp metering. Coop project (total estimate $2,400,000; state's share $1,900,000; $1,899,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	1.1	1,000
Santa Clara	152 30.4/32.4	Near Gilroy from Pacheco Creek Bridge (No. 37-32) to 2.8 miles west of Merced county line; widen and construct truck escape ramp	2.0	2,300,000*
Santa Clara	280 5.6/11.0	In San Jose at various locations from Route 17 to Route 85 in Cupertino; ramp metering northbound lanes	–	275,000
Santa Cruz, Santa Clara	9 4.0/21.0 0.0/5.4	Near Felton from 1.6 miles south of San Lorenzo Avenue to 0.3 mile west of Pierce Road in Saratoga; replace culverts	–	475,000
Santa Cruz	17 6.0/7.4	In and near Scotts Valley from 0.5 mile north of Granite Creek Road to Vinehill Road; widen	1.4	365,000
Shasta	299 14.2	About 7.4 miles west of Redding, at Whiskey Creek Bridge No. 6-96; rehabilitate deck	0.2	155,000
Shasta	299 25.1/27.9	From 0.2 mile east of Route 5 in Redding to Stillwater Creek; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $3,732,000; $2,950,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	2.9	782,000
Sierra	49 2.4	About 13 miles west of Downieville at 2.4 miles east of Yuba County line; truck passing lane	0.3	210,000
Sierra	49 5.1/10.2	Near Goodyears Bar from 0.5 mile west of Indian Valley Campground to 0.6 mile west of Ramshorn Campground; 2-lane conventional	5.1	1,700,000*
Sierra, Lassen	395, 70 0.0/3.2 0.0/6.0 1.7/3.9	On Route 395 from 0.7 mile south of Nevada state line to 1.4 miles north of Route 70 at Hallelujah Junction and on Route 70 from 2.2 miles west of Route 395 to Route 395; 4-lane expressway. Coop project (total estimate $4,990,000; state's share $4,910,000; $2,760,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	11.4	2,150,000
Siskiyou	5 2.4/R9.2	From 0.2 mile south of Sacramento River Bridge Overhead in Dunsmuir to Pioneer Bridge Overhead near Mt. Shasta; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $6,680,000; $2,990,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	6.8	3,690,000
Solano, Napa	80, 37 4.3/7.7 11.4/11.7	In and near Vallejo, on Route 80 from 1.3 miles south to 2.1 miles north of Route 37, and on Route 37 from Sage Street to Route 80; construct interchange and widen (total estimate $6,600,000; $4,500,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	3.4	2,100,000
Solano	141 0.8/1.4	In Vallejo from Solano Avenue to Sonoma Boulevard; widen. Coop project (total estimate $500,000)	0.6	360,000
Sonoma	1 27.3	About 6 miles north of Jenner; remove slide and realign road	0.1	210,000

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 1—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1974–75 Fiscal Year—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMAT COST
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
Sonoma	101 R40.8/R45.6	From 1.8 miles south of Route 128 near Geyserville to 1.9 miles north of Canyon Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,580,000; $4,500,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	4.8	3,080,00
Sonoma	116 5.7/5.9	Near Monte Rio from 0.8 mile east to 1.0 mile east of Austin Creek; widen	0.2	650,00
Sonoma	116 20.8/25.1	Near Forestville from 0.1 mile south of Ross Station Road to 0.1 mile south of Mills Station Road near Sebastopol; improve alignment (portions)	–	355,00
Sonoma	128 6.5	At Rockaway Creek Bridge No. 20-39 about 1.6 miles east of Geyserville; replace bridge and realign road	–	200,00
Stanislaus	99 16.2/21.3	From Route 132 to 0.3 mile south of Pelandale Avenue; 6-lane freeway. Coop project (total estimate $8,570,000; state's share $6,760,000; $3,760,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	5.1	3,000,00
Stanislaus, Tuolumne	120 17.8/18.2 0.0/7.1	From 0.4 mile west to 7.1 miles east of Stanislaus county line; 4-lane expressway (total estimate $3,800,000; $2,400,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	7.5	1,400,00
Sutter	70 3.8/5.0	Near Nicolaus from 0.2 mile south of Nicolaus Avenue to Cornelius Road; 2-lane conventional	1.2	200,00
Trinity	3 67.8/79.6	At various locations from Coffee Creek Bridge near Coffee Creek to 0.2 mile north of Tangle Blue Creek; surfacing and bridge deck repair and seals	11.6	950,00
Trinity	299 58.1/60.7	From Trinity River Bridge at Douglas City to 2.7 miles east of Douglas City; widen	2.6	1,030,00
Yolo	113 0.3/5.9	From 0.3 mile north of Solano County line to 0.2 mile south of County Road 27; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $10,390,000; $6,690,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	5.6	3,700,00
Yuba	65 0.9/4.1	From First Street in Wheatland to South Beale Road; 2-lane conventional	3.2	700,00
Var	Var	In District 04, at various locations on various routes; replace inlet grates and construct curb openings	–	210,00
		Total, Northern Group of Counties		$139,867,00
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES		
Imperial	86 35.2/40.2	North of Westmorland from 8.4 miles south to 2.9 miles south of Route 78 (portions); replace five bridges	1.0	420,000
Inyo	168 18.3/20.2	From Route 395 to 0.5 mile west of Death Valley Road; widen and replace bridge	1.9	550,000
Inyo	395 118.3/129.4	From Brockman Lane to the Mono county line; 4-lane expressway (total estimate $4,610,000; $2,328,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	11.1	2,282,000
Inyo, Mono	395 128.9/129.4 0.0/8.3	From 0.5 mile south to 8.3 miles north of the Inyo-Mono county line; 4-lane expressway (total estimate $2,748,000; $1,670,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	8.8	1,078,000
Kern	43 16.3/R25.1	Near Shafter from 0.9 mile north of Riverside Avenue to Route 46 in Wasco; realign and widen to 4 lanes. Coop project (total estimate $2,800,000; state's share $2,746,000; $1,503,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	8.9	1,243,000
Kern	58 R51.8/R54.9	In Bakersfield from Route 99 to Cottonwood Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $11,579,000; state's share $11,487,000; $4,500,000 1975–76 fiscal year; $1,987,000 1976–77 fiscal year)	3.1	5,000,000
Kern	58 69.2/70.2	Near Bakersfield from 0.5 mile east of General Beale Road; construct ramps	1.0	288,000
Kern	58 104.3/106.3	From 2.1 miles east of Cameron Road Overcrossing to 1.3 miles west of Cache Creek Bridge; widen	2.0	400,000
Kern	99 22.1	Wilson Road Overcrossing Bridge No. 50-250; bridge widening	–	278,000
Los Angeles	2 405 3.6/4.0 30.8/31.0	In Los Angeles on Santa Monica Boulevard (Route 2), from Sawtelle Boulevard to Greenfield Avenue and on Route 405 at Santa Monica Boulevard; widen, resurface and modify signals	0.6	335,000
Los Angeles	2 32.5/32.7	About 8.0 miles east of La Canada, on Angeles Crest Highway at 2.9 miles east of Woodwardia Canyon; slope restoration and drainage improvement	0.2	285,000
Los Angeles	2 65.1/82.3	On Angeles Crest Highway at various locations from 1.0 mile east of Route 39 near Islip Saddle to the San Bernardino County line about 1.0 mile west of Wrightwood; drainage corrections	–	315,000
Los Angeles	5 8.3/11.6	In Downey and Commerce, from Lakewood Boulevard to Washington Boulevard (portions); widen southbound roadway, install ramp controls and replace planting	–	2,900,000
Los Angeles	5 11.8/16.1	In and near Commerce and Los Angeles, from 0.2 mile north of Washington Boulevard to Euclid Avenue; widen northbound roadway and install ramp controls	4.3	800,000
Los Angeles	5 36.0/38.0	In Los Angeles, from Sheldon Street to Terra Bella Street; interim widening, concrete median barrier and install ramp controls	2.0	685,000

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 1—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1974–75 Fiscal Year—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
Los Angeles, Kern	5 R55.0/R60.0 10.0/16.0	Near Castaic at various locations from 0.5 mile south of Route 126 to 0.5 mile north of Lake Hughes Road and near Wheeler Ridge at various locations from Grapevine to 0.1 mile north of Route 99; motorist warning and information system	–	210,000
Los Angeles	5 65.9/72.5 77.0/78.8	On Golden State Highway from 0.2 mile south to 6.4 miles north of Templin Highway, about 5 miles north of Castaic and from 1.6 miles south to 0.2 mile north of Hungry Valley Road, about 8 miles south of Gorman; reconstruct and repair conventional highway	8.4	415,000
Los Angeles	7 13.5/14.5	In and near Compton, from 0.1 mile south of Atlantic Avenue to 0.5 mile north of Alondra Boulevard; widen 8-lane freeway to 10 lanes	1.0	2,700,000*
Los Angeles	7 R31.1/R32.4	In Pasadena, from Columbia Street to Green Street; initial 6-lane freeway (total estimate $10,700,000; $1,000,000 1973–74 fiscal year; $8,700,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	1.3	1,000,000
Los Angeles	60 R3.7/9.7	From Mednik Avenue Overcrossing near Monterey Park to 0.2 mile east of Rosemead Boulevard (Route 164) near South El Monte; widen and install ramp controls (total estimate $9,600,000; $8,600,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	6.0	1,000,000*
Los Angeles	101 0.1/1.1	In Los Angeles, from Mission Road to Hill Street; widen, install ramp controls and replace planting	1.0	385,000
Los Angeles	101 1.6/6.5	In Los Angeles at various locations from Route 11 to Hollywood Boulevard; install ramp control system. Coop project (total estimate $855,000)	–	775,000
Los Angeles	101 6.3/8.4	In Los Angeles, from Sunset Boulevard to 0.3 mile north of Pilgrimage Overcrossing; widen 6-lane freeway to 8 lanes and install ramp controls (total estimate $13,900,000; $2,400,000 1973–74 fiscal year; $1,800,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	2.1	9,700,000
Los Angeles	118 R7.4/R9.1	In Los Angeles, from 0.4 mile west of Balboa Boulevard to Woodley Avenue; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $11,600,000; $1,000,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	1.7	10,600,000
Los Angeles	118 R10.0/R11.1	In Los Angeles, from Sepulveda Boulevard to Arleta Avenue; 8-lane freeway	1.0	5,000,000
Los Angeles	118 5 R11.1/R12.2 38.0/39.7	In Los Angeles on Route 118 from Arleta Avenue to Telfair Avenue and on Route 5 from Terra Bella Street to Fox Street; 8-lane freeway, including Route 118/5 Interchange (total estimate $14,200,000; $10,700,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	2.8	3,500,000
Los Angeles	118 R12.2/R13.1	In Los Angeles, from Telfair Avenue to 0.1 mile west of Glenoaks Boulevard; 8-lane freeway	0.9	4,200,000
Los Angeles	126 11.1/T12.4	Near Newhall, on San Fernando Road from Newhall Avenue - 5th Street to 0.1 mile west of Sierra Highway (Route 14); widen, resurface conventional highway	1.3	565,000
Los Angeles	187 6.7/8.9	In Los Angeles on Venice Boulevard from Keystone Avenue to Cadillac Avenue; widen 4-lane conventional highway to 6 lanes. Coop project (total estimate $3,400,000)	2.2	1,700,000
Los Angeles	210 R11.9/R15.6	In Los Angeles and Glendale, from 0.8 mile east of Sunland Boulevard to Lowell Avenue; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $25,750,000; $13,950,000 1973–74 fiscal year; $6,550,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	3.7	5,250,000
Los Angeles	210 R15.6/R16.8	In Glendale, from Lowell Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue; construct sound barrier walls	1.2	265,000
Los Angeles	405 38.7/39.3	In Los Angeles, from 0.3 mile south to 0.3 mile north of Ventura Boulevard; realign ramp and connector road	0.6	685,000
Los Angeles	605 R3.8	In Cerritos, at South Street; widen off-ramps. Coop project (total estimate $830,000)	–	415,000
Mono	395 8.0/10.1	From 8.0 miles north to 10.1 miles north of the Inyo County line; widen to 4 lanes	2.1	500,000*
Orange	5 26.1/27.1	In Irvine, from 0.5 mile south to 0.5 mile north of Culver Drive; reconstruct interchange. Coop project (total estimate $4,465,000)	1.0	4,115,000
Orange, Los Angeles	5 30.5/44.4 0.0/15.8	From Main Street in Santa Ana to 0.3 mile south of Euclid Avenue in Los Angeles (portions); construct glare screen	–	485,000
Orange	5 32.6/33.1	In Santa Ana, from 0.5 mile south of Main Street to Main Street; modify interchange	0.5	175,000*
Orange	5 250 35.1/35.8 0.5/0.7	In Orange and Anaheim on Route 5 from 0.3 mile north to 1.0 mile north of Chapman Avenue and on State College Boulevard from Walnut Street to Orangewood Avenue; construct overcrossing and relocate ramps. Coop project (total estimate $3,420,000)	0.9	3,150,000
Orange	5 40.5/40.9	In Anaheim, from 0.2 mile south to 0.2 mile north of Brookhurst Street; construct overcrossing and overhead and modify ramps. Coop project (total estimate $1,710,000)	0.4	1,660,000*
Orange	57 10.9/12.6	In Orange and Anaheim, from Route 5 to Katella Avenue; 8-lane freeway. Coop project (total estimate $13,800,000; state's share $13,100,000; $7,500,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.7	5,600,000
Orange	405 7.4	In Irvine, at Von Karman Avenue; construct overcrossing	–	865,000
Orange	405 18.6	In Westminster, at Edwards Street; widen overcrossing and replace planting	–	390,000

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 1—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1974–75 Fiscal Year—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
Riverside	15, 71 R7.6/R9.8 R8.7/R10.5	On Routes 15, 71 from 1.1 miles south of the Route 15/71 junction to 0.5 mile north of Los Alamos Road and on Route 15 from Route 15/71 junction to 0.3 mile north of Murietta Hot Springs Road; construct interchange	4.0	7,975,000
Riverside	15 R9.8/R15.0	From 0.3 mile north of Murietta Hot Springs Road to 0.5 mile south of Scott Road; convert 2-lane expressway to 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,400,000; $5,400,000 1975–76 fiscal year) (future 15-E)	5.2	2,000,000
Riverside	15 R15.0/R20.3	From 0.5 mile south of Scott Road to 0.5 mile south of McCall Boulevard; convert 2-lane expressway to 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,700,000; $1,935,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	5.3	6,765,000
Riverside	31 0.0/0.3	In Corona from Route 91 to 0.3 mile north of Route 91; construct railroad grade separation	0.3	2,050,000
Riverside	60 R2.4/7.5	From 0.4 mile east of Etiwanda Avenue near Mira Loma to Valley Way at Sunnyslope; convert 4-lane expressway to 6-lane freeway	4.9	8,700,000
Riverside	79 37.7/39.3	From 3.7 miles north of Gilman Springs Road to 0.1 mile north of California Avenue; widen	1.6	375,000
Riverside	86 3.8/12.3	South of Indio from Route 195 to Avenue 66 (portions); replace six bridges	1.4	485,000
San Bernardino	31 R5.5/R7.2	In and near Fontana, from 0.2 mile north of Route 66 to 0.4 mile north of Baseline Avenue; construct 8-lane freeway (total estimate $7,450,000; $6,025,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.7	1,425,000
San Bernardino	31 30 R7.2/R9.5 R10.7/R12.1	Near Fontana on Route 31 from 0.4 mile north of Baseline Avenue to San Sevaine Road and on Route 30 from 0.3 mile east of East Avenue to 0.6 mile west of Hemlock Avenue; construct unit 1 of Routes 31/30 Interchange (total estimate $12,275,000; $5,525,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	3.7	6,750,000
San Bernardino	31 R9.5/R13.0	From San Sevaine Road to 0.1 mile north of Sierra Avenue; construct 8-lane freeway	3.5	5,000,000
San Bernardino	138 R15.2/R19.1	From Route 15, about 1.0 mile north of Cajon, to 0.2 mile east of Summit Post Office Road; construct 4-lane controlled access highway (total estimate $3,800,000; $2,600,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	3.9	1,200,000
San Diego	15 0.9/1.3	In San Diego from 0.2 mile north of National Avenue to Ocean View Boulevard; convert 4-lane expressway to 8-lane freeway	0.3	2,800,000
San Diego	15 M27.2/R31.4	In and near Escondido from 0.8 mile north of Lake Hodges Bridge to 0.2 mile south of Route 78; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $17,350,000; $600,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	4.2	16,750,000
San Diego	78 26.0/30.1	Near San Pasqual from 0.8 mile west of Guejito Creek Bridge to 5.2 miles northwest of Ramona; widen and resurface 2-lane conventional highway	4.1	410,000
San Diego	94 8.7/R11.0	In and near La Mesa from 0.4 mile east of Massachusetts Avenue, to 0.1 mile west of Bancroft Drive (portions); 4-lane freeway; revise Routes 94/125 Interchange and construct Lemon Grove Avenue Interchange (total estimate $9,150,000; $4,700,000 in 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.9	4,450,000
San Diego	94 22.8	About 3.0 miles southeast of Jamul at Rancho Jamul Road; realign and drainage	0.1	220,000
San Diego	94 33.1/34.0	From 1.5 miles west to 0.6 mile west of Barrett Junction; realign and widen	0.9	570,000
San Diego	805 12.4/13.6	In San Diego from 0.1 mile north of Imperial Avenue to 0.1 mile north of Route 94; 8-lane freeway. Coop project (total estimate $8,770,000; state's share $8,620,000; $5,180,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.2	3,440,000
San Luis Obispo	46 R11.9/R15.2	From 0.4 mile east of Cypress Mountain Drive to 0.6 mile west of Paso Robles Creek (portions); reconstruct and restore roadway	3.3	260,000
San Luis Obispo	46 29.8/41.6	Near Paso Robles from North Junction of Route 101 to 1.6 miles east of Estrella River; reconstruct and construct truck passing lanes	11.8	1,265,000
San Luis Obispo	101 16.6/27.9	From Hinds Avenue Overcrossing in Pismo Beach to 0.4 mile north of Madonna Road Overcrossing in San Luis Obispo (portions); reconstruct and resurface	11.3	860,000
San Luis Obispo	101 55.0/55.9	Near Paso Robles from 0.7 mile south to 0.1 mile north of South Paso Robles Overhead; revise northbound off-ramp	0.9	200,000
Santa Barbara	1 18.5/R24.8	Near Lompoc from 0.7 mile south of Route 246 to 2.2 miles north of Santa Ynez River; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,850,000; $3,500,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	5.0	5,350,000
Santa Barbara	135 7.7/8.8	About 8 miles west of Los Alamos, from 0.5 mile north of San Antonio Creek to 0.3 mile south of Route 1; realign and widen	1.1	270,000
Tulare	43 0.0/7.9	From Kern County line to Avenue 56; widen	7.9	206,000
Tulare	99 198 37.2/R39.6 3.0/R5.1	Near Goshen on Route 99 from 1.4 miles south to 1.0 mile north of Route 198 and on Route 198 from Road 68 to Road 84; convert to 4-lane freeway (total estimate $11,014,000; $2,200,000 1973–74 fiscal year; $7,814,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	4.5	1,000,000
Tulare	190 34.0/47.0	From 0.3 mile west of Sequoia National Forest Boundary to Pierpoint Springs; widen	13.0	328,000
Tulare	198 22.0/28.3	From 0.2 mile east of Yokohl Creek Bridge to Road 248; reconstruct portion of left lane and widen	6.3	160,000

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 1—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges as Recommended by the California Highway Commission for the 1974–75 Fiscal Year—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE MILEAGE	ESTIMATED COST
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued		
Ventura	118 R19.4/R20.2	Near Moorpark, from 0.2 mile east of Princeton Avenue to 0.1 mile east of College View Avenue; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $5,100,000; $1,000,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	0.8	4,100,000*
Ventura	150 19.6	Near Ojai, on Ojai Avenue at Thatcher Creek; construct bridge	–	275,000
		Total, Southern Group of Counties		$167,803,000
		Total, Northern Group of Counties		$139,867,000†
		Total, Southern Group of Counties		$167,803,000†
		TOTAL, MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS		$307,670,000†

* Final approval of projects is contingent upon receipt of environmental clearance in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970.

† Included are $76,879,000 ($35,222,000 north and $41,657,000 south) of contruction projects pending final approval of environmental clearance with the California Quality Act of 1970.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 2—Comparison of Proposed Expenditures and Obligations to be Incurred for the 1973–7 Fiscal Year in the Current Budget With Proposed Expenditures and Obligations to be Incurred fo the 1973–74 Fiscal Year as Shown in the Budget Submitted to the 1973 Session.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS TO BE INCURRED

	PRINTED BUDGET 1973 SESSION	CURRENT BUDGET	DIFFERENCE
State Operations:			
Subject to $0.01375 Per Gallon Fuel Tax Limitation (Sections 141 and 186, Streets and Highways Code):			
Administration:			
General administration	$24,992,000	$26,870,000	$1,878,000
Highway research and procedural development	4,600,000	4,600,000	-
Air pollution control activities	580,000	580,000	-
Environmental improvement activities	730,000	730,000	-
Board of Control—nonlegislative claims	46,815	41,680	-5,135
Board of Control—legislative claims	3,185	8,320	5,135
Totals, Administration	$30,952,000	$32,830,000	$1,878,000
Maintenance:			
Maintenance of state highways	$92,300,000	$100,100,000	$7,800,000
Maintenance of traffic operations	6,100,000	7,440,000	1,340,000
Less required adjustment to conform to legislative limitation	-3,151,000	-2,744,000	407,000
Totals, Subject Expenditures	$126,201,000	$137,626,000	$11,425,000
Not Subject to $0.01375 Per Gallon Fuel Tax:			
Administration:			
Pro rata administration charges	$2,455,615	$5,322,888	$2,867,273
Severance school aid (Ch. 1079/72)	-	271,807	271,807
Other	-	755,024	755,024
Special Maintenance:			
Maintenance of roadside rests	1,880,000	1,955,000	75,000
Maintenance of toll bridges	6,150,000	7,325,000	1,175,000
Maintenance of toll bridges—reimbursed	154,000	20,431	-133,569
Maintenance of landscaping and functional planting	16,850,000	17,565,000	715,000
Maintenance of landscaping and functional planting—reimbursed	6,000	4,758	-1,242
Maintenance of local roads—reimbursed	1,973,000	1,798,919	-174,081
Work for other agencies	4,959,000	3,008,565	-1,950,435
Highway lease area management	238,600	305,000	66,400
Supervision of outdoor advertising	220,000	1,381,090	1,161,090
Tort liability claims and actions	2,131,000	3,765,000	1,634,000
Administration—reimbursed	1,014,000	779,109	-234,891
Contingencies	3,151,000	2,744,000	-407,000
Dumbarton Bridge replacement study	-	378,600	378,600
Highway research and procedural development—reimbursed	297,000	505,478	208,478
Air pollution control activities—nonsubject expenditures	-	102,197	102,197
Roadside ecological program—reimbursed	17,000	-	-17,000
Seismograph network (Item 213, Budget Act of 1973)	11,400	11,400	-
Transportation Planning and Research Account	-	2,964,500	2,964,500
Totals, Nonsubject Expenditures	$41,507,615	$50,963,766	$9,456,151
Totals, State Operations	$167,708,615	$188,589,766	$20,881,151

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 2—Comparison of Proposed Expenditures and Obligations to be Incurred for the 1973–74 Fiscal Year in the Current Budget With Proposed Expenditures and Obligations to be Incurred for the 1973–74 Fiscal Year as Shown in the Budget Submitted to the 1973 Session—Continued.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS TO BE INCURRED—Continued

Capital Outlay:	PRINTED BUDGET 1973 SESSION	CURRENT BUDGET	DIFFERENCE
Traffic engineering	$8,508,000	$8,528,291	$20,291
Traffic safety projects	14,302,000	13,990,382	-311,618
Rights-of-way:			
Tahoe City Utility District sewer assessment payment Chapter 909/73	-	190,000	190,000
Rights-of-way—acquisition	71,044,000	56,592,354	-14,451,646
Rights-of-way—operations	26,685,000	25,324,547	-1,360,453
Billboard removal	3,000,000	4,804,051	1,804,051
Statewide planning and programming	9,501,000	4,407,077	-5,093,923
Project studies/engineering management and control	13,822,000	15,474,676	1,652,676
Design engineering	47,611,000	46,860,401	-750,599
Construction engineering	44,817,000	47,922,259	3,105,259
Major construction and improvements	387,727,000	367,662,819	-20,064,181
Minor improvement and betterments	2,403,000	2,394,377	-8,623
Thin blanket and deferred seal coats	5,905,000	6,413,186	508,186
Emergency projects	400,000	911,000	511,000
Signs, delineation and traffic services	5,069,000	5,044,144	-24,856
Honor camps	-	1,800,000	1,800,000
1964 emergency damage repairs—state highways	1,500,000	-	-1,500,000
1965 emergency damage repairs—state highways	-	-	-
1969 emergency damage repairs—state highways	-	872,202	872,202
1970 emergency damage repairs—state highways	-	323,721	323,721
1971 earthquake damage repairs—state highways	-	735,986	735,986
1973 emergency damage repairs—state highway	-	1,170,042	1,170,042
Highway planting	11,737,000	11,725,561	-11,439
Functional or operational betterments	10,468,000	10,484,118	16,118
Safety roadside rests	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
School noise abatement	-	3,075,000	3,075,000
Roadside ecological viewing areas	-	39,443	39,443
Contingencies	25,566,385	-	-25,566,385
Land and building	6,500,000	6,500,000	-
Bicycle lanes	-	300,000	300,000
Subtotals, Capital Outlay	$698,065,385	$645,045,637	-$53,019,748
Revenue Revision Adjustment	-	-15,754,466	-15,754,466
Totals, Capital Outlay	$698,065,385	$629,291,171	-$68,774,214
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS	$865,774,000	$817,880,937	-$47,893,063

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 3—Expenditures and Obligations Incurred for State Highway Purposes Against th 1972–73 Fiscal Year Budget Compared with Budget Allocations Presented to the 1972 and 197 Sessions of the Legislature.

EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED

	Printed Budgets			Difference from
	1972 Session	1973 Session	Expenditures and Obligations	1973 Session Presentation
State Operations:				
Subject to $0.0125 Per Gallon Fuel Tax Limitation (Sections 141 and 186 Streets and Highways Code):				
Administration:				
General administration	$22,486,000	$22,503,000	$23,191,228	$688,228
Highway research and procedural development	4,450,000	3,468,000	4,262,617	794,617
Air pollution control activities	320,000	215,000	264,092	49,092
Environmental improvement activities	621,000	204,000	476,125	272,125
Board of Control—nonlegislative claims	48,636	42,859	–	–42,859
Board of Control—legislative claims	1,364	7,141	7,141	–
Subtotal	$5,441,000	$3,937,000	$5,009,975	$1,072,975
Totals, Administration	$27,927,000	$26,440,000	$28,201,203	$1,761,203
Maintenance:				
Maintenance of state highways	75,000,000	88,170,000	84,672,832	–3,497,168
Maintenance traffic operations	5,300,000	5,750,000	5,297,555	–452,445
Totals, Subject Expenditures	$108,227,000	$120,360,000	$118,171,590	–$2,188,410
Not Subject to $0.0125 Per Gallon Fuel Tax:				
Administration:				
Pro rata administrative charges	$3,520,000	$4,477,000	$4,477,448	$448
Severance school aid (Ch. 1079/72)	–	1,880,000	271,807	–1,608,193
Reimbursed	1,108,000	1,131,000	1,921,800	790,800
Other	–	–	30,954	30,954
Subtotal, Nonsubject Administration	$4,628,000	$7,488,000	$6,702,009	–$785,991
Special Maintenance:				
Maintenance of roadside rests	$1,410,000	$1,740,000	$1,567,326	–$172,674
Maintenance of toll bridges	6,186,000	6,633,879	5,796,617	–837,262
Maintenance of landscaping and functional planting	12,504,000	15,705,000	15,324,406	–380,594
Maintenance of local roads—reimbursed	1,359,000	1,704,217	1,694,403	–9,814
Special fund projects	–	–	–2,375	–2,375
Work for other agencies	2,727,000	4,275,000	1,788,079	–2,486,921
Dumbarton bridge replacement study (Section 30792.1 S. & H. Code)	–	733,423	294,273	–439,150
Highway lease area management	180,000	272,000	525,680	253,680
Supervision of outdoor advertising	210,000	660,105	220,497	–439,608
Tort liability claims and actions	1,000,000	2,062,000	2,420,135	358,135
Highway research and procedural development—nonsubject	–	982,000	–	–982,000
Air pollution control activities—nonsubject	–	105,000	–	–105,000
Environmental improvement activities—nonsubject	–	416,895	–	–416,895
Totals, Nonsubject Expenditures	$30,204,000	$42,777,519	$36,331,050	–$6,446,469
Totals, State Operations	$138,431,000	$163,137,519	$154,502,640	–$8,634,879
Capital Outlay:				
Traffic engineering	$6,505,000	$7,987,500	$7,985,018	–$2,482
Traffic safety projects	16,717,000	16,974,559	15,663,028	–1,311,531
Rights-of-Way:				
Rights-of-way acquisition	107,535,000	115,752,000	93,665,600	–22,086,400
Rights-of-way operations	24,497,000	28,883,766	21,834,518	–7,049,248
Billboard removal	–	2,667,000	863,049	–1,803,951
Statewide planning and programming	9,468,000	10,961,000	12,452,755	1,491,755
Project studies/engineering management and control	12,919,000	13,484,000	15,062,580	1,578,580
Design engineering	49,869,000	46,958,045	46,450,227	–507,818
Construction engineering	47,616,000	47,209,010	44,277,216	–2,931,794
Major construction and improvements	406,951,000	407,592,050	473,641,443	66,049,393
Minor improvements and betterments	1,900,000	2,302,889	1,896,696	–406,193
Thin blanket and deferred seal coats	11,035,000	11,038,000	10,371,081	–666,919
Emergency projects	400,000	698,000	564,196	–133,804
Signs, delineation and traffic services	6,135,000	6,178,245	6,030,386	–147,859
Honor camps	880,000	1,042,000	1,292,000	250,000
1965 emergency damage repairs—state highway	–	–	811	811
1969 emergency damage repairs—state highway	–	1,009,432	137,229	–872,203
1970 emergency damage repairs—state highway	–	183,255	–140,466	–323,721
1971 earthquake damage repairs—state highway	–	10,756,378	13,454,898	2,698,520
1973 emergency damage repairs—state highway	–	1,720,000	2,549,958	829,958
Land and buildings	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,241,047	–758,953
Highway planting	12,845,000	13,506,100	11,582,034	–1,924,066
Functional or operational betterments	10,910,400	11,038,000	9,745,113	–1,292,887
Safety roadside rests	4,135,000	4,201,350	1,084,400	–3,116,950
Highway grade crossing protection	–	–	278,100	278,100
Roadside ecological viewing area	–	15,000	118,329	103,329
Contingencies	–20,000,000	14,154,405	–	–14,154,405
Totals, Capital Outlay	$715,317,400	$781,311,984	$795,101,246	$13,789,262
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES AND OBLIGATIONS	$853,748,400	$944,449,503	$949,603,886	$5,154,383

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973–74 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES				
Alameda	17 32.8/34.0	In Oakland at the Cypress Street Viaduct (Bridge No. 33-178); improve riding qualities	1.2	$210,000	$210,000	–
Alameda	13 13.4/13.8	In Berkeley from 7th Street to 0.1 mile west of Folge Avenue Underpass (Bridge No. 33-60W); improve drainage	–	–	140,000	$140,000 [j]
Alameda	80 3.8	In Emeryville at the Powell Street Interchange; modify interchange and install signals; coop project (total estimate $285,000)	–	220,000	237,800	17,800 [g]
Alameda	92 5.2/6.2	From 0.1 mile east of Industrial Boulevard to 0.2 mile west of Route 17 in Hayward; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,386,000; $4,200,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	1.7	1,070,000	186,000	−884,000 [b]
Alameda	205 0.2/0.5	On Route 205, 0.3 mile west to 3.0 miles east of the Alameda-San Joaquin county line				
San Joaquin	205 0.0/3.0	and on Route 580 from 0.4 mile to 1.0 mile				
San Joaquin	580 0.4/1.0	north of the Alameda-San Joaquin county line; reconstruct pavement	3.9	515,000	515,000	–
Alameda	260 R1.2	In Alameda at the Webster Street Tube; replace timber bulkhead	–	210,000	210,000	–
Alameda, Marin, San Francisco, Sonoma	Var	At various locations on structures on various routes; construct bridge earthquake restrainers	–	2,840,000	2,840,000	–
Alpine	88 0.0/1.9	At various locations from 2.0 miles east of				
Amador	88 54.6/63.9	Peddler Hill to 0.4 mile east of Caples Lake Dam (portions); remove cut banks	0.3	113,000	113,000	–
Colusa	45 0.0/4.4	From Yolo county line to 4.4 miles north; widen and improve structural section	4.4	530,000	530,000	–
Contra Costa	4 7.4/13.2	In Martinez from 1.0 mile west of Alhambra Avenue to Grayson Creek; 6-lane freeway (portions) (total estimate $9,690,000; $9,044,800 1972–73 fiscal year) (state's share)	4.3	4,100,000	–	−4,100,000 [b]
Contra Costa	4 14.8/18.8	From Route 242 to Port Chicago Highway (East); 6-lane freeway (total estimate $18,000,000; $12,775,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	4.0	–	5,225,000	5,225,000 [e]
Contra Costa	4 25.1/27.3	In Antioch from west of Somersville Road to G Street; replace culverts	2.2	415,000	415,000	–
Contra Costa	4 42.7/43.2 44.2/44.7	Near Brentwood from 1.3 miles to 0.8 mile west and from 0.2 mile to 0.7 mile east of Marsh Creek Road; curve improvement and channelization	1.0	350,000	350,000	–
Contra Costa	84 11.4/11.8	Near Antioch at San Joaquin River Bridge No. 28-09 (portions); interim reconstruction	0.4	114,000	114,000	–
Sacramento	84 0.0/0.6					
Contra Costa	680 6.1/12.6	From 0.6 mile south of Sycamore Valley Road to north of South Walnut Creek Overhead in Walnut Creek; widen to 6 lanes and add 2 ramps at Diablo Road Interchange (total estimate $8,270,000; state's share $8,169,000; $4,119,600 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.4	7,120,000	4,050,000	−3,070,000 [b]
Contra Costa	680 19.9/20.5	In Concord and Pleasant Hill at Concord Avenue Interchange; revise ramps; coop project (total estimate $1,550,000)	0.6	1,500,000	1,500,000	–
Fresno	41 21.0/23.3	From North Avenue to Ventura Street; interim improvement, widen to 4-lanes; coop project (total estimate $1,039,000)	2.3	–	689,000	689,000 [h]
Fresno	41 R22.5/R23.8	In Fresno from Broadway to Divisadero Street; freeway relocation (total estimate $7,040,000; $2,611,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	1.3	5,300,000	–	−5,300,000 [b]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973–7 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
Fresno	41 R26.9/R28.6	In Fresno, on Route 41 from 0.1 mile south of Dakota Avenue to 0.1 mile north of Shaw Avenue and on Route 180 from Glenn Avenue to Diana Street (portions); initial stage construction for future freeway, structures and approaches (total estimate $2,370,000; state's share $2,200,000)	2.0	1,329,000	2,200,000	871,000 [e]
Fresno	99 20.1	Route 99 Off-Ramp Overcrossing Bridge No. 42-218; bridge reconstruction	–	110,000	110,000	–
Fresno	180 79.3/82.9	Near Minkler from Friant-Kern Canal to 0.8 mile east of Crawford Avenue; widen	3.6	150,000	150,000	–
Humboldt	96 39.5	Pearch Creek Bridge No. 4-420, north of Orleans; structure	–	500,000	511,300	11,300 [f]
Humboldt	101 R2.9/3.8	From 2.8 miles north of Mendocino county line to 0.2 mile north of South Fork Eel River Bridge; 4-lane freeway (stage 1 of 2) major structure and grading (total estimate $5,100,000; $1,690,000 1972–73 fiscal year; $1,010,000 1974–75 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	0.9	2,400,000	–	−2,400,000 [b]
Humboldt	101 4.0/R7.9	4.0 miles north of Mendocino county line to South Fork Eel River Bridge No. 4-155, about 1.0 mile south of Benbow; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $3,620,000; $1,220,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	1.7	–	2,400,000	2,400,000 [i,e]
Humboldt	101 R51.4/R54.0	From 0.6 mile south of Scotia Undercrossing No. 4-160 to Paul E. Mudgett Memorial Bridge No. 4-16; 4-lane freeway	2.6	1,900,000	2,935,000	1,035,000 [e]
Humboldt	101 R51.9/52.8	From Scotia Undercrossing No. 4-160 to 0.3 mile south of Davis Street in Rio Dell; 4-lane freeway, structures and approaches (total estimate $5,670,000; $1,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	0.9	4,670,000	4,670,000	–
Kings	41 10.0/18.0	From 1.9 miles north of Route 33 to 0.1 mile north of Racine Street (portions); widen and resurface	6.9	–	170,000	170,000 [i,e]
Lake	20 39.8/42.3	From 8.2 miles to 10.7 miles east of Route 53; truck passing lanes	2.5	760,000	854,000	94,000 [g,q]
Madera	41 1.3/9.2	From 1.3 miles north of Fresno county line to Route 145; widen	7.9	175,000	–	−175,000 [b]
Madera	99 15.6/17.8	Near Madera, from Avenue 18 to Road 22 (portions); convert existing 4-lane expressway to freeway; frontage road and interchange at Avenue 18½ (total estimate $1,856,000; $1,592,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (see below)	2.2	264,000	–	−264,000 [b]
Madera	99 15.6/17.8	From Avenue 18 to Road 22; freeway conversion, frontage road and interchange at Avenue 18½	–	–	2,104,000	2,104,000 [h,g]
Marin	1 3.3/11.6	South Junction Panoramic Highway to 0.6 mile south of Stinson Beach (portions); alignment and drainage improvement	1.4	–	315,000	315,000 [b]
Marin	101 4.5/8.5	In Marin County from Richardson Bay Bridge to Greenbrae Interchange (portions); interim widening to 8 lanes	4.0	–	2,910,000	2,910,000 [h]
Marin	101 18.1/23.5	From 0.9 mile south of Route 37 near Ignacio to 1.4 miles north of Atherton Avenue in Novato; 6-lane freeway; coop project (total estimate $15,373,000; state's share $15,304,000; $9,500,000 1971–72 fiscal year; $3,697,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	5.4	2,107,000	–	−2,107,000 [b]
Mariposa	140 21.2/21.3	In Mariposa at junction with Route 49S; left-turn lane	0.1	182,000	182,000	–
Mendocino	101 100.4/101.4	From 8.0 miles north of Route 208 to Reynolds State Park entrance; 4-lane freeway (stage 1) (total estimate $3,710,000; $2,210,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	0.9	1,500,000	1,500,000	–
Mendocino	101 101.8/R101.0	From 0.2 mile south of Reynolds State Park entrance to 1.1 miles south of Piercy; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,125,000; $3,350,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transfer to 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.3	775,000	–	−775,000 [b]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973–74 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
Mendocino	101 102.9	McCoy Creek Bridge No. 10-36; bridge replacement and approaches	–	260,000	260,000	–
Merced	99 21.6, 23.5	East and West Atwater Overheads; Bridge No. 39-126 R/L and Bridge No. 39-128 R/L; repair bridge decks	–	171,000	171,000	–
Merced Stanislaus	99 R36.2/R37.3 99 R0.0/R7.3	From 0.7 mile north of Bradbury Road, about 3.5 miles south of Turlock, to 0.5 mile north of Taylor Road; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $13,989,000; $2,700,000 1971–72 fiscal year; $8,376,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	8.4	4,994,000	–	−4,994,000 [b]
Modoc	395 35.8/55.0	About 12.6 miles north of Alturas, from 0.5 mile south of County Road 53 to 1.0 mile south of County Road 47 (portions); structural repair	12.6	144,000	203,000	59,000 [g]
Monterey	1 17.4	About 4 miles south of Lucia at Wild Cattle Creek Bridge No. 44-63; replace bridge	–	340,000	340,000	–
Monterey	1 18.9	About 3.5 miles south of Lucia at Kirk Creek Bridge No. 44-61; replace bridge	–	400,000	400,000	–
Monterey	1 20.6/20.8	About 1.5 miles south of Lucia at 0.3 mile south of Limekiln Creek Bridge; rock slope protection and widening	0.2	140,000	140,000	–
Monterey	1 23.7/25.1	Near Lucia from 2.7 miles north of Limekiln Creek Bridge to 0.8 mile south of Vicente Creek Bridge; realign and widen	1.4	500,000	500,000	–
Monterey	1 32.2	About 9.5 miles north of Lucia at Lime Creek Bridge No. 44-53; replace bridge	–	335,000	335,000	–
Monterey	1 85.0/92.2	From 0.5 mile north of North Entrance Overcrossing No. 44-203 at Fort Ord to Merritt Street in Castroville (portions); 4-lane freeway, structures and approaches (stage 2)	–	2,000,000	2,000,000	–
Monterey	1 89.2	Salinas River Bridges; construct bridges (Marina to Castroville Freeway—1st stage)	0.2	300,000	2,370,000	2,070,000 [h]
Monterey	68 18.1/19.9	About 3 miles south of Salinas from Spreckles Boulevard to Blanco Road; widen to 4 lanes and channelize	1.8	420,000	420,000	–
Monterey	198 18.6/19.1	Near Mustang Summit from 7.2 miles to 6.7 miles west of the San Benito county line; reconstruct and widen	0.5	595,000	595,000	–
Napa	128 5.0/5.5	Near Rutherford at Hopper Slough Bridge No. 21-19 and at Napa River Bridge No. 21-20; replace bridges and approaches	0.5	450,000	450,000	–
Nevada	20 3.5/R6.5	From 3.5 miles to 6.5 miles east of Yuba county line; 2-lane expressway	3.0	2,020,000	2,020,000	–
Placer	65 14.0/23.2	From 7th Street in Lincoln to 1.0 mile south of Yuba county line; 2-lane conventional	9.2	2,100,000	2,100,000	–
Placer	80 27.3/33.4	From Heather Glen Overcrossing to 0.3 mile east of Route 174/80 Separation in Colfax; median barrier and overlay	6.1	1,920,000	1,920,000	–
Placer	80 43.6/69.0	At various locations from 0.4 mile east of Monte Vista Overcrossing to 0.2 mile west of Kingvale Undercrossing; chain control lanes	–	270,000	311,000	41,000 [g]
Sacramento	84	Replacement of Antioch Bridge	–	–	7,332,250	7,332,250 [i]
Sacramento	5 4.6/12.9	From Lambert Road to Beach Lake; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,900,000; $5,400,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	8.3	3,500,000	3,500,000	–
Sacramento	5 12.9/16.0	From Beach Lake to 0.1 mile south of Pocket Road; 4- and 6-lane freeway (total estimate $6,200,000; $2,200,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	3.1	4,000,000	4,000,000	–
Sacramento	5 18.6/21.8	From 43rd Avenue to 0.6 mile south of Broadway; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $13,300,000; state's share $13,211,000; $8,611,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	3.2	6,880,000	3,200,000	−3,680,000 [b]
Sacramento	80 14.2/17.9	At various locations from 0.8 mile west of Greenback Lane Overcrossing to 0.5 mile west of South Roseville Overcrossing; sound walls	–	370,000	420,000	50,000 [g]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973–Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
Sacramento	99 21.6/23.1	From Sacramento Boulevard Overcrossing to 12th Avenue Overcrossing; add median lanes and barrier	1.5	640,000	640,000	–
San Benito	156 9.4/10.3	In Hollister from 0.1 mile west of Graf Road to 0.1 mile east of Line Street; reconstruct pavement and shoulders	0.9	195,000	195,000	–
San Francisco	80 5.5/8.9	On the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; resurface upper deck	4.7	1,800,000	1,800,000	–
Alameda	80 0.0/1.3					
San Francisco	80 7.8	At Yerba Buena Island on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; stabilize slide	–	–	325,000	325,000 [r]
San Francisco	101 5.1/6.7	In San Francisco from Franklin Street to Lombard Street on Golden Gate and Van Ness Avenues; pavement reconstruction	1.6	190,000	190,000	–
San Francisco	280 R0.8/R1.3	In San Francisco from the intersection of Alemany Boulevard and San Jose Avenue to 0.4 mile west of Ocean Avenue; repair slipout. Construct drainage facilities and crib wall	0.5	–	500,000	500,000 [o,j]
San Joaquin	4 16.5/17.1	In Stockton, from Madison Street to Stanislaus Street (Stockton Crosstown Freeway); 8-lane freeway (total estimate $10,032,000; $4,951,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	0.6	3,000,000	5,081,000	2,081,000 [e]
San Joaquin	5 32.7/40.5	On Route 5 from Hammer Lane to 0.9 mile north of Route 12 and on Route 12 from				
San Joaquin	12 8.9/11.3	Guard Road to 0.4 mile west of Ray Road; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $14,027,000; $4,617,000 in 1974–75 fiscal year; $1,700,000 in 1975–76 fiscal year)	10.2	4,590,200	7,710,000	3,119,800 [h]
San Mateo	1 34.3/38.5	From 0.9 mile south of San Vicente Creek to 1.4 miles north of Martini Creek in Pacifica; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,700,000; $2,901,000 1972–73 fiscal year; $2,574,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	4.2	3,225,000	–	−3,225,000 [b]
San Mateo	1 38.5/40.6	In Pacifica from 1.4 miles north of Martini Creek to 0.2 mile south of San Pedro Creek; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,800,000; $5,800,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	2.1	2,000,000	–	−2,000,000 [b]
San Mateo	35 24.5/25.5	In San Bruno from 0.3 mile south of Sneath Lane to College Drive; widen to 4 lanes	0.7	510,000	510,000	–
San Mateo	82 5.2/6.6	In San Carlos from Central Avenue to Holly Street; signals and pavement reconstruction; coop project (total estimate $366,000)	1.4	320,000	320,000	–
San Mateo	280 10.5/10.6	0.2 mile south of Routes 280/92 Separation No. 35-243; overcrossing for pedestrian, equestrian and bicycle trail	0.1	200,000	200,000	–
San Mateo	101 11.1	In San Mateo at East Hillsdale Boulevard Interchange; construct new 6-lane overcrossing; coop project (total estimate $1,050,000)	–	885,000	885,000	–
San Mateo	280 8.3/10.7	Near Belmont, from 1.5 miles north of Edgewood Road to 0.7 mile south of Route 92; 8-lane freeway	2.4	2,400,000	2,400,000	–
San Mateo	280 12.7/19.3	Near Hillborough from Doran Bridge to north of Route 35; revise drainage system	6.6	150,000	200,000	50,000 [f]
San Mateo	380 5.3/5.6	In San Bruno, on Route 380 from Cherry Avenue to 0.2 mile east of Route 101 and				
San Mateo	101 19.6/21.8	on Route 101 from 0.5 mile south of San Bruno Avenue to South San Francisco Belt Railroad Overhead; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $25,000,000; $5,670,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	5.4	19,330,000	19,330,000	–
Santa Clara	17 1.7/2.5	Near Los Gatos from 0.6 mile north of Madrone Drive Undercrossing to Idylwild Road; widening to provide median	0.8	300,000	300,000	–
Santa Clara	17 3.2/3.8	Near Los Gatos from 0.1 mile north of Alma College Road to 0.3 mile south of Bear Creek Road; widening to provide median	0.5	250,000	305,000	55,000 [e]
Santa Clara	17 20.6	In Milpitas and San Jose at Trimble Road; construct eastbound overcrossing and ramps	–	1,220,000	1,440,000	220,000 [g]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973–74 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
Santa Clara	87 5.1/6.0	In San Jose from Route 280 Interchange to St. John Street; initial 4-lane freeway of ultimate 8-lane freeway (total estimate $5,000,000; $3,000,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	0.9	2,000,000	2,000,000	–
Santa Clara	101 5.1/17.6	In and near Gilroy from 0.2 mile south of Thomas Road to 0.5 mile south of Cochran Road; reconstruction prior to relinquishment	12.5	840,000	840,000	–
Santa Clara	101 31.7	At Capitol Expressway Overcrossing; repair bridge	–	–	160,000	160,000 [n]
Santa Cruz	1 3.2/8.4	Roache Road near Watsonville to Rob Roy Junction; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,600,000; $5,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	5.2	4,410,000	–	−4,410,000 [b]
Shasta	5 40.2	About 18.0 miles north of Route 5/151 Separation at Project City, at Sacramento River Bridge No. 6-89 (Antler); rehabilitate deck	0.3	366,000	399,700	33,700 [f]
Shasta	44 62.7/71.4	From Route 89 near Old Station to Route 36 near Susanville; structural repair and shoulder improvement	46.0	1,050,000	1,050,000	–
Lassen	44 0.0/37.3					
Shasta	299 25.1/27.9	From 0.2 mile east of Route 5 in Redding to Stillwater Creek; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $3,850,000; $900,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	2.9	2,950,000	2,950,000	–
Siskiyou	5 R11.6/20.6	From 1.1 miles north of Lake Street in Mount Shasta to 1.0 mile north of Main Street in Weed; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $11,050,000; $4,770,000 1971–72 fiscal year; $5,280,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	8.6	1,000,000	–	−1,000,000 [b]
Siskiyou	5 R61.3/R68.1	From 0.5 mile south of Henley Way to 1.2 miles south of Oregon state line; 4-lane freeway; coop project (total estimate $8,657,300; highways' share $8,581,000; $4,050,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.8	4,531,000	4,531,000	–
Siskiyou	97 34.0/40.2	From 2.2 miles south of Ball Mountain-Little Shasta Road to Mt. Pitt Road; structural repair and shoulder improvement	5.8	420,000	524,000	104,000 [f]
Solano	80 4.3/7.7	In and near Vallejo, on Route 80 from 1.3 miles south to 2.1 miles north of Route 37, and on Route 37 from Sage Street to Route 80; construct interchange and widen (total estimate $6,600,000; $2,100,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	3.4	4,500,000	4,500,000	–
Napa	37 11.4/11.7					
Solano	80 41.9/44.7	From 2.8 miles southwest of Yolo county line to Yolo county line on Route 80 and from junction Routes 80/113 to 0.3 mile north of Yolo county line on Route 113; 6- and 8-lane freeway (total estimate $11,567,000; District 10 share $10,770,000; $1,560,000 1971–72 fiscal year, $4,400,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	4.4	4,810,000	4,810,000	–
Solano	113 21.2/22.5					
Yolo	113 0.0/0.3					
Solano	505 0.1/10.1	From 0.1 mile north of Juncton Route 80 to 0.6 mile south of Yolo county line; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,613,000; $1,000,000 1971–72 fiscal year, $2,500,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	10.0	1,113,000	–	−1,113,000 [b]
Sonoma	101 37.7/41.0	From 0.8 mile south of Lytton Springs Road to 1.7 miles south of Route 128 near Geyserville; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $3,730,000; $3,701,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	3.3	701,000	–	−701,000 [b]
Sonoma	101 R40.8/R45.6	From 1.8 miles south of Route 128 near Geyserville to 1.9 miles north of Canyon Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,550,000; $4,050,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	4.8	3,050,000	4,500,000	1,450,000 [h]
Sonoma	116 5.4/6.3	Near Monte Rio from 0.4 mile east to 1.4 miles east of Austin Creek (portions); realignment	0.9	220,000	185,000	−35,000 [a]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973–; Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
Stanislaus	108 25.4/26.2	In Modesto from Leveland Lane to 0.1 mile north of Sylvan-Standiford Avenue; construct 4-lane city street section (coop project) (total estimate $318,000)	0.8	306,000	306,000	–
Trinity	3 26.1/26.5	About 4.6 miles south of Route 299 near Douglas City, at Browns Creek Bridge No. 5-37; bridge and approaches	0.4	297,000	308,500	11,500[g]
Trinity	299 3.5/4.6	From 2.4 to 3.5 miles east of Salyer; truck passing lanes	1.1	330,000	330,00	–
Tuolumne	49 2.8/3.2	Approximately 15 miles south of Sonora, from 0.2 mile south to 0.2 mile north of Jackass Gulch Bridge No. 32-33; replace bridge and aproaches	0.4	330,000	330,000	–
Tuolumne Calaveras	49 26.2/R27.4 49 R0.0/2.2	From 1.5 miles south to 2.2 miles north of the Tuolumne-Calaveras county line, about 6.5 miles south of Angels Camp (Melones relocation); 2-lane expressway (coop project) (total estimate $15,050,000; state's share $1,143,800; $320,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.5	823,800	–	−823,800[b]
Yolo	113 0.3/5.9	From 0.3 mile north of Solano county line to 0.2 mile south of County Road 27; 4-lane freeway	5.6	5,090,000	6,690,000	1,600,000[c]
Various	Var	At various locations on various routes in District 04; replace grates and rebuild curb openings	–	260,000	260,000	–
		Totals, Northern Group of Counties		$154,141,000	$148,328,550	$5,812,450
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES				
Imperial	111 0.0/0.2	In Calexico from the Mexican Border to 2nd Street; widen and realign, construct pedestrian overcrossing	0.2	700,000	480,000	−220,000[c]
Imperial	115 0.0/9.5	From Route 98 to 5th Street in Holtville; repair to permit relinquishment (in lieu payment to Imperial County)	9.5	200,000	200,000	–
Inyo Mono	395 129.0/129.4 395 0.0/8.3	From 0.4 mile south to 8.3 miles north of the Inyo-Mono county line; 4-lane expressway (Total estimate $3,000,000; $1,330,000 1974–74 fiscal year)	8.7	1,670,000	1,670,000	–
Kern	5 1.6/10.2	Lebec Overcrossing to Grapevine Undercrossing (portions); rehabilitate bridge decks	–	309,000	309,000	–
Kern	43 R16.2/R25.1	Near Shafter from 0.9 mile north of Riverside Avenue to Route 46 in Wasco; widen to 4 lanes; coop project (total estimate $2,575,000; state's share $2,503,000; $1,000,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	8.9	1,503,000	1,503,000	–
Kern	58 128.5/135.5	From 0.8 mile east of California City Boulevard to 3.4 miles east of Clay Mine Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,800,000; $2,505,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	7.0	2,295,000	1,786,000	−509,000[a]
Kern	119 15.1/19.8	From California Aqueduct to Route 5; widen	4.7	200,000	200,000	–
Kern	395 23.0/24.0	From 0.5 mile south to 0.5 mile north of Route 178; construct interchange	1.0	750,000	750,000	–
Los Angeles	1 21.7/23.9	At various locations on Sepulveda Boulevard from 21st Street in Hermosa Beach to Rosecrans Avenue in El Segundo: modify signals and lighting and channelization (coop project, total estimate $360,000)	2.3	210,000	266,000	56,000[g]
Los Angeles	1 35.2/40.8	In and near Santa Monica and Los Angeles on Pacific Coast Highway from the Robert E. McClure Tunnel to Topanga Canyon Boulevard (Route 27); widen and channelize	5.6	–	950,000	950,000[b]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973–74 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
Los Angeles	1 35.2/46.9	In and near Santa Monica and Los Angeles at various locations on Palisades Beach Road and Pacific Coast Highway from R. E. McClure Tunnel to Malibu Creek; construct 5 pedestrian overcrossings and remove 1 pedestrian overcrossing	–	620,000	620,000	–
Los Angeles	2 15.8/R18.8	In Los Angeles from 0.3 mile north of the Los Angeles River to Route 134; widen 6-lane freeway to 8 lanes from the Los Angeles River to Avenue 36 and construct 8-lane freeway from Avenue 36 to Route 134 (total estimate $17,200,000; $2,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year; $10,200,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	3.0	5,000,000	–	−5,000,000 [b]
Los Angeles	2 R18.8/R22.1	In Glendale from Route 134 to 0.5 mile north of Fern Lane; 8-lane freeway (1st stage) (total estimate $17,300,000; $6,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year; $6,300,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	3.3	5,000,000	–	−5,000,000 [b]
Los Angeles	5 1.2	In La Mirada and Santa Fe Springs at Valley View Avenue; construct overcrossing and modify interchange	–	940,000	940,000	–
Los Angeles	5 4.7/6.6	In Downey, Norwalk and Santa Fe Springs from 0.3 mile north of Norwalk Boulevard to 0.3 mile south of Route 605; widen southbound roadway and install ramp controls	1.9	200,000	200,000	–
Los Angeles	5 13.9/16.9	In and near Commerce and Los Angeles from Eastern Avenue to Seventh Street; widen southbound roadway and install ramp controls	3.0	460,000	460,000	–
Los Angeles	5 20.8/23.6	In Los Angeles from 0.4 mile north of Route 11 to 0.1 mile south of Glendale Boulevard (portions); construct additional northbound lane at 3 locations and replace planting	2.8	–	925,000	925,000 [h]
Los Angeles	5 39.1	In Los Angeles on Paxton Street from Sharp Avenue to Arleta Avenue; construct conventional highway (coop project, total estimate $560,000)	0.2	250,000	250,000	–
Los Angeles Los Angeles	5 42.7/44.9 210 0.0/0.5	In Los Angeles on Route 5 from Roxford Street to West Sylmar Overhead and Route 210 from Route 5 to Yarnell Street; repair freeway pavement and structures (total estimate $7,598,000; $5,724,300 Earthquake Damage Repair Program) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.7	570,000	–	−570,000 [b]
Los Angeles Los Angeles	5 44.7/46.2 14 24.3/26.4	In Los Angeles on Route 5 from 0.6 mile south to 0.9 mile north of Route 14 and Route 14 from Route 5 to San Fernando Road; repair freeway pavement and structures (total estimate $10,850,000; $1,080,000 Earthquake Damage Repair Program)	3.6	4,305,000	1,000,000	−3,305,000 [b]
Los Angeles	5 56.3	About 2.7 miles south of Parker Road Overcrossing at Castaic, at Castaic Creek; construct spur dikes	–	140,000	140,000	–
Los Angeles	5 R59.5/R78.0	About 0.5 mile north of Parker Road Overcrossing at Castaic, to Hungry Valley Road; drainage correction	–	130,000	130,000	–
Los Angeles	5 R64.0/R78.0	About 5.0 miles north of Parker Road Overcrossing at Castaic to Hungry Valley Road; revegetation	14.0	160,000	160,000	–
Los Angeles	5 R71.4	About 12.4 miles north of Parker Road Overcrossing at Castaic, at Cherry Canyon; install culvert	–	210,000	210,000	–
Los Angeles	7 R31.1/R32.4	In Pasadena, from Columbia Street to Green Street; initial 6-lane freeway (total estimate $10,700,000; $9,700,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	1.3	1,000,000	1,000,000	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973–7 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
Los Angeles	10 S0.0/28.7	From Mission Road in Los Angeles to Santa Anita Avenue in El Monte (portions); construct exclusive bus lanes and fringe parking lot (coop project, total estimate $21,500,000; state's share $18,300,000; $16,700,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	11.0	1,600,000	1,600,000	–
Los Angeles	10 14.7/18.0	In Los Angeles on Route 10 from Route 11 to the Los Angeles River and on Route 60				
Los Angeles	60 0.0/R0.6	from the Los Angeles River to Route 5; groove pavement, install ramp controls and modify connector roadway	3.9	170,000	170,000	–
Los Angeles	11 25.8/31.9	Pasadena Freeway between Golden State Freeway (Route 5) and Glenarm Street; reconstruct lanes	6.1	–	215,000	215,000[h]
Los Angeles	60 0.4/R3.1	In and near Los Angeles from Soto Street to Eastern Avenue; widen and install ramp controls	2.7	930,000	930,000	–
Los Angeles	91 5.3/6.3	In Gardena and Los Angeles on Route 91 from Dalton Avenue to Route 11 and on				
Los Angeles	11 10.3/11.5	Route 11 from 168th Street to 0.2 mile north of Redondo Beach Boulevard; construct embankment, drainage facilities and detour on Route 91 and construct Redondo Beach Boulevard ramps on Route 11 (coop project, total estimate $3,100,000)	2.2	2,825,000	2,825,000	–
Los Angeles	91 7.3/9.6	In and near Carson and Compton from 0.4 mile east of Main Street to 0.6 mile west of Alameda Street; convert 4-lane expressway to 8-lane freeway (total estimate $9,105,000; $8,425,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.3	1,750,000	–	−1,750,000[b]
Los Angeles	91 R10.8/R12.1	In and near Long Beach and Compton on				
Los Angeles	7 10.9/14.5	Route 91 from 0.5 mile west of Long Beach Boulevard to Atlantic Avenue and on Route 7 from 1.1 miles south of Long Beach Boulevard to 0.3 mile north of Alondra Boulevard; 8-lane freeway including Routes 91/7 interchange and replace planting (total estimate $10,825,000; state's share $10,701,500 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	4.9	8,200,000	–	−8,200,000[b]
Los Angeles	101 6.3/11.6	In Los Angeles from Sunset Boulevard to Route 134; widen 6-lane freeway to 8 lanes (portions) and install ramp controls (total estimate $12,400,000; $10,000,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	5.3	1,000,000	2,400,000	1,400,000[c]
Los Angeles	107 0.0/3.7	In Torrance on Hawthorne Boulevard from Pacific Coast Highway to 190th Street; modify signals and channelization (coop project, total estimate $616,000)	3.7	370,000	520,000	150,000[f]
Los Angeles	170 10.7/17.2	In Los Angeles on Vineland Avenue and on Lankershim Boulevard from Route 101 to Route 5; reconstruct prior to relinquishment	6.5	235,000	277,600	42,600[g]
Los Angeles	210 R4.9/R6.6	In and near Los Angeles on Route 210 from				
Los Angeles	118 R13.0/R14.1	Maclay Street to Van Nuys Boulevard and on Route 118 from 0.1 mile south of Glenoaks Boulevard to Route 210; 8-lane freeway including Routes 210/118 Interchange (coop project, total estimate $13,420,000; state's share $13,008,500; $11,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.8	8,300,000	2,008,500	−6,291,500[b]
Los Angeles	118 R9.1/R10.1	In Los Angeles, on Route 118 from Woodley				
Los Angeles	405 45.5/47.8	Avenue to Sepulveda Boulevard and on Route 405 from 0.8 mile south to 1.5 miles north of Devonshire Boulevard; 8-lane freeway (2nd stage) on Route 118 and widening on Route 405, including Route 118/405 Interchange	3.3	–	12,900,000	12,900,000[e,p]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973–74 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
Los Angeles	118 R11.1/12.2	In Los Angeles, on Route 118 from Arleta Avenue to Telfair Avenue and on Route 5 from Terra Bella Street to Fox Street; 8-lane freeway (2nd stage) on Route 118 and widening on Route 5, including Route 118/5 Interchange (total estimate $14,200,000; $3,500,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	2.8	–	10,700,000	10,700,000 [e, p]
Los Angeles	210 R12.0/R15.6	In Los Angeles and Glendale from 0.8 mile east of Sunland Boulevard to Lowell Avenue; 8-lane freeway and structures (total estimate $25,750,000, $11,800,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	3.6	15,950,000	13,950,000	−2,000,000 [b]
Los Angeles	210 R18.2/R20.9	From Ocean View Boulevard at Montrose to 0.1 mile east of Hampton Road at La Canada; construct concrete median barrier	2.7	275,000	275,000	–
Los Angeles	210 R24.6/R29.8	At various locations from Orange Grove Boulevard to the east city limit of Pasadena near Michillinda Avenue; purchase specimen trees to be planted on the Route 210 Freeway	–	–	85,700	85,700 [v]
Los Angeles	134 R13.0/R13.4					
Los Angeles	7 32.8/33.1					
Los Angeles	210 R25.3/R29.5	In Pasadena on Route 210 from Fair Oaks Avenue to Rosemead Boulevard (Route 164) and on Route 7 from 0.1 mile south of Del Mar Boulevard to 0.1 mile north of Colorado Boulevard (Route 248); 8- and 10-lane freeway (2nd stage) (coop project, total estimate $35,511,000; state's share $34,135,160; $30,375,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	5.3	27,370,000	–	−27,370,000 [b]
Los Angeles	7 32.0/R32.5					
Los Angeles	213 4.3/5.1	In Lomita and Los Angeles on Western Avenue from Palos Verdes Drive north to Pacific Coast Highway; construct 4-lane conventional highway (coop project, total estimate $520,000)	0.8	330,000	330,000	–
Los Angeles	405 48.0/48.1	In Los Angeles from 0.2 to 0.3 mile north of Rinaldi Street; slide correction	0.1	515,000	515,000	–
Los Angeles	405 25.9/39.5	In and near Los Angeles from Jefferson Boulevard to Route 101; widen northbound roadway and furnish ramp controls	12.9	–	3,050,000	3,050,000 [h, e]
Los Angeles	405 32.7/33.3	In Los Angeles from 0.3 mile south of Sunset Boulevard to 0.1 mile north of Orinda Place Undercrossing; widen and construct city street; coop project (total estimate $1,590,000)	0.6	–	600,000	600,000 [h]
Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura	Var	At various locations in Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura Counties; construct bridge earthquake restrainers	–	1,500,000	2,154,700	654,700 [h]
Orange	57 10.9/12.6	In Orange and Anaheim from Route 5 to Katella Avenue; 8-lane freeway (coop project, total estimate $13,600,000; state's share $12,900,000; $5,400,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	1.7	2,000,000	7,500,000	5,500,000 [h]
Orange	1 0.2/1.2	Coast Highway between Camino Capistrano and Del Obispo Street; construct undercrossing and overhead	1.0	–	2,900,000	2,900,000 [h]
Orange	57 12.6/15.6	In and near Anaheim on Route 57 from Katella Avenue to Route 91 and on Route 91 from Sunkist Street to 0.3 mile west of Kraemer Boulevard; 8-lane freeway, auxiliary lanes only on Route 91 (coop project, total estimate $13,600,000; state's share $12,900,000; $10,400,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	4.1	1,200,000	–	−1,200,000 [b]
Orange	91 5.9/7.0					
Orange	72 8.6/9.5	In La Habra and Fullerton on Harbor Boulevard from 0.1 mile south of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Whittier Boulevard; construct storm drain (coop project, total estimate $815,000)	0.9	225,000	225,000	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973-Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
Orange	73 R2.7/R3.8	In Irvine and Newport Beach from 0.3 mile south of Bonita Canyon Road to Jamboree Road; realign Veterans Memorial Highway and construct embankment for future Route 73 Freeway (total estimate $6,630,000; $1,780,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	1.2	4,850,000	6,630,000	1,780,000[h]
Orange	73 5.6/5.9	In Irvine on MacArthur Boulevard from 0.2 mile south to 0.1 mile north of Route 405				
Orange	405 7.8	and on Route 405 at MacArthur Boulevard; widen and install and modify signals	0.3	150,000	150,000	–
Riverside	10 54.0/57.0	In the City of Indio on Route 10 and in the City of San Diego on Routes 5 and 163 at various locations; improve structures for				
San Diego	5 R14.5/R18.0	earthquake resistance	–	210,000	210,000	–
San Diego	163 0.5/1.0					
Riverside	15 3.2/7.6	Escondido Freeway (Route 15), in Riverside County near Temecula, from 0.2 mile north of the Temecula River Bridge to 1.1 miles south of the north junction of Route 71; convert 4-lane expressway to 8-lane freeway	4.4	–	6,700,000	6,700,000[h]
Riverside	10 R62.0/R82.9	East of Indio from 2.5 miles east of Dillon Road to 1.4 miles east of Route 195; flatten embankment slopes and construct guard rail	20.9	810,000	810,000	–
Riverside	71 39.0/47.5	From 0.5 mile east of Route 15 to Vail Lake Road; widen, pave shoulders and resurface	8.5	185,000	185,000	–
Riverside	71 R39.1/R41.6	In and near Corona, from 0.4 mile south of Ontario Avenue to 0.2 mile south of Sixth Street; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $7,400,000; $4,325,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.5	3,075,000	7,400,000	4,325,000[h]
Riverside	74 45.2/47.0	Near Hemet from Fourth Street at Valle Vista to Marshall Avenue; widen to 4-lane conventional	1.8	325,000	325,000	–
Riverside	91 8.3/14.3	Riverside Freeway, from 0.9 mile west of McKinley Street to 0.2 mile east of Van Buren Boulevard; widen 4-lane freeway to 6-lane freeway (total estimate $2,450,000; $2,300,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.0	150,000	–	–150,000[a]
Riverside	91 20.0	In Riverside at 14th Street; widen overcrossing and revise ramps	–	425,000	425,000	–
San Bernardino	10 8.4/10.7	In and near Ontario, San Bernardino Freeway (Route 10) from 0.2 mile east of Haven Avenue to 0.4 mile west of Etiwanda Avenue and on Route 31 Freeway from the Southern Pacific Railroad to Colton Avenue; construct central portion of Routes 10/31 Interchange (total estimate $12,500,000; $11,350,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.7	1,150,000	–	–1,150,000[a]
San Bernardino	31 R2.2/R2.6	In Colton, on Route 10 from Mount Vernon Avenue to Waterman Avenue and on Route 15 from Washington Avenue to Orange Show Road; install continuous interchange lighting	4.5	250,000	–	–250,000[b]
San Bernardino	10 R23.2/25.3	In San Bernardino, from Highland Avenue Separation and Overhead to Mount Vernon Avenue Overcrossing; reconstruct ramp and construct new ramp (stage 1 construction of Routes 15/30 Interchange)	0.4	260,000	283,000	23,000[g]
San Bernardino	15 L2.0/1.1	In San Bernardino, from 0.1 mile east of Route 15 to Route 259; construct frontage roads (stage 2 construction of Routes 15/30 Interchange)	1.0	215,000	–	–215,000
San Bernardino	15 5.4/5.8	Route 31 Freeway near Ontario, from Jurupa Avenue to the Southern Pacific Railroad; construct south portion of Routes 10/31 Interchange (total estimate $5,513,000; $2,376,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	1.2	3,137,000	–	–3,137,000[b]
San Bernardino	30 22.8/23.8					
San Bernardino	31 R1.0/R2.2					

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973–74 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
San Bernardino	31 2.6/3.4	In and near Ontario, from Colton Avenue to 0.4 mile north of San Bernardino Avenue; construct north portion of Routes 10/31 Interchange	0.8	4,125,000	–	–4,125,000 [b]
San Bernardino	31 3.4/5.5	From 0.4 mile north of San Bernardino Avenue to 0.2 mile north of Route 66; 8-lane freeway	2.1	8,375,000	8,375,000	–
San Bernardino	31 R5.5/R7.2	In and near Fontana, from 0.2 mile north of Route 66 to 0.4 mile north of Baseline Avenue; construct 8-lane freeway	1.7	4,527,000	6,025,000	1,498,000 [e]
San Bernardino	31 13.0/14.2	Near Devore, from Sierra Avenue to 0.6 mile south of Devore Road Undercrossing; 8-lane freeway	1.2	7,900,000	7,900,000	–
San Diego	5 R10.9/R12.7	From 8th Street in National City to Chollas Creek in San Diego and in San Diego on Route 15 from Route 5 to 0.2 mile north of National Avenue; construct 8-lane freeway and revise Routes 5/15 Interchange	2.4	9,900,000	9,900,000	–
San Diego	15 0.3/0.9					
San Diego	5 R15.3/R16.2	In San Diego from B Street Undercrossing to 0.1 mile south of 6th Street Overcrossing Bridge No. 57-410; widen northbound weaving lanes	0.9	990,000	990,000	–
San Diego	8 R37.6/R44.5	Near Descanso, from 0.2 mile west of Japatul Valley Road to 0.4 mile west of Sunrise Highway; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $29,800,000; $18,600,000 1971–72 fiscal year; $9,400,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	6.9	9,000,000	–	–9,000,000 [b]
San Diego	8 R44.5/R52.6	From 0.4 mile west of Sunrise Highway to 2.3 miles west of La Posta Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $17,575,000; $17,575,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	8.1	7,495,000	–	–7,495,000 [b]
San Diego	8 R61.6/R77.8	From 0.3 mile east of Crestwood Road, about 6.8 miles west of Boulevard, to Routes 98/8 Separation (west); improve drainage	26.2	175,000	197,000	22,000 [g]
Imperial	8 R0.0/R10.0					
San Diego	15 M16.9/M18.1	In San Diego, from 0.3 mile south to 0.9 mile north of Mercy Road; construct 2 bridges and approaches	1.2	1,600,000	1,600,000	–
San Diego	15 R31.4/R33.9	In and near Escondido, from 0.2 mile south of Route 78 to 0.2 mile north of Country Club Drive; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $15,500,000; $7,200,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.5	8,300,000	15,500,000	7,200,000 [e]
San Diego	94 9.7/11.0	Near La Mesa from 0.5 mile east of Grove Street to Bancroft Drive; revise Routes 94/125 Interchange (total cost $5,600,000; $900,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	1.3	4,700,000	4,700,000	–
San Diego	163 7.4/9.0	In San Diego on Route 153 from 0.3 mile north of Route 805 to 0.2 mile north of Clairmont Mesa Boulevard and on Route 274 from 0.1 mile west to 0.1 mile east of Route 163; widen 4-lane freeway to 8-lane freeway and complete Routes 163/274 Interchange (total estimate $4,700,000)	–	–	3,517,267	3,517,267 [b, g]
San Diego	274 4.1/4.3					
San Diego	163 11.1/11.2	In San Diego on Routes 163 and 15 from 0.1 mile south of Route 15/163 Separation to 0.1 mile north of Pomerado-Miramar Road Overcrossing; interim widening	2.5	–	775,000	775,000 [f]
San Diego	15 L11.2/R13.5					
San Diego	805 0.5/3.7	In and near San Diego, from Route 5 to 3.2 miles north of Route 5 and on Route 75 from 0.5 mile east to 0.3 mile west of Route 805; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $14,950,000)	4.0	6,190,000	–	–6,190,000 [b]
San Diego	75 4.6/5.4					
San Diego	805 5.1/8.8	In and near Chula Vista at Palomar Street and from Telegraph Canyon Road to 0.2 mile south of Sweetwater Road in National City; 8-lane freeway and structures	3.8	9,950,000	12,950,000	3,000,000 [e]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973–7 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
San Diego	805 10.2/12.4	In National City from 0.1 mile north of 16th Street to 0.1 mile north of Imperial Avenue in San Diego and on Route 252 from 0.4 mile west of Route 805 to Route 805; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $13,000,000) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	2.1	3,000,000	–	–3,000,000 [b]
San Diego	252 1.2/1.6					
San Diego	805 12.4/13.6	In San Diego from 0.1 mile north of Imperial Avenue to 0.1 mile north of Route 94; 8-lane freeway (coop project; total estimate $9,350,000; state's share $9,200,000; $2,000,000 1972–73 fiscal year; $2,020,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	1.2	5,180,000	5,180,000	–
San Luis Obispo	1 60.1/63.0	0.2 mile north of Arroyo Laguna to 0.8 mile south of Piedros Blancos; 2-lane conventional highway	2.9	–	600,000	600,000 [h]
San Luis Obispo	101 11.5/16.6	In and near Arroyo Grande from 1.0 mile south of Bridge Street Undercrossing to Hinds Avenue Overcrossing; reconstruction and resurfacing	5.1	750,000	750,000	–
Santa Barbara	101 20.1	Turnpike Road Overcrossing and Overhead 4 miles west of Santa Barbara; revise interchange and bridge	–	–	1,150,000	1,150,000 [h]
San Luis Obispo	101 25.6/26.0	Near San Luis Obispo from 0.3 mile south to 0.1 mile north of Los Osos Road Overcrossing (No. 49-185); revise interchange	0.4	205,000	205,000	–
San Luis Obispo	101 49.1/49.5	About 3.5 miles north of Atascadero from 0.2 mile south to 0.2 mile north of San Ramon Overcrossing; realignment and bridge widening	0.4	240,000	240,000	–
San Luis Obispo	227 0.1/0.6	In Arroyo Grande from Traffic Way to Crown Street; reconstruction and channelization	0.5	225,000	225,000	–
Santa Barbara	1 18.2/R23.6	Near Lompoc from 1.0 mile south of Route 246 to 2 miles north of Santa Ynez River; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $9,627,000; $7,817,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	5.1	1,810,000	3,500,000	1,690,000 [f]
Santa Barbara	101 41.4/47.3	About 3 miles south of Las Cruces from 0.5 mile north of Arroyo Hondo to Gaviota Tunnel (portions); reconstruction and resurfacing	5.4	770,000	770,000	–
Santa Barbara	101 R49.2/R52.5	About 5 miles south of Buellton from 0.3 mile north to 3.6 miles north of Routes 1/101 Separation; reconstruct and widen for truck lanes	3.3	2,550,000	2,550,000	–
Santa Barbara	101 67.4/70.5	Near Los Alamos from San Antonio Creek Bridge No. 51-8 to 0.4 mile south of Route 101/135 Separation; reconstruct and resurface northbound lanes	3.1	340,000	340,000	–
Santa Barbara	225 4.8/7.5	Cabrillo Boulevard from Castillo Street to Route 101 in Santa Barbara; repair existing lanes	2.5	–	430,000	430,000 [h]
Santa Barbara	246 R22.2/26.1	From 3.9 miles west of Old Route 101 at Buellton; widen 2-lane conventional to 4-lane expressway and 4-lane conventional	3.9	2,300,000	2,300,000	–
Tulare	43 9.9/22.1	From 0.2 mile south of Deer Creek Bridge to 0.6 mile south of Kings county line; reconstruct and raise grade (total estimate $2,081,000; $466,000 1972–73 fiscal year)	12.2	1,615,000	2,081,000	466,000 [b, g]
Tulare	99 37.2/R39.6	Near Goshen on Route 99 from 1.4 miles south to 1 mile north of Route 198 and on Route 198 from Road 68 to Road 84; convert to 4-lane freeway (total estimate $10,064,000; $4,000,000 1974–75 fiscal year; $3,864,000 1975–76 fiscal year)	4.5	2,200,000	2,200,000	–
Tulare	198 3.0/R5.1					
Tulare	216 14.0/19.2	From Woodlake to Lemon Cove; widen and improve alignment	5.2	175,000	175,000	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 4—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1973–74 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE & POST MI.	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ESTIMATED ORIGINAL	ESTIMATED REVISED AS OF 10-1-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued				
Ventura	101 15.4/16.3	Ventura Freeway between 0.9 mile east and 0.8 mile west of Los Pasos Road (portions); reconstruct Los Pasos Road Interchange, reconstruct existing Ventura Freeway (Route 101) and construct drainage channels (total estimate $3,990,000)	1.7	–	3,800,000	3,800,000 [h]
Ventura	101 21.6/23.0	In and near Oxnard from 0.4 mile southeast of Vineyard Avenue to 1.0 mile northwest of Vineyard Avenue; widen to 8-lane freeway, including modification of existing Route 1 Interchange	1.4	–	3,100,000	3,100,000 [h]
Ventura	101 30.9/32.2	In Ventura from Route 33 to 1.3 miles north of Route 33; widen to 6-lane freeway (coop project; total estimate $2,320,000)	1.3	–	2,200,000	2,200,000 [h]
Ventura	118 1.6/1.7	At about 0.5 mile northwest of Oxnard on Los Angeles Avenue at the Santa Clara River; construct bridge piling	0.1	190,000	190,000	–
Ventura	118 R20.2/R23.8	In and near Simi Valley from 0.1 mile east of College View Drive to First Street; 6-lane freeway, 1st stage (total estimate $8,150,000; $2,600,000 1972–73 fiscal year) (transferred to 1972–73 fiscal year)	3.6	5,550,000	–	–5,550,000 [b]
		Totals, Southern Group of Counties		$227,086,000	$207,813,767	–$19,272,233
		Totals, Northern Group of Counties		$154,141,000	$148,328,550	–$5,812,450
		Totals, Southern Group of Counties		$227,086,000	$207,813,767	–$19,272,233
		TOTALS, MAJOR PROJECT ALLOCATIONS		$381,227,000	$356,142,317	–$25,084,683

REASONS FOR REVISIONS

[a] Savings—funds in excess of project requirements.
[b] Project or portion of project deferred or deleted.
[c] Decrease due to change in scope of work.
[d] Decrease project or portion of project financed from other funds.
[e] Additional funds to cover increases in project costs or to advance construction.
[f] Additional funds required because of revision of design standards or scope of work.
[g] Additional funds required because of low budget estimate or higher construction costs.
[h] Additional project; transfer from different fiscal year budget.
[i] Additional project to improve deficient roadway or structure.
[j] Additional project to improve drainage.
[k] Additional project to improve traffic safety or traffic service.
[l] Additional project to relieve traffic congestion.
[m] Additional project to install or revise traffic regulatory or safety devices.
[n] Additional project to repair, replace or remove a deteriorated roadway or structure.
[o] Additional project to restore or reconstruct roadway at slipout.
[p] Additional project for freeway or expressway construction.
[q] Additional project for erosion control and/or restoration.
[r] Additional project to stabilize slide area or remove underground water.
[s] Additional project to place roadway in acceptable condition for relinquishment.
[t] Additional project to construct weighing facilities, loadometer stations or inspection areas.
[u] Additional project to acquire material site or disposal site for use on construction.
[v] Additional project for landscaping.
[w] Additional project to comply with fish and game requirements.
[x] Additional project for archaeological salvage.
[y] Additional project made necessary for water development.
[z] Additional project for roadside rests and vista points.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972–7 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENCE
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES					
Alameda	17 1.8/10.6	Route 262 to 0.2 mile north of Jarvis Avenue in Fremont; add lanes for 6-lane freeway	8.8	–	3,324,000	3,324,000	–
Alameda	17 10.4/15.3	In Fremont 0.1 mile north of Decoto Road Overcrossing to 0.5 mile south of Tennyson Road in Hayward; pavement grinding and slab replacing	4.9	280,000	280,000	280,000	–
Alameda	24 0.0/0.6	In Oakland from 6th Street to 16th Street; reconstruction of Brush Street	0.5	560,000	560,000	557,000	–3,000
Alameda	24 R4.9/R5.9	Near Orinda from 0.8 mile west to 1.4 miles east of the Caldecott Tunnel; install pop-ups and revise changeable message signs	2.3	210,000	230,000	245,700	15,700
Alameda	92 5.2/6.9	0.1 mile east of Industrial Boulevard to Tarman Avenue in Hayward; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $5,700,000; $186,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.7	3,700,000	3,130,000	4,200,000	1,070,000
Alameda	580 37.0/37.3	In Oakland from Oak Knoll Boulevard Overcrossing to the Fontaine Street Overcrossing; stabilize slopes	–	–	500,000	500,000	–
Colusa	45 20.0/26.5	From Market Street in Colusa to 0.1 mile north of Southern Pacific railroad track; structural improvement and widen	6.5	620,000	620,000	620,000	–
Contra Costa	4 7.5/12.4	In Martinez from 1.0 mile west of Alhambra Avenue to 0.1 mile west of Grayson Creek; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $9,690,000; state's share $9,044,800)	4.3	1,200,000	1,200,000	9,044,800	7,844,800
Contra Costa	4 42.7/44.7	Near Brentwood Intersections at Smith's Corner and Borden Junction; curve correction and channelization	1.9	330,000	–	–	–
Contra Costa	680 6.1/12.6	0.6 mile south of Sycamore Valley Road to north of South Walnut Creek Overhead in Walnut Creek; widen to 6 lanes and add 2 ramps at Diablo Road Interchange (total estimate $5,200,000; $3,600,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	6.4	1,600,000	1,600,000	4,119,600	2,519,600
Contra Costa	680 12.6/18.7	In Walnut Creek from South Walnut Creek Overhead to Willow Pass Undercrossing in Pleasant Hill; widen to 6 lanes	6.3	3,700,000	4,100,000	3,893,000	–207,000
Del Norte	101 13.3/14.3	About 7.3 miles north of Route 169 near Klamath; 0.7 mile north to 1.7 miles north of Wilson Creek; widen 2-lane conventional to provide truck passing lane	1.0	260,000	218,500	181,624	–36,876
Del Norte	199 12.9/14.9	1.7 miles south to 0.3 mile north of Gasquet; 2 and 4-lane conventional. Widen existing	2.0	400,000	419,000	419,000	–
Fresno	41 21.0/23.3	From North Avenue to Ventura Street; interim improvement. Widen to 4 lanes (coop project, total estimate $1,039,000; state's share)	2.3	649,000	649,000	–	–649,000
Fresno	41 R22.5/R24.0	From Broadway to Divisadero Street; freeway relocation	1.5	2,445,000	1,740,000	7,040,000	5,300,000
Glenn	45 20.4/21.1	About 2.0 miles south of Hamilton City from 0.3 mile south to 0.4 mile north of Stony Creek; replace bridge and approaches	0.7	955,000	955,000	663,000	–292,000
Humboldt	36 32.1/34.3	7.4 miles east of Bridgeville to 2.2 miles west of Butte Creek Bridge; 2-lane conventional; realignment	2.2	450,000	450,000	426,000	–24,000
Humboldt	101 R2.9/3.6	2.9 miles north of Mendocino County line to South Fork Eel River Bridge No. 4-1, about 2.9 miles south of Benbow; 4-lane freeway (stage 1 of 2) Major structure and grading	0.9	2,150,000	1,480,000	1,583,000	103,000
Humboldt	101 R51.9/52.8	From Scotia Undercrossing No. 4-160 to 0.3 mile south of Davis Street in Rio Dell; 4-lane freeway, structures and approaches (total estimate $5,670,000; $4,670,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	0.9	–	1,000,000	1,000,000	–
Humboldt	101 R53.7/R55.4	In and near Rio Dell from Bellview Avenue to 1.2 miles north of the north end of Paul Mudgett Bridge; 4-lane freeway (stage 1 of 3)	1.7	3,100,000	2,820,000	2,820,000	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972–73 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENCE
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
Humboldt	101 86.2/87.6	In Arcata from 0.1 mile north of 7th Street Overcrossing to 0.4 mile south of Arcata Overhead; 6-lane freeway (stage 1 of 2) (total estimate $2,300,000; $1,300,000 in 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.3	1,000,000	–	–	–
Humboldt	101 112.5/114.6	About 8.6 miles south of Orick from 3.3 miles north to 5.4 miles north of Big Lagoon Bridge; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $2,104,000; $1,500,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	1.9	604,000	839,000	839,000	–
Kings	198 7.2	South Rossi Overhead Bridge No. 45-58 R/L; repair bridge decks	–	201,000	201,000	253,700	52,700 [g]
Lake	20 31.7/34.6	About 5.6 miles east of Clearlake Oaks, from Junction Route 53 to 2.9 miles east of Route 53; 2-lane conventional. Add truck passing lanes	2.9	650,000	735,000	849,000	114,000 [o, g]
Lake	29 40.2/48.5	In and near Lakeport from Junction Route 175 to 0.1 mile north of Lyons Creek; 2-lane conventional. Correct drainage and resurface	7.2	215,000	215,000	222,500	7,500 [g]
Madera	99 13.0/15.6	0.2 mile north of Avenue 16 to Avenue 18 (portions); freeway conversion, frontage roads, and interchanges at Avenue 17 (total estimate $1,808,000; $808,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	2.6	–	1,000,000	1,000,000	–
Madera	99 15.6/17.8	From Avenue 18 to Road 22; freeway conversion. Frontage Road and interchange at Avenue 18½	1.8	1,922,000	1,592,000	–	–1,592,000 [b]
Marin	1 3.3/11.6	South Junction Panoramic Highway to 0.6 mile south of Stinson Beach (portions); alignment and drainage improvement	1.4	–	315,000	–	–315,000 [b]
Marin	37 11.2/13.7	In Novato from Route 101 to Atherton Avenue; level, repair and resurface westbound lanes	2.5	220,000	220,000	220,000	–
Marin	101 4.5/8.5	In Marin County from Richardson Bay Bridge to Greenbrae Interchange (portions); interim widening to 8 lanes	4.0	2,000,000	2,000,000	–	–2,000,000 [b]
Marin	101 8.6/9.3	In Larkspur from Sir Francis Drake Boulevard to 0.3 mile south of California Park Overhead; slide removal, repair slope and street (1973–74 fiscal year)	0.2	190,000	190,000	190,000	–
Marin	101 18.1/23.5	0.9 mile south of Route 37 near Ignacio to 1.4 miles north of Atherton Avenue in Novato; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $15,373,000; state's share $15,304,000; $9,500,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	5.4	2,000,000	3,697,000	5,804,000	2,107,000 [e]
Mariposa	49 3.1	At the East Fork Chowchilla River Bridge; seal bridge deck	–	–	45,000	35,700	–9,300 [a]
Mendocino	101 46.2/47.5	In Willits from 0.2 mile south of Junction Route 20 to 0.5 mile north of Willits Railroad Spur Crossing; 2-lane conventional. Widen for continuous turning lane	1.3	390,000	437,000	437,000	–
Mendocino	101 101.8/R101.0	0.2 mile south of Reynolds State Park entrance to 1.1 miles south of Piercy; 4-lane freeway.	2.3	3,375,000	3,350,000	4,125,000	775,000 [e]
Mendocino	128 17.8; 38.8; 44.2	About 4.7 miles west of Philo at Mill Creek; about 9.2 miles east of Boonville at Beebe Creek; and about 6.8 miles west of Sonoma county line at Ingram Creek; 2-lane conventional. Replace bridges	–	270,000	310,000	312,000	2,000 [g]
Merced	99 R36.2/R37.3	From 0.7 mile north of Bradbury Road about 3.5 miles south of Turlock to 0.5 mile north of Taylor Road; 6-lane freeway					
Stanislaus	99 R0.0/R7.3	(total estimate $13,989,000; $2,700,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	8.4	6,295,000	6,295,000	11,289,000	4,994,000 [e]
Modoc	299 59.3/61.1	From 1.9 miles to 3.7 miles east of Main Street in Cedarville; raise grade	1.8	–	190,000	204,000	14,000 [g]
Monterey	1 R80.9/R85.3	Sand City to Marina (through Ford Ord); 6-lane freeway (total estimate $6,232,000; $3,500,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	4.4	2,732,000	2,732,000	2,732,000	–
Monterey	1 89.2	Salinas River Bridges; construct bridges (Marina to Castroville Freeway—1st stage)	0.2	2,370,000	2,070,000	–	–2,070,000 [b]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972-Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENC
NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued							
Monterey	101 73.2/76.6	0.5 mile north of North Gonzales Overcrossing to 0.4 mile south of Main Street Overcrossing in Chualar; repair southbound lanes	3.4	390,000	390,000	390,000	
Monterey	101 82.2/87.6	0.3 mile south of Spence Undercrossing to 0.2 mile north of East Market Street in Salinas (portions) ramp repair	–	330,000	330,000	299,817	–30,18
Monterey	101 88.0	In Salinas at Sherwood Drive Overcrossing; widen existing overcrossing	0.3	470,000	470,000	636,000	166,00
Monterey	101 R90.5/R91.5	0.5 mile south to 0.5 mile north of Boronda Road Overcrossing; construct ramps (total estimate $618,000; $100,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	1.0	518,000	518,000	458,880	–59,12
Napa	29 0.9/8.9	Near Vallejo from 0.2 mile north of American Canyon Road to Route 121 (portions), 4-lane expressway; reconstruct shoulders and resurface	8.0	790,000	790,000	790,000	
Napa	128 7.4/7.5	2.9 miles east of Rutherford; Conn Creek Bridge; replace bridge and approaches	0.1	180,000	232,000	227,900	–4,10
Nevada	20 0.6/1.0	About 2.0 miles east of Smartville at Slacks Ravine; replace bridge	0.4	120,000	125,700	125,700	
Placer	49 3.5/5.5	Fulweiler Avenue in Auburn to North Auburn Underpass; improve 2-lane expressway to 4-lane expressway	2.0	–	1,200,000	1,134,000	–66,00
Placer	80 22.7/27.4	0.7 mile west of Clipper Gap to Heather Glen Overcrossing; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $7,939,000; $1,500,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $4,000,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	4.7	2,439,000	2,439,000	2,439,000	
Sacramento	5 16.0/18.6	In Sacramento from 0.1 mile south of Pocket Road to 43rd Avenue; 6-lane freeway	2.6	6,100,000	6,532,000	6,532,000	
Sacramento	5 18.6/21.8	In Sacramento from 43rd Avenue to 0.6 mile south of Broadway; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $13,400,000; state's share $13,300,000; $3,200,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	3.2	6,900,000	6,410,000	10,011,000	3,601,00
Sacramento	50 R6.1/R12.2	0.6 mile west of Mayhew Road to 0.2 mile west of Sunrise Boulevard; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $10,595,000; $2,000,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $5,628,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	6.1	4,967,000	2,967,000	2,802,000	–165,00
Sacramento	80 11.8/18.0	0.7 mile west of Madison Avenue Overcrossing to Douglas Boulevard Overcrossing; add lanes for 6- 8-lane freeway (total estimate $12,964,000; $5,330,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $2,500,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	8.2	5,134,000	5,134,000	5,134,000	
Placer	80 0.0/2.0						
Sacramento	99 19.6	About 2.2 miles south of Sacramento at Florin Road Interchange; widen structure	0.3	865,000	865,000	838,000	–27,000
Sacramento	160 35.6/36.8	Freeport Boulevard from 0.3 mile south of Meadowview Road to Florin Road; construct 4-lane expressway	1.2	–	435,000	435,000	
San Francisco	80 5.6/7.8	San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge—West Bay spans; resurface upper deck	2.2	750,000	–	–	
San Francisco	80 5.8/8.9	On the upper and lower decks of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; repair the expansion gratings	–	–	650,000	540,000	–110,000
Alameda	80 0.0/0.4						
San Francisco	80 7.7/7.8	At the west end of Yerba Buena Island and in the Yerba Buena Island Tunnel; reconstruct drainage system and curb and install pump	–	–	75,000	–	–75,000
San Francisco	280 7.3/7.8	6th Street to 3rd Street in San Francisco; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $9,700,000; $7,881,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	0.5	1,819,000	1,819,000	1,819,000	
San Joaquin	5 14.8	At the junction with Route 120 near Mossdale; archaeological salvage	–	–	27,000	27,000	
San Joaquin	5 32.7/40.5	On Route 5 from Hammer Lane to 0.9 mile north of Route 12 and on Route 12 from Guard Road to 0.4 mile west of Ray Road; 6-lane freeway (total estimate $12,710,000; $9,590,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	7.8	5,070,000	3,120,000	–	–3,120,000
San Joaquin	12 8.9/11.3						

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972–73 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENCE
NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued							
San Joaquin	88 0.1/0.7	Near Stockton, Route 99 to 0.1 mile east of Cherryland Avenue; 4-lane conventional with 12′ median	0.6	360,000	360,000	314,000	–46,000 [a]
San Joaquin	120 6.4/21.2	0.2 mile east of Route 99 to Stanislaus county line (portions); shoulder widening and resurfacing	13.8	860,000	789,200	839,200	50,000 [e]
San Mateo	1 34.3/38.5	0.9 mile south of San Vicente Creek to 1.4 miles north of Martini Creek in Pacifica; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,700,000; $3,225,000 1973–74 fiscal year; $2,574,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	4.2	3,475,000	3,475,000	–	–3,475,000 [b]
San Mateo	82 3.5/3.9	In Redwood City from 0.0 to 0.4 mile south of Route 114; install storm drain	0.4	170,000	211,900	211,900	–
San Mateo	101 9.6	Ralston Avenue in Belmont; expand westerly half of interchange and widen overcrossing	–	–	1,175,000	1,160,300	–14,700 [a]
San Mateo	280 5.1/9.2, 9.6	Near Redwood City Raymundo Drive to 2.5 miles north of Edgewood Road; 8-lane freeway, paving, structures and appurtenances	4.1	5,400,000	8,140,000	8,140,000	–
San Mateo	280 10.2/12.7	0.6 mile south of Route 92 to Doran Bridge; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $11,630,000; $9,827,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	2.5	3,500,000	1,803,000	1,803,000	–
San Mateo	380 5.9	In San Bruno 0.4 mile east of Route 82 Huntington Avenue Overhead; complete westbound half of overhead	–	2,100,000	1,616,000	1,616,000	–
Santa Clara	82 14.3/18.8	Lawrence Expressway to Route 85; widen to 6-lane divided (coop project, total estimate $2,650,000)	4.5	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	–
Santa Clara	85 11.3/11.8	In Saratoga from Verde Vista Lane to Blauer Drive; widen to 4-lanes	0.5	170,000	170,000	212,500	42,500 [f, g]
Santa Clara	152 30.7/34.7	South Fork of Pacheco Creek to 0.6 mile west of Merced county line; resurface	4.0	–	337,000	337,000	–
Santa Clara	280 L0.4/L0.0	McLaughlin Avenue to 0.5 mile north of Route 130 in San Jose; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $12,800,000; state's share $12,775,900; $11,475,900 1971–72 fiscal year)	2.6	4,950,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	–
Santa Clara	680 0.0/2.2						
Santa Clara	680 2.2/5.2	0.5 mile north of Route 130 in San Jose to 0.1 mile north of Capitol Avenue; 8-lane freeway	3.0	5,700,000	7,225,980	7,225,980	–
Santa Clara	680 M4.7/M7.2	0.4 mile south of Capitol Avenue near San Jose to Calaveras Road in Milpitas; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $7,611,000; $4,000,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	2.9	6,000,000	3,611,000	3,611,000	–
Santa Cruz	1 3.2/8.4	Roache Road near Watsonville to Rob Roy Junction; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,000,000; $6,410,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	5.2	4,890,000	1,590,000	7,600,000	6,010,000 [e]
Santa Cruz	17 7.4/8.7	Near Santa Cruz from Vine Hill Road to 1.3 miles north; widen pavement	1.3	370,000	370,000	481,000	111,000 [e]
Shasta	44 R3.2/R4.2	About 3 miles east of Redding from 0.4 mile west of Airport Road to 0.6 mile east of Airport Road; construct interchange	1.0	600,000	557,200	557,200	–
Siskiyou	5 4.3	At 1.7 miles north of Sacramento River Bridge at Dunsmuir Archeological Salvage	–	–	–	13,000	13,000 [x]
Siskiyou	5 R11.6/20.6	Between 1.1 miles north of Lake Street in Mount Shasta and 1.0 mile north of Main Street in Weed; 4-lane freeway. Balance of split financing (total estimate $11,050,000; $4,770,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	8.6	6,280,000	5,280,000	6,280,000	1,000,000 [e]
Siskiyou	5 R61.3/R68.1	From 0.5 mile south of Henley Way to 1.2 miles south of Oregon State line; 4-lane freeway. Coop project (total estimate $8,657,300; state's share $8,581,000; $4,531,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	6.8	3,800,000	4,050,000	4,050,000	–
Siskiyou	96 0.7; 18.2	Near Somes Bar at Salmon River Bridge and 17.5 miles north of Somes Bar at Old Blue Nose Bridge; 2-lane conventional. Construct new Salmon River Bridge and remove Old Blue Nose Bridge	–	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,329,500	–500 [e]
Solano	12 20.5/22.8	1.3 miles east of Junction Route 113 to Azevedo Road; improve passing sight distance and widen to 40′ section	2.3	410,000	410,000	427,400	17,400 [e]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972–7 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENCE
		NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
Solano	29 1.9/2.7	Maryland Street to Alabama Street in Vallejo (Sonoma Boulevard); 4-lane city street section (64') (coop project; total estimate $550,000; state's share $400,000)	0.8	400,000	400,000	400,000	–
Solano	80 13.6/27.8	0.7 mile east of Route 21 to Route 505 (portions); widen from 6-lane to 8-lane freeway	5.9	1,520,000	1,620,000	1,620,000	–
Solano	80 40.2/42.0	5.1 miles to 2.7 miles southwest of Yolo county line; 6- and 8-lane freeway	1.8	2,150,000	2,030,000	2,030,000	–
Solano Yolo	80 41.9/44.7 113 21.2/22.5 113 0.0/0.3	From 2.8 miles southwest of Yolo county line to the Yolo county line on Route 80, and from junction Route 80/113 to 0.3 mile north of Yolo county line on Route 113; 6- and 8-lane freeway (total estimate $12,497,000; District 10 share $11,700,000; $1,560,000 1971–72 fiscal year; $5,740,000 1973–74 fiscal year; District 03 share $797,000)	4.4	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	–
Solano	505 0.1/10.1	0.1 mile north Junction Route 80 to 0.6 mile south of Yolo county line; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,613,000; $1,000,000 1971–72 fiscal year; $1,700,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	10.0	1,000,000	2,500,000	3,613,000	1,113,000
Sonoma	12 17.6/17.9	In Santa Rosa from Farmers Lane to Hoen Avenue; frontage road (coop with Santa Rosa, total estimate $275,000) (state's share)	–	180,000	180,000	180,000	–
Sonoma	12 20.0/21.6	In and near Santa Rosa from Calistoga Road to 0.4 mile east of Los Alamos Road; widen to 4-lane divided highway	1.6	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,024,000	–276,000
Sonoma	101 4.0	In Petaluma at Caulfield Lane; construct overcrossing	–	600,000	600,000	475,200	–124,800
Sonoma	101 4.4/5.1	In Petaluma at East Washington Street; construct 4-lane overcrossing and modify ramps	–	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,064,000	–236,000
Sonoma	101 13.9	1.2 miles north of Gravenstein Highway (Route 116); construct Rohnert Park Expressway Overcrossing and ramp connection (coop project with City of Rohnert Park, total estimate $882,000)	–	–	782,000	674,900	–107,100
Sonoma	101 37.7/41.0	0.8 mile south of Lytton Springs Road to 1.7 miles south of Route 128 near Geyserville; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $3,730,000; $701,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	3.3	–	3,000,000	3,701,000	701,000
Sonoma	101 40.3/45.9	2.3 miles south of Route 128 near Geyserville to 2.4 miles north of Canyon Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $8,700,000; $7,250,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	5.6	1,450,000	1,450,000	–	–1,450,000
Stanislaus	120 14.9/16.4	0.2 mile west of Wildcat Creek to 1.8 miles west of the Tuolumne county line; 2-lane conventional 32' asphalt pavement	1.5	250,000	235,400	235,400	–
Sutter	99 13.9/21.1	Near Nicolaus from 0.2 mile north of Sacramento Avenue to junction of Route 113; structural section repair	7.2	500,000	416,000	416,000	–
Tehama	36 69.3/75.6	From 4.6 miles east of Lanes Valley Road near Paynes Creek to 2.0 miles east of Ponderosa Way near Lassen Camp; 2-lane expressway on new alignment. Balance of split financing (total estimate $2,095,000; $1,185,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	6.3	910,000	732,000	732,000	–
Tuolumne Calaveras	49 26.3/27.4 49 0.0/1.4	1.1 miles south to 1.4 miles north of the Tuolumne-Calaveras county line; 2-lane expressway (coop project; total estimate $17,300,000; state's share $2,010,000; $1,690,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	2.5	250,000	320,000	1,143,800	823,800
Yolo Yolo	5 6.3/11.2 113 R10.0/R10.7	Route 5 from 0.4 mile south of Route 16 to 0.2 mile north of County Road 18 and on Route 113 from 0.2 mile south of Route 16 to Route 5; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $9,321,000; $5,380,000 1970–71 fiscal year; $1,400,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	5.6	1,941,000	2,541,000	2,541,000	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972–73 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENCE
NORTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued							
Yolo Solano Solano	113 0.0/0.3 80 41.9/44.7 113 21.2/22.5	2.8 miles southwest of Yolo county to Yolo county line on Route 80; from Junction Route 80/113 to 0.3 mile north of Yolo county line on Route 113; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $12,497,000; District 03 share $557,000; $240,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	0.3	557,000	557,000	557,000	–
		Totals, Northern Group of Counties		$154,458,000	$155,901,880	$177,885,201	$21,983,321
SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES							
Imperial	8 90.3/96.8	0.5 miles west of Algodones Road to 0.1 mile west of the Arizona state line; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $7,950,000; $4,300,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	6.5	3,650,000	2,855,000	2,855,000	–
Inyo Mono	6 0.0/8.4 6 0.0/7.0	From Route 395 in Bishop to 7.0 miles north of the Mono county line; 2-lane conventional (total cost $1,430,000; $530,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	15.4	900,000	–	–	–
Kern	58 R54.8/R60.0	From 0.1 mile west of Cottonwood Road to 0.5 mile east of Route 184; freeway relocation (total estimate $6,614,000; state's share)	4.6	3,220,000	6,932,000	6,407,700	–524,300[a]
Kern	58 128.5/135.5	0.8 mile east of California City Boulevard to 3.4 miles east of Clay Mine Road; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $4,800,000; $2,295,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	7.0	2,285,000	2,505,000	2,505,000	–
Kern	58 R139.0	Boron Safety Roadside Rest about 4.0 miles west of Boron Road Overcrossing near Boron; stage 2, completion of development	–	–	373,000	373,000	–
Kern Tulare	65 12.0/25.2 65 0.0/4.6	In Kern and Tulare Counties, from 0.1 mile north of Famoso-Woody Road to 0.6 mile north of Avenue 32; improve structural section	17.8	800,000	741,000	741,000	–
Kern	178 2.6/5.4	On Niles Street (existing Route 178) from Webster Street to Route 184 (portions); widen, construct channelization, modify and install signals, and reconstruct pavement (state's share)	–	–	150,000	150,000	–
Kern Kern	178 R30.0/R44.3 155 70.8/R71.3	0.1 mile west of China Garden Road to Isabella; paving only from 3.1 miles east of China Garden Road to 2.2 miles east of Borel Road; grading paving and structures on remainder (total estimate $8,632,000; $3,495,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	14.3	5,137,000	–	–	–
Los Angeles	1 3.6/8.3	In Signal Hill and Long Beach on Pacific Coast Highway from Lakewood Boulevard to the Terminal Island Freeway; resurface	4.7	315,000	259,900	259,900	–
Los Angeles	1 35.2/40.8	In and near Santa Monica and Los Angeles on Pacific Coast Highway from the Robert E. McClure Tunnel to Topanga Canyon Boulevard (Route 27); widen and channelize	5.6	925,000	925,000	–	–925,000[b]
Los Angeles	1 40.8/45.0	At Topanga Beach on Pacific Coast Highway from Topanga Canyon Boulevard (Route 27) to Carbon Canyon Road; widen and channelize	4.2	650,000	650,000	436,500	–213,500[a]
Los Angeles	2 R15.8/R18.8	In Los Angeles from 0.3 mile north of the Los Angeles River to Route 134; widen 6-lane freeway to 8 lanes and replace planting from the Los Angeles River to Avenue 36 and construct 8-lane freeway from Avenue 36 to Route 134 (split financed; total estimate $17,200,000; $1,000,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	3.0	4,840,000	2,000,000	17,200,000	15,200,000[c]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972-Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
Los Angeles	2 R18.8/R22.1	In Glendale from Route 134 to 0.5 mile north of Fern Lane; 8-lane freeway (1st stage) (split-financed; total estimate $17,-300,000)	3.3	6,300,000	6,000,000	14,940,000	8,940,000
Los Angeles Los Angeles	5 20.4/29.0 134 0.4/R7.0	In Los Angeles, Burbank and Glendale on Route 5 from Route 11 to 0.1 mile north of Verdugo Avenue and on Route 134 from Vineland Avenue to Central Avenue (portions); construct additional southbound lanes, furnish ramp controls and replace planting	–	2,250,000	2,505,000	2,660,000	155,000
Los Angeles	5 20.8/23.6	In Los Angeles from 0.4 mile north of Route 11 to 0.1 mile south of Glendale Boulevard (portions); construct additional northbound lane at 3 locations and replace planting	2.8	850,000	850,000	–	–850,000
Los Angeles Los Angeles	5 42.7/44.9 210 0.0/0.5	In Los Angeles on Route 5 from Roxford Street to West Sylmar Overhead and on Route 210 from Route 5 to Yarnell Street; repair freeway pavement and structures (total estimate $7,500,000; $570,000 1973–74 fiscal year; $5,767,000 Earthquake Damage Repair Program)	2.7	–	1,163,000	1,733,000	570,000
Los Angeles Los Angeles	5 44.7/46.2 14 24.3/26.4	In Los Angeles on Route 5 from west Sylmar Overhead to Weldon Overcrossing and on Route 14 from Route 5 to San Fernando Road; repair freeway pavement and structures (total estimate $11,-220,000; $4,305,000 1973–74 fiscal year; $1,-450,000 Earthquake Damage Repair Program)	3.6	–	5,465,000	8,730,000	3,265,000
Los Angeles Los Angeles	5 45.6 14 24.8	In Los Angeles at the Route 5/14 Separation and Overhead; repair and complete bridges	–	–	384,000	384,000	–
Los Angeles	10 S0.0/28.7	From Mission Road in Los Angeles to Santa Anita Avenue in El Monte; construct exclusive bus lanes and fringe parking lot (coop project; total estimate $23,600,000; state's share $23,100,000; split-financed $5,000,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	11.0	18,100,000	–	–	–
Los Angeles	10 S0.0/28.7	Mission Road in Los Angeles to Santa Anita Avenue in El Monte (portions); construct exclusive bus lanes and fringe parking lot (coop project; total estimate $21,500,000; state's share $18,000,000; $1,300,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	10.3	–	16,700,000	16,700,000	–
Los Angeles	60 0.0/R1.3	In Los Angeles on Route 10 from 0.1 mile east of Route 10 to Whittier Boulevard; widen westbound roadway and furnish ramp controls	1.2	265,000	265,000	484,000	219,000
Los Angeles	10 21.4/28.7	Route 7 in Monterey Park to Santa Anita Avenue in El Monte; construct exclusive bus lanes (coop project; total estimate $11,400,000; $10,000,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	7.3	–	1,400,000	1,400,000	–
Los Angeles	10 33.4/40.8	In and near West Covina from Puente Avenue to 0.3 mile east of Via Verde (portions); replace planting	2.7	–	250,000	–	–250,000
Los Angeles	10 33.4/41.0	In and near West Covina from Puente Avenue to 0.5 mile east of Via Verde; widen to 8-lane freeway (coop project; total estimate $21,339,400; state's share $19,-850,000; split-financed $3,080,000 1971–72 fiscal year; $6,100,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	7.6	10,670,000	–	–	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972–73 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
Los Angeles	11 12.9/16.7 105 R8.2/R8.5	In and near Los Angeles on Route 11 from El Segundo Boulevard to 76th Street and on Route 105 from Hoover Street to Route 11; widen Harbor Freeway, construct embankment, construct 1st stage of Routes 11/105 Interchange and replace planting (split-financed; total estimate $11,450,000; $4,700,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	4.1	3,350,000	4,860,000	–	–4,860,000 [b]
Los Angeles	11 25.8/31.9	Pasadena Freeway between Golden State Freeway (Route 5) and Glenarm Street; reconstruct lanes	6.1	–	215,000	–	–215,000 [b]
Los Angeles	14 R31.6/33.5	Near Solemint from Humphrey's Overhead to 0.1 mile north of Sand Canyon Road; install rock slope protection and channel stabilization	1.9	1,800,000	828,000	845,000	17,000 [c]
Los Angeles	19 0.4/16.6 164 1.4/11.0	On Lakewood Boulevard and Rosemead Boulevard from Stearns Street in Long Beach to Foothill Boulevard in Pasadena; modify traffic signal detectors and install illuminated signs (coop project; total estimate $153,000; state's share)	25.8	–	120,000	70,994	–49,006 [a]
Los Angeles	39 13.0/13.3	In Azusa on Azusa Avenue from Big Dalton Wash to Newburg Street; construct storm drain (coop project; total estimate $225,000)	0.3	135,000	113,400	103,203	–10,197 [a]
Los Angeles	60 R7.8/R8.4	In Montebello and Rosemead from Paramount Boulevard to 0.1 mile west of San Gabriel Boulevard; construct one additional lane and construct sound wall	0.6	475,000	436,000	436,000	–
Los Angeles	72 4.7/5.5	In and near Whittier on Whittier Boulevard from Mar Vista Street to Hadley Street; widen conventional highway	0.8	375,000	375,000	–	–375,000 [b]
Los Angeles	91 6.9/9.6	In and near Carson and Compton from Main Street to 0.6 mile west of Alameda Street; convert 4-lane expressway to 8-lane freeway	2.3	5,500,000	5,500,000	9,105,000	3,605,000 [c]
Los Angeles	91 9.6/R10.8	In and near Compton and Long Beach from 0.4 mile east of Wilmington Avenue to 0.3 mile west of Long Beach Boulevard; 8-lane freeway (split-financed; total estimate $8,300,000; $7,000,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	1.2	3,000,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	–
Los Angeles	91 R10.8/R12.1 7 10.9/14.5	In and near Long Beach and Compton on Route 91 from 0.5 mile west of Long Beach Boulevard to Atlantic Avenue and on Route 7 from 1.1 mile south of Long Beach Boulevard to 0.3 mile north of Alondra Boulevard; 8-lane freeway including Routes 91/7 Interchange and replace planting (coop project $10,701,500; total estimate $10,825,000; state's share)	3.9	4,300,000	1,029,000	10,636,500	9,607,500 [c]
Los Angeles	101 6.3/11.6	In Los Angeles from 0.1 mile south of Glendale Boulevard to Route 134; widen, replace planting (portion) and furnish ramp controls (split-financed, total estimate $8,600,000; $7,200,000 in 1973–74 fiscal year)	9.2	1,400,000	1,400,000	–	–1,400,000 [b]
Los Angeles	101 4.1/4.6	In Los Angeles from Virgil Avenue to Heliotrope Drive; construct bus ramp and replace planting	0.5	250,000	280,000	270,900	–9,100 [a]
Los Angeles	101 31.1/34.8	Between Las Virgenes Canyon Road and Medea Creek near Agoura; widen and add auxiliary lanes including modification of the Las Virgenes Road Interchange (split-financed; total estimate $7,451,000; $4,500,000 1971–72 fiscal year) (transferred to 1971–72 fiscal year)	3.7	1,600,000	–	–	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972–; Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
Los Angeles Ventura	101 34.8/38.2 101 0.0/1.6, 2.3	In and near Thousand Oaks from 0.2 mile southeast of Kanan Road to Hamshire Road and at Live Oak Street Undercrossing; widen 4-lane freeway to 8 lanes (coop project; total estimate $10,514,000; estimated state's share $10,240,000; split-financed, $5,290,000 in 1971–72 fiscal year) (transferred to 1971–72 fiscal year)	5.0	3,010,000	–	–	–
Los Angeles Los Angeles	210 R4.9/R6.6 118 R13.0/R14.1	In and near Los Angeles, on Route 210 from Maclay Street to Van Nuys Boulevard and on Route 118 from 0.1 mile south of Glenoaks Boulevard to Route 210; 8-lane freeway including Routes 210/118 Interchange (coop project; total estimate $13,620,000; state's share $13,008,500; $2,008,500 1973–74 fiscal year; $2,500,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	2.8	9,750,000	5,000,000	11,000,000	6,000,000
Los Angeles	210 R12.0/R15.6	In Los Angeles and Glendale from 0.8 mile east of Sunland Boulevard to Lowell Avenue; 8-lane freeway and structures (split-financed; total estimate $26,000,000; $10,900,000 1973–74 fiscal year, $5,300,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	3.6	5,330,000	9,800,000	–	–9,800,000
Los Angeles	210 R15.6/R24.6	In and near Glendale and Pasadena from the Los Angeles City limit near Lowell Avenue to Orange Grove Boulevard; purchase specimen trees to be planted on the future Route 210 freeway	–	–	150,000	86,100	–63,900[j]
Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles	210 R24.6/R25.0 134 R13.0/R13.4 7 32.3/33.1	In Pasadena on Route 210 from Orange Grove Boulevard to Fair Oaks Avenue, on Route 134 from Orange Grove Boulevard to Route 210 and on Route 7 from Del Mar Avenue to Route 210 (portions); construct 8- and 10-lane freeway including Routes 210/134/7 Interchange (coop project; total estimate $20,200,000; estimated state's share $20,150,000; split-financed, $4,000,000 in 1971–72 fiscal year and $8,150,000 in 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.6	8,000,000	–	–	–
Los Angeles Los Angeles	210 R25.0/29.5 7 31.7/32.5	In Pasadena on Route 210 from Fair Oaks Avenue to Rosemead Boulevard (Route 104) and on Route 7 from 0.1 mile south of Del Mar Boulevard to 0.1 mile north of Colorado Boulevard (Route 248); 8- and 10-lane freeway (2nd stage) (coop project; total estimate $35,511,000; state's share $34,135,160)	5.3	6,500,000	5,375,000	34,135,160	28,760,160[e]
Los Angeles	210 R29.9/R31.9	In Arcadia from 0.1 mile east of Michillinda Avenue to Santa Anita Avenue; construct a sound barrier wall	2.0	–	–	291,000	291,000[k]
Los Angeles Los Angeles	210 42.5/45.5 30 0.0/0.5	In Glendora on Alosta Avenue and Foothill Boulevard from Grand Avenue to Cataract Avenue; improve prior to relinquishment (state's share)	–	–	261,510	261,510	–
Los Angeles	213 5.1/5.7	In Los Angeles on Western Avenue from Pacific Coast Highway to Lomita Boulevard; 4-lane conventional highway (coop project; total estimate $460,000) (state's share)	0.6	310,000	310,000	310,000	–
Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles	405 7.6/13.0 11 8.8/16.0 7 9.1	In and near the Cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Signal Hill and Carson, on Route 405 from Route 7 to Route 11, on Route 11 from Dominguez Channel to Manchester Avenue Undercrossing, and on Route 7 at Wardlaw Road; widen and install ramp control	–	–	1,130,000	1,483,000	353,000[g]
Los Angeles	405 R13.8/29.2	In and near Los Angeles from Normandie Avenue to National Boulevard; install radio controlled traffic systems	–	–	400,000	–	–400,000[b]
Los Angeles	405 29.5/39.5	In and near Los Angeles from Route 10 to Route 101; widen northbound roadway and furnish ramp controls	9.3	2,350,000	2,350,000	–	–2,350,000[b]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972–73 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
Los Angeles	405 32.7/33.3	In Los Angeles from 0.3 mile south of Sunset Boulevard to 0.1 mile north of Ovada Place Undercrossing; widen and construct city street (coop project, total estimate $1,530,000; state's share)	0.6	–	540,000	–	–540,000 [b]
Los Angeles	405 39.0/40.1	In Los Angeles on Route 405 from 0.2 mile south of Rimerton Road to 0.1 mile south					
Los Angeles	101 17.0/17.5	of Burbank Boulevard and on Route 101 from Route 405 to Haskell Avenue; replace planting	–	–	125,000	125,000	–
Los Angeles Orange Ventura	Var Var Var	At various locations on structures on various routes; construct bridge earthquake restrainers	–	–	1,300,000	645,300	–654,700 [b]
Mono	158 2.4/3.1	June Lake to 0.5 mile southwest; 2-lane conventional	0.7	310,000	310,000	260,000	–50,000 [a]
Mono	395 67.9/70.1	From 2 miles south to 0.2 mile north of Bode Road (portions); construct passing lane and road approach	–	–	265,000	235,900	–29,100 [a]
Orange	1 0.2/1.2	Coast Highway between Camino Capistrano and Del Obispo Street; construct undercrossings and overhead	1.0	–	2,700,000	–	–2,700,000 [b]
Orange	5 0.0/6.0	In and near San Clemente and San Juan Capistrano from 0.2 mile south of the San					
San Diego	5 71.4/R71.6	Diego County line to 0.2 mile north of Estrella; construct median barrier	6.2	775,000	828,200	828,200	–
Orange	5 16.8/17.9	At about 1.5 miles south of El Toro from 0.3 mile north of La Paz Road to 0.1 mile north of Aliso Creek; construct interchange (coop project; total estimate $2,200,000)	1.1	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	–
Orange	5 18.7/21.0	San Diego Freeway between El Toro Road and Route 405; construct Canada Road Interchange (coop project; total estimate $2,660,000; state's share)	2.3	–	2,150,000	1,960,000	–190,000 [a]
Orange	57 10.9/12.6	To Katella Avenue; 8-lane freeway (coop project; total estimate $13,700,000; state's share $13,000,000; $7,500,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.7	3,700,000	5,500,000	–	–5,500,000 [b]
Orange	57 12.6/15.6	In and near Anaheim on Route 57 from Katella Avenue to Route 91 and on Route					
Orange	91 5.9/7.0	91 from Sunkist Street to 0.3 mile west of Kraemer Boulevard; 8-lane freeway, auxiliary lanes only on Route 91 (coop project, total estimate $13,128,000; state's share $11,600,000)	4.1	7,500,000	10,400,000	11,600,000	1,200,000 [e]
Orange	57 22.4/28.2	In and near Fullerton, on Brea Boulevard at various locations from Harbor Boulevard to the Los Angeles county line; resurface and repair conventional highway	5.2	125,000	125,000	171,200	46,200 [f]
Orange	73 R2.7/R3.8	Near Newport Beach from 0.3 mile south of Bonita Canyon Road to Jamboree Road; realign Veterans Memorial Highway and construct embankment for future Route 73 Freeway (split financed; total estimate $6,200,000; $4,420,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.2	1,780,000	1,780,000	–	–1,780,000 [b]
Orange	405 21.2/23.3	In Seal Beach from 0.6 mile north of Bolsa Chica Road to 0.7 mile south of Route 605; replace planting	2.1	–	95,000	51,500	–43,500 [a]
Riverside	15 1.1/3.2	Riverside County from 1.1 miles north of the San Diego county line to 0.2 mile north of the Temecula River near Temecula; convert 2-lane expressway to 8-lane freeway (total estimate $4,484,000; $3,600,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	2.1	884,000	–	–	–
Riverside	15 3.2/7.6	Escondido Freeway (Route 15)—in Riverside County, near Temecula, from 0.2 mile north of the Temecula River Bridge to 1.1 miles south of the north junction of Route 71; convert 4-lane expressway to 8-lane freeway	4.4	3,700,000	6,700,000	–	–6,700,000 [b]

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972–7 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
Riverside	15 43.3/45.3	Riverside Freeway (Route 15 (395))—in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, from Routes 15 (395)/60/91 Interchange to Washington Avenue; widen 4-lane freeway to 6-lane freeway	4.7	2,115,000	1,834,000	1,834,000	–
Riverside	60 5.2	About 0.6 mile east of Pedley Road Overcrossing near Sunnyslope; archaeological salvage	–	–	5,000	5,000	–
Riverside	71 R4.7/R7.2	In and near Corona from 0.2 mile south of 6th Street to 0.4 mile south of Ontario Avenue; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $7,400,000; $2,650,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	3.4	–	4,325,000	–	–4,325,000
Riverside	74 43.2/45.2	In Riverside County from Hemet Street, about 1.5 miles east of Hemet to Fourth Street at Valle Vista; widen to 4-lane conventional	2.0	525,000	525,000	468,000	–57,000
Riverside	91 6.6/8.3	Riverside Freeway from East Grand Boulevard in Corona to 0.9 mile west of McKinley Street; widen 4-lane freeway to 8-lane freeway	1.7	–	2,500,000	1,685,000	–815,000
Riverside	91 8.3/14.3	Riverside Freeway from 0.9 mile west of McKinley Street to 0.2 mile east of Van Buren Boulevard; widen 4-lane freeway to 6-lane freeway	6.0	–	2,300,000	2,028,000	–272,000
San Bernardino	10 8.4/10.7	In San Bernardino County, in and near Ontario; San Bernardino Freeway	2.3	11,350,000	11,350,000	10,607,000	–743,000
San Bernardino	31 2.2/2.6	(Route 10)—from 0.2 mile east of Haven Avenue to 0.4 mile west of Etiwanda Avenue; Route 31 Freeway from the Southern Pacific Railroad to Colton Avenue; construct central portion of Routes 10/31 interchange (total estimate $12,500,000; $1,150,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	0.4	–	–	–	–
San Bernardino	10 R23.2/25.3	In Colton, on Route 10 from Vernon Avenue to Waterman Avenue and on Route					
San Bernardino	15 L2.0/1.1	15 from Washington Avenue to Orange Show Road; install continuous interchange lighting	4.5	–	–	226,300	226,300
San Bernardino	15 51.5/66.2	Barstow Freeway (Route 15)—In San Bernardino County, at various locations from 6.7 miles northeast of Victorville to 2.3 miles southwest of Barstow; construct 4 interchanges	2.5	3,300,000	2,803,000	2,803,000	–
San Bernardino	30 22.8/23.8	In San Bernardino, from 0.1 mile east of Route 15 to Route 259; construct frontage roads. Stage 2 construction of Routes 15/30 Interchange	1.0	–	–	169,000	169,000 [h]
San Bernardino	31 R1.0/R2.2	Route 31 Freeway—In San Bernardino County, near Ontario, from Jurupa Avenue to the Southern Pacific Railroad; construct south portion of Routes 10/31 Interchange (total estimate $4,900,000; $3,234,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.2	1,666,000	2,376,000	–	–2,376,000 [k]
San Bernardino	31 2.6/3.4	In and near Ontario, from Colton Avenue to 0.4 mile north of San Bernardino Avenue; construct north portion of Routes 10/31 Interchange	0.8	–	–	3,415,000	3,415,000 [l]
San Bernardino	40 R149.4/R152.8	Route 40 Freeway—In San Bernardino County, in and near Needles, from 0.1 mile north of Roadrunner Wash to 0.2 mile south of Route 95; construct 4-lane freeway (total estimate $6,650,000; $2,350,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	3.4	4,300,000	–	–	–
San Bernardino	138 R15.2/R19.1	From Route 15 to 0.2 mile east of Summit Post Office Road; archaeological salvage	–	–	–	35,000	35,000 [x]
San Diego	5 0.0/1.5	In San Diego from the Mexican Border to					
San Diego	805 0.0/0.6	0.3 mile north of Sycamore Road Undercrossing; 8-lane freeway (coop project G.S.A. and City of San Diego) (total estimate $7,759,200; state's share $7,240,000; $5,000,000 1971–72 fiscal year) (transferred to 1971–72 fiscal year)	1.5	2,240,000	–	–	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972–73 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENCE
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
San Diego	5 54.8/72.1	Camp Del Mar Overcrossing to 0.1 mile north of San Mateo Creek Bridge; median barrier and guard rail	–	–	355,300	355,300	–
San Diego	8 R37.6/R44.5	From 0.2 mile west of Japatul Valley Road to 0.4 mile west of Sunrise Highway; 4-lane freeway	6.9	12,300,000	2,200,000	11,200,000	9,000,000 [e]
San Diego	8 R44.5/R52.6	From 0.4 mile west of Sunrise Highway to 2.3 miles west of La Posta Road; 4-lane freeway	8.1	8,080,000	10,080,000	14,874,000	4,794,000 [e]
San Diego	8 52.5/52.9	At and near Kitchen Creek; Archaeological Salvage	–	–	–	42,782	42,782 [x]
San Diego	8 R54.9/R61.5	From 2.3 miles west of La Posta Road to 6.6 miles west of Boulevard; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $17,065,000; $13,830,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	6.6	2,670,000	3,235,000	3,585,000	350,000 [f]
San Diego	15 R31.4/R33.9	In and near Escondido from 0.2 mile south of Route 78 to 0.2 mile north of Country Club Drive; 8-lane freeway	2.5	7,000,000	7,200,000	–	–7,200,000 [b]
San Diego	78 1.5	In Oceanside and Carlsbad at El Camino Real; widen bridge and approaches (coop project, total estimate $362,000)	–	–	320,000	383,000	63,000 [g]
San Diego	78 30.1/35.5	5.4 miles northwest of Ramona to Route 67 in Ramona; widen and resurface	5.4	–	250,000	249,934	–66 [a]
San Diego	94 5.1	In San Diego at Euclid Avenue; widen overcrossing	–	–	180,000	164,000	–16,000 [a]
San Diego	94 8.7/9.3	In and near LaMesa from 0.4 mile east of Massachusetts Avenue to Grove Street; construct Costa Bella Interchange	0.6	1,650,000	1,650,000	–	–1,650,000 [b]
San Diego	805 0.5/3.7	In San Diego and Chula Vista from Route 5 to 3.2 miles north of Route 5, and on					
San Diego	75 4.6/5.6	Route 75 from 0.6 mile east of Route 805 to 0.4 mile west of Route 805; 8-lane freeway	3.2	2,935,000	2,935,000	13,230,000	10,295,000 [e]
San Diego	805 5.0/8.8	In and near Chula Vista; at Palomar Street; construct overcrossing and from Telegraph Canyon Road to 0.2 mile south of Sweetwater Road in National City; construct 2.8 miles 8-lane freeway	3.8	3,000,000	3,000,000	–	–3,000,000 [b]
San Diego	805 8.8/10.3	In National City from 0.2 mile south of Sweetwater Road to 0.1 mile south of 12th					
San Diego	54 2.4/3.7	Street and on Route 54 from Edgemere Avenue to Reo Drive in San Diego; 8-lane freeway (coop project, total estimate $10,260,000; state's share $10,200,000; $8,413,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	1.5	9,945,000	1,787,000	1,787,000	–
San Diego	805 10.2/12.4	In National City from 0.1 mile south of 16th Street to 0.1 mile North of Imperial Ave-					
San Diego	252 1.2/1.6	nue in San Diego and on Route 252 from 0.4 mile west of Route 805 to Route 805; 8-lane freeway	2.0	4,300,000	4,300,000	12,199,500	7,899,500 [e]
San Diego	805 12.2/13.4	In San Diego from 0.1 mile south of Imperial Avenue to 0.1 mile south of Route 94; 8-lane freeway. Coop project (City of San Diego) (total estimate $9,450,000; state's share $9,250,000; $7,250,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	1.2	2,000,000	2,000,000	–	–2,000,000 [b]
San Diego	805 13.4/14.3	In San Diego from 0.1 mile south of Route 94 to 0.2 mile north of Home Avenue and					
San Diego	94 3.6/5.1	on Route 94 from Home Avenue to 0.1 mile west of Euclid Avenue; 8-lane freeway (total estimate $10,550,000; $6,500,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	0.8	4,050,000	4,050,000	4,050,000	–
San Diego	805 18.2/23.6	In San Diego from Friars Road to Route 52; construct concrete median barrier	5.4	570,000	397,000	397,000	–
San Luis Obispo	1 60.1/63.0	0.2 mile north of Arroyo Laguna to 0.8 mile south of Piedras Blancas; 2-lane conventional highway	2.9	730,000	730,000	–	–730,000 [b]
San Luis Obispo	46 0.0/R11.9	Route 1, 3 miles south of Cambria to 0.5 mile east of Cypress Mountain Drive; 2-lane expressway (total estimate $7,960,000; $4,560,000 1971–72 fiscal year)	11.9	3,400,000	–	–	–

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972-Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENC
		SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued					
San Luis Obispo	101 8.0/12.2	0.2 mile north of Los Berros Road Undercrossing to 0.4 mile south of Bridge Street Undercrossing in Arroyo Grande; repair existing lane	4.2	310,000	310,000	282,045	–27,95
Santa Barbara ..	1 18.2/R23.6	1 mile south Route 246 near Lompoc to 2 miles north of Santa Ynez River; 4-lane freeway (total estimate $9,720,000; $4,000,000 1973–74 fiscal year; $3,730,000 1974–75 fiscal year)	5.1	1,990,000	–	–	-
Santa Barbara ..	101 20.1	Turnpike Road Overcrossing and Overhead 4 miles west of Santa Barbara; revise interchange and bridge	–	1,150,000	1,150,000	–	–1,150,00
Santa Barbara ..	101 35.1/37.8	El Capitan Park Undercrossing 17 miles west of Santa Barbara to 1 mile west of Refugio; 4-lane freeway; base, paving and structures for initial project financed in 1969–70 fiscal year	2.7	2,760,000	2,534,580	2,534,580	
Santa Barbara ..	101 57.9/62.8	From 0.8 mile north of Route 246 near Buellton to 0.1 mile north of Route 154; repair existing lanes	4.9	480,000	443,600	396,771	–46,82
Santa Barbara ..	166 3.3/7.0	0.4 mile west of Bonita School Road to Russell Avenue in Santa Maria. Coop project with Santa Barbara County Flood Control District (1st stage of freeway development)	3.7	440,000	440,000	434,000	–6,00
Santa Barbara ..	166 R27.0/R33.1	1.6 miles east of Aliso Creek to 0.3 mile west of Wild Cow Creek; 2-lane expressway	6.1	–	8,120,000	8,065,000	–55,00
Santa Barbara ..	166 28.9/29.0 29.5/29.6	At about 20.0 miles and 20.4 miles east of Santa Maria; archaeological salvage	–	–	10,000	9,103	–89
Santa Barbara ..	225 4.8/7.5	Cabrillo Boulevard from Castillo Street to Route 101 in Santa Barbara; repair existing lanes	2.5	430,000	430,000	–	–430,00
Tulare	43 9.9/22.1	0.2 mile south of Deer Creek Bridge to 0.6 mile south of Kings County line; reconstruct and raise grade (total estimate $2,060,000; $1,594,000 1973–74 fiscal year)	12.2	466,000	466,000	–	–466,00
Tulare	190 27.3/34.2	Frazier Valley Road (Road 320) to 0.2 mile west of Sequoia National Forest Boundary; widen and improve	6.6	1,355,000	1,409,000	1,409,000	–
Ventura	34 13.0/13.7	In Camarillo on Lewis Road and Somis Road between 0.2 mile south of Dawson Drive and 0.1 mile south of Barry Street; interim realignment to provide continuity of Route 34	0.7	820,000	917,000	847,000	–70,00
Ventura	101 8.5/9.5	In Thousand Oaks and Camarillo from 0.5 mile east to 0.5 mile west of Conejo Grade Summit; construct truck weighing and brake inspection facility	–	–	1,700,000	1,667,500	–32,50
Ventura	101 15.4/16.3	Ventura Freeway between 0.9 mile east and 0.8 mile west of Las Posas Road (portions); reconstruct Las Posas Road Interchange, reconstruct existing Ventura Freeway (Route 101) and construct drainage channels (coop project; total estimate $3,990,000, state's share)	1.7	–	3,800,000	–	–3,800,00
Ventura	101 21.6/23.0	In and near Oxnard from 0.4 mile southeast of Vineyard Avenue to 1 mile northwest of Vineyard Avenue; widen to 8-lane freeway including modification of existing Route 1 Interchange	1.4	3,100,000	3,100,000	–	–3,100,00
Ventura	101 30.9/32.2	In Ventura from Route 33 to 1.3 miles north of Route 33; widen to 6-lane freeway (coop project; total estimate $2,320,000)	1.3	2,200,000	2,200,000	–	–2,200,00
Ventura	118 R20.2/R23.8	In and near Simi Valley from 0.1 mile of College View Drive to First Street; 6-lane freeway; 1st stage (split-financed; total estimate $8,300,000; $5,700,000 in 1973–74 fiscal year)	3.0	2,700,000	2,600,000	5,035,000	2,435,00

For footnotes see end of Statement No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 5—Detail of Major Project Allocations for Construction of Highways and Bridges for the 1972–73 Fiscal Year, Compared to Budget Allocations—Continued

COUNTY	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	APPROX. MILEAGE	ORIGINAL	REVISED AS OF 11-1-72	EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS 6-30-73	DIFFERENCE
SOUTHERN GROUP OF COUNTIES—Continued							
Ventura	150 19.5	About 0.7 mile east of Ojai Avenue at Thacher Creek; construct bridge	–	–	430,000	177,500	–252,500[a]
		Totals, Southern Group of Counties		$245,693,000	$231,171,490	$272,820,882	$41,649,392
		Totals, Northern Group of Counties		$154,458,000	$155,901,880	$177,885,201	$21,983,321
		Totals, Southern Group of Counties		$245,693,000	$231,171,490	$272,820,882	$41,649,392
		TOTALS, MAJOR PROJECT ALLOCATIONS		$400,151,000	$387,073,370	$450,706,083	$63,632,713

REASONS FOR REVISIONS

[a] Savings—funds in excess of project requirements.
[b] Project or portion of project deferred or deleted.
[c] Decrease due to change in scope of work.
[d] Decrease project or portion of project financed from other funds.
[e] Additional funds to cover increases in project costs or to advance construction.
[f] Additional funds required because of revision of design standards or scope of work.
[g] Additional funds required because of low budget estimate or higher construction costs.
[h] Additional project; transfer from different fiscal year budget.
[i] Additional project to improve deficient roadway or structure.
[j] Additional project to improve drainage.
[k] Additional project to improve traffic safety or traffic service.
[l] Additional project to relieve traffic congestion.
[m] Additional project to install or revise traffic regulatory or safety devices.
[n] Additional project to repair, replace or remove a deteriorated roadway or structure.
[o] Additional project to restore or reconstruct roadway at slipout.
[p] Additional project for freeway or expressway construction.
[q] Additional project for erosion control and/or restoration.
[r] Additional project to stabilize slide area or remove underground water.
[s] Additional project to place roadway in acceptable condition for relinquishment.
[t] Additional project to construct weighing facilities, loadometer stations or inspection areas.
[u] Additional project to acquire material site or disposal site for use on construction.
[v] Additional project for landscaping.
[w] Additional project to comply with fish and game requirements.
[x] Additional project for archaeological salvage.
[y] Additional project made necessary for water development.
[z] Additional project for roadside rests and vista points.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Statement No. 6—Comparison of Revised Revenue Estimates for the 1973–74 Fiscal Year With Budg Estimates Submitted to the 1973 Session of the Legislature

ESTIMATED REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT

	1973–74 Budget 1973 Session	Difference Estimate	Difference
State Funds:			
Apportioned From State Revenue Collected by Other Agencies:			
Transfer from Highway User Tax Account [1]	$432,609,000	$388,573,000	–$44,036,000
Transfer from Motor Vehicle Account	95,000,000	83,000,000	–12,000,000
Revenue:			
Supervision of Outdoor Advertising:			
License fees	40,000	40,000	-
Permit and penalties	123,000	123,000	-
New applications	21,500	21,500	-
Totals, Supervision of Outdoor Advertising	$184,500	$184,500	-
Net earnings on investments [2]	1,200,000	4,650,000	+3,450,000
Interest from condemnation deposits	700,000	700,000	-
Highway lease area revenue	1,200,000	1,200,000	-
Miscellaneous revenue [3]	–	846,916	+846,916
Totals, State Funds	$530,893,500	$479,154,416	–$51,739,084
Federal and Other Funds:			
Federal Aid Subventions:			
For state highways	$342,170,400	$274,555,087	–$67,615,313
For county highways	11,583,600	11,040,830	–542,770
For topics program	11,760,000	–	–11,760,000
For new urban systems	12,936,000	89,197,845	+76,261,845
For Bridge Reconstruction and Replacement Program	–	11,247,750	+11,247,750
Totals, Federal Aid Subventions [4]	$378,450,000	$386,041,512	+$7,591,512
Outdoor Advertising—Federal Bonus Revenue	35,500	35,500	-
Totals, Federal Funds	$378,485,500	$386,077,012	+$7,591,512
Reimbursements—work for other agencies [5]	25,127,000	20,959,789	–4,167,211
Totals, Federal and Other Funds	$403,612,500	$407,036,801	+$3,424,301
TOTALS, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS, STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT	$934,506,000	$886,191,217	–$48,314,783

[1] *Transfer from Highway Users Tax Account:* Revenue estimates have decreased from the original estimates submitted in the 1973-74 budget, as detailed below:

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax	–$44,792,000
Use Fuel Tax	–4,547,000
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax	+5,303,000
	–$44,036,000

[2] *Net Earnings on Investments:* Investment cash made temporarily available for critical state needs in accordance with law.

[3] *Miscellaneous Revenue:* The nature of the revenue precludes it from being included in the initial California Highway Commissio budget.

[4] *Federal Aid Subventions:* Revenue estimates have decreased from the original amounts submitted in the 1973–74 budget as show above. Included in the subventions for state highways decrease are the following federal programs:

Urban	+$1,421,509
Primary	–273,617
Interstate	–104,006,409
Priority Primary	+7,794,166
Transportation Planning	+2,995,774
Economic Growth Centers	+2,600,000
Urban Highway Density	+6,000,000
Highway Safety Program	+15,000,000
States Share of Other Apportionments	+853,264
Total	–$67,615,313

[5] Reimbursements—work for other agencies: Unbudgeted revenue received for work performed for other agencies on a contractua basis.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 7—Expenditures for Maintenance by Routes for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973

(Includes Maintenance to Toll Bridges under Section 188.3 of Streets and Highways Code)

ROUTE	AMOUNT
1. Route 5 south of San Juan Capistrano to Route 101 near El Rio; Route 101 near Las Cruces to Route 101 near Pismo Beach via the vicinity of Lompoc and Guadalupe; Route 101 near San Luis Obispo to Route 280 south of San Francisco along the coast via Cambria, San Simeon and Santa Cruz; Route 280 near the south boundary of the City and County of San Francisco to Route 480 in San Francisco; Route 101 near the southerly end of Marin Peninsula to Route 101 near Fernbridge via the coast route through Jenner, Westport, and Ferndale	$3,599,408
2. Route 1 near Santa Monica to Route 101; Route 101 to Route 138 via the vicinity of Avenue 36 in Los Angeles and via Glendale and Wrightwood	928,715
3. Route 36 near Peanut to Route 299 near Douglas City; Route 299 near Weaverville to Route 5 near Yreka; Route 5 near Yreka to Montague	352,198
4. Route 80 near Hercules to Route 99 near Stockton via north of Concord and via Antioch; Route 99 near Stockton to Route 49 near Altaville via the vicinity of Copperopolis; Route 49 near Angels Camp to Route 89 via Murphys, Calaveras Big Trees, and Dorrington	1,541,853
5. The international boundary near Tijuana to the Oregon state line via National City, San Diego, Los Angeles, a point on Route 99 south of Bakersfield, the westerly side of the San Joaquin Valley, and via Yreka; also passing near Santa Ana, Norwalk, Elysian Park in Los Angeles, Glendale, Woodland, and Red Bluff	8,148,759
6. Route 395 near Bishop to the Nevada state line near Mongomery Pass	203,329
7. Route 1 to Route 210 in Pasadena	1,053,212
8. Route 5 in San Diego to Yuma via El Centro	1,187,808
9. Route 17 near Santa Cruz to Route 17 near Los Gatos via Waterman Gap and Saratoga Gap and along the ridge between the San Lorenzo and Pescadero Creeks	324,479
10. Route 1 in Santa Monica to Route 5 near Seventh Street in Los Angeles; Route 101 near Mission Road in Los Angeles to Route 5; Route 5 in Los Angeles to the Arizona state line at the Colorado River via the vicinity of Monterey Park, Pomona, Colton, Indio, and Chiriaco Summit, and via Blythe	3,376,837
11. San Pedro to Route 248 in Pasadena	1,285,193
12. Route 1 near Valley Ford to Route 121 near Sonoma via Santa Rosa; Route 29 in the vicinity of Napa to Route 80 near Cordelia; Route 80 near Fairfield to Route 84 at Rio Vista; Route 84 near Rio Vista to Route 99 near Lodi; Route 99 near Lodi to Route 88 near Lockeford; Route 88 near Clements to Route 49 near San Andreas	820,857
13. Route 61 near the Oakland International Airport to Route 61 near Emeryville via the vicinity of Lake Temescal	162,887
14. Route 1 north of the intersection of Sunset Boulevard northwest of Santa Monica to Route 5 near Tunnel Station; Route 5 at Los Angeles near Tunnel Station to Route 58; Route 58 to Route 395 near Little Lake via the vicinity of Antelope Valley	746,373
15. Route 5 in San Diego to Route 8; Route 8 to the Nevada state line near Calada via Temecula, San Bernardino, and Barstow and passing near Riverside	1,670,611
16. Route 20 to Route 5 near Woodland via Rumsey and Woodland; Route 5 near Woodland to Sacramento; Route 50 near Perkins to Route 49 near Drytown	246,934
17. Route 1 near Santa Cruz to Route 80 in Oakland; Route 80 near Albany to Route 101 near San Rafael via the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge; Route 101 near San Rafael to Route 1 near Point Reyes Station	3,151,401
18. Route 10 near San Bernardino to Route 138 via San Bernardino, Waterman Canyon, Big Bear Lake, Baldwin Lake and near Victorville	563,089
19. Route 1 near Long Beach to Route 164 near Pico Rivera	96,015
20. Route 1 near Fort Bragg to Route 101 at Willits; Route 101 to Route 80 near Emigrant Gap via Williams and Colusa	848,555
21. Route 680 at Benicia to Route 80 near Cordelia	81,440
22. Route 1 near Long Beach to Route 405; Route 405 to Route 55 near Orange	527,351
23. Route 1 near Aliso Canyon to Route 101 near Triunfo; Route 101 near Newbury Park to Route 118; Route 118 to Route 126 near Fillmore	187,916
24. Route 17 near Castro Street in Oakland to Route 580; Route 580 in Oakland to Route 680 in Walnut Creek; Route 680 near Walnut Creek to Route 4 near Pittsburg	1,430,256
25. Route 198 to Route 180 near Paicines	71,736
26. Route 4 to Route 99 near Stockton; Route 99 near Stockton to Route 12; Route 12 to West Point via Mokelumne Hill	140,905
27. Route 1 near Topanga Beach to Route 118 at or near Chatsworth	90,621
28. Route 89 at Tahoe City along the northern boundary of Lake Tahoe to the Nevada state line at Crystal Bay	90,604
29. Route 80 near Vallejo to Route 20 near Upper Lake via the vicinity of Napa, via Calistoga, via Lower Lake, passing south of Kelseyville and via Lakeport	564,265
30. Route 210 near San Dimas via the vicinity of Highland northeasterly to Route 18	322,633
31. Route 91 near Corona to Route 15 near Devore passing near Milliken Avenue at its junction with Route 10	68,769
32. Route 5 near Orland to Chico; Route 99 near Chico to Route 36 near Deer Creek Meadows	246,635
33. Route 101 near Ventura to Route 150; Route 150 to Route 5 near Oilfields via the vicinity of Cuyama Valley and Maricopa, and via Coalinga; Route 5 to Route 152 via the vicinity of Mendota; Route 5 near Santa Nella to Route 140; Route 140 to Route 5 near Vernalis; Route 5 near Vernalis to Route 205 near Tracy	750,100
34. Route 1 between Point Mugu and the City of Oxnard to Route 118 near Somis	67,010
35. Route 17 to Route 92 via Skyline Boulevard; Route 280 via Skyline Boulevard to Route 1 in San Francisco	311,503
36. Route 101 near Alton to Route 5 near Red Bluff passing near Forest Glenn and Peanut; Route 5 at Red Bluff to Route 395 via Mineral, via the vicinity of Morgan and via Susanville; Route 139 north of Susanville to Route 395 near Termo	808,059
37. Route 17 near Nicasio to Route 101 near Novato; Route 101 near Novato to Route 80 near Lake Chabot via the vicinity of Sears Point	188,295
38. Route 10 near Redlands to Route 18 near Baldwin Lake via Barton Flats; Route 18 near Baldwin Lake along the north side of Big Bear Lake to Route 18 near the west end of Big Bear Lake	236,342
39. Route 1 near Huntington Beach to Route 2 passing through or near Buena Park and via San Gabriel Canyon	321,640
40. Route 15 at Barstow to the Arizona state line near Topock, Arizona via Needles	402,871
41. Route 1 near Morro Bay to Route 46; Route 46 to Route 99 near Fresno; Route 99 near Fresno to Route 180; Route 180 to Yosemite National Park	646,992
43. Route 119 to Route 99 near Selma via the vicinity of Wasco	284,991
44. Route 5 at Redding to Lassen Volcanic National Park; Lassen Volcanic National Park to Route 36 to west of Susanville	313,228
45. Route 113 near Knights Landing to Route 20 near Sycamore; Route 20 near Colusa to Route 32 near Hamilton City	121,562
46. Route 1 near Cambria to Route 101 near Paso Robles; Route 101 in San Luis Obispo County to Route 99 near Famoso via Cholame Pass	280,697
47. Route 11 in San Pedro to Route 10 via the Vincent Thomas Bridge	89,749
48. Route 138 east of Gorman to Route 122 near the San Bernardino county line	114,250

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 7—Expenditures for Maintenance by Routes for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973—Continued

(Includes Maintenance to Toll Bridges under Section 188.3 of Streets and Highways Code)

ROUTE	AMOUN
49. Route 41 near Oakhurst to Route 120 near Moccasin Creek; Route 120 near Chinese Camp to Route 80 near Auburn via the vicinity of Sonora; via Angels Camp, San Andreas, and Jackson; via the vicinity of El Dorado, Diamond Springs, and Placerville; Route 80 near Auburn to Route 20; Route 20 at Nevada City to Route 89 near Sattley via Downieville; Route 89 near Sierraville to Route 70 near Vinton, via Loyalton	1,097,(
50. Route 80 in Sacramento to the Nevada state line near Lake Tahoe via Placerville	1,382,4
52. Route 5 east of La Jolla to Route 67 near Santee	49,6
53. Route 29 to Route 20 via Lower Lake	17,5
54. Route 5 near Sweetwater River to Route 8 near El Cajon	26,4
55. Newport Beach to Route 91 in Santa Ana Canyon	499,8
57. Route 1 near Huntington Beach to Route 22 near Santa Ana; Route 5 near Santa Ana to Route 60 near Industry; Route 60 near Industry to Route 210 near Route 10 and Pomona	198,6
58. Route 101 near Santa Margarita to Route 33; Route 33 to Route 43; Route 43 to Route 99; Route 99 to Route 15 near Barstow via Bakersfield and Mojave	1,111,2
59. Route 152 northerly to Route 99 near Merced; Route 99 near Merced to Snelling	61,0
60. Route 10 near the Los Angeles River in Los Angeles to Route 15 via Pomona and Riverside; Route 15 to Beaumont	1,209,1
61. Route 84 near Newark to Route 17 near Albany via the vicinity of San Leandro and Oakland International Airport and via Alameda	29,7
62. Route 10 near White Water to the Arizona state line near Earp via Morongo Valley, the vicinity of Yucca Valley, Twentynine Palms, Rice, and Vidal Junction	224,8
63. Route 137 near Tulare to Route 198; Route 198 to Route 180 via the vicinity or Orosi and Orange Cove	153,4
65. Route 99 near Bakersfield to Route 198 near Exeter; Route 198 near Exeter to Route 80 near Roseville; Route 80 near Roseville to Route 70 near Marysville; Route 70 near Marysville to Route 99 in or near Yuba City	331,7
66. Route 30 near San Dimas to San Bernardino	136,4
67. Route 8 near El Cajon to Route 78 near Ramona	99,6
68. Asilomar Beach State Park to Route 1; Monterey to Route 101 near Salinas	105,3
69. Route 198 to Route 180 near the General Grant Grove section of Kings Canyon National Park	191,8
70. Route 99 near Catlett Road to Route 395 near Hallelujah Junction via Quincy and Beckwourth Pass	674,5
71. Route 210 to Route 91 via Pomona; Route 91 to Route 15; Route 15 near Temecula to Route 74 east of Anza	291,9
72. Route 5 in or near Anaheim to Downey Road near the City of Los Angeles	213,4
73. Route 1 near Corona del Mar to Route 405	82,5
74. Route 5 near San Juan Capistrano to Route 71; Route 71 to Route 15 near Perris; Route 15 near Perris to Route 10 near Indio	365,7
75. Route 125 near Brown Field to Route 5 near the south end of San Diego Bay; Route 5 to Route 5 via the Silver Strand and the San Diego-Coronado Toll Bridge	222,8
76. Route 5 near Oceanside to Route 79 near Lake Henshaw	172,7
77. Route 17 near 42nd Avenue to a connection with Route 580 near High Street in Oakland; Route 580 in Oakland to Route 242 near Concord passing near Lafayette	5,1
78. Route 5 near Oceanside to Route 15 near Escondido; Route 15 near Escondido to Route 86 near Kane Springs passing near Ramona and Santa Ysabel and via Julian; Route 86 near Brawley to Route 10 near Blythe	634,7
79. Route 8 near Descanso to Route 78; Route 78 to Route 71; Route 15 near Temecula to Route 74 near Hemet; Route 74 near Hemet to Route 10 near Beaumont	257,9
80. Route 101 near Division Street in San Francisco to Route 280 near First Street in San Francisco; Route 280 near First Street in San Francisco to the Nevada state line near Verdi, Nevada, passing near Oakland, via Albany, via Sacramento, passing near Roseville, via Auburn, via Emigrant Gap, via Truckee and via the Truckee River Canyon	6,841,8
82. Route 101 near Ford Road south of San Jose to Route 280 in San Francisco	495,9
83. Route 71 to Route 30 near Upland	63,5
84. Route 1 to Route 35; Route 35 to Route 238; Route 238 to Route 680 near Scotts Corners via the vicinity of Sunol; Route 680 near Scotts Corners to Route 580; Route 580 to Route 4 near Brentwood; Route 4 near Antioch to Route 880 near Bryte via the vicinity of Rio Vista and via Ryer Island	2,440,4
85. Route 101 near Ford Road to Route 101 near Mountain View	226,3
86. Route 111 to Route 8 near El Centro; Route 8 near El Centro to Route 10 via the vicinity of Brawley	424,4
87. Route 85 in the vicinity of Pearl Avenue to Route 101 in the vicinity of Guadalupe River; San Jose easterly of the Bayshore Freeway to Route 237	22,4
88. Route 99 near Stockton to Route 49 passing south of Ione; Route 49 in Jackson to Route 89 near Picketts in Hope Valley via Pinegrove, Silver Lake and Kirkwood; Route 89 near Woodfords to the Nevada state line	563,1
89. Route 395 near Coleville to Route 50 near Meyers via the vicinity of Markleeville; Route 50 near May's Junction to Route 80 via Tallac, Emerald Bay, McKinney's Tahoe City, and the Truckee River; Route 80 near Truckee to Route 70 near Blairsden; Route 70 near Indian Falls to Route 36 near Deer Creek Pass; Route 36 near Morgan to Lassen Volcanic National Park; Route 44 to Route 5 near Mt. Shasta	1,108,1
90. Route 1 northwest of Los Angeles Airport to Route 91 in Santa Ana Canyon passing near La Habra	272,4
91. Route 1 near Hermosa Beach to Route 15 via Santa Ana Canyon	1,070,4
92. Route 1 near Half Moon Bay to Route 280; Route 280 to Route 580 near Castro Valley and Hayward	1,162,5
94. Route 5 near San Diego to Route 8 west of Jacumba via Campo	384,9
95. Route 10 near Blythe to Route 40 near Needles; Route 40 west of Needles northerly to the Nevada state line	267,2
96. Route 299 near Willow Creek to Route 5 via the vicinity of Weitchpec near the confluence of the Shasta and Klamath Rivers	484,7
97. Route 5 at Highway Avenue Interchange in Weed to the Oregon state line near Calor	266,9
98. Route 8 near Coyote Wells to Route 8 near Midway Wells via Calexico	95,8
99. Route 5 south of Bakersfield to Route 80 in Sacramento; Route 5 in Sacramento to Route 20 passing near Catlett and Tudor; Route 20 to Route 5 near Red Bluff	3,724,5
100. The junction of Routes 1 and 17 to Route 1 west of the San Lorenzo River via the beach area in Santa Cruz	1
101. Route 5 near Seventh Street in Los Angeles to Route 80 near Division Street in San Francisco, passing near Ford Road south of San Jose; Route 80 near Division Street in San Francisco to Route 480; a point in Marin County opposite San Francisco to the Oregon state line via Crescent City	9,657,9
104. Route 99 near Arno to Route 88 near Ione; Route 88 west of Martell to Route 88 southwest of Pine Grove via the vicinity of Sutter Hill; Route 88 southwest of Pioneer Station to Route 26 near West Point	90,7
105. Route 1 west of Inglewood to Route 605	237,4
106. Route 10 near Redlands to Route 30 near Highland	20,3

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 7—Expenditures for Maintenance by Routes for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973—Continued

(Includes Maintenance to Toll Bridges under Section 188.3 of Streets and Highways Code)

ROUTE	AMOUNT
107. Route 1 near Torrance to Route 405 near Lawndale	49,973
108. Route 5 near Crows Landing to Route 99; Route 99 to Route 120; Route 120 near Yosemite Junction to Route 49 south of Jamestown; Route 49 to Route 395 via the vicinity of Sonora and Long Barn	444,961
109. Route 5 from Sunset Cliffs Boulevard to San Diego	42,194
111. Calexico to Route 78 near Brawley passing east of Heber; Route 78 near Brawley to Route 86 near Indio via the north shore of Salton Sea; Route 10 near Indio to Route 10 near White Water passing near Palm Desert	455,642
112. Route 61 to Route 185 in San Leandro	18,141
113. Route 12 to Route 80 near Dixon; Route 80 near Davis to Route 99 passing near Woodland	182,972
114. Route 280 near Woodside to Route 101 at the Harbor Boulevard Interchange in Redwood City	102,214
115. Route 98 near Bonds Corner to Route 8 near Holtville; Route 8 near Holtville to Route 78; Route 78 east of Brawley to Route 111 at Calipatria	76,499
116. Route 1 near Jenner to Route 101 near Cotati; Route 101 near Petaluma to Route 121 near Schellville	336,935
118. Route 126 near Saticoy to Route 210 near San Fernando; Route 210 near Sunland to Route 249 north of La Canada	332,000
119. Route 33 at Taft to Route 99 near Greenfield	86,253
120. Route 5 near Mossdale to the west boundary of Yosemite National Park via the vicinity of Manteca and Oakdale, and via Big Oak Flat and Buck Meadows; the east boundary of Yosemite National Park to Route 395 near Mono Lake; Route 395 near Mono Lake to Route 6 near Benton	1,165,288
121. Route 37 near Sears Point to Route 29 near Napa; Route 29 near Napa State Hospital to Route 128	129,851
122. (a) Route 14 south of Palmdale to Route 138 (b) Route 138 northeasterly to Route 58	552
123. Oakland to Route 80 in Richmond at Cutting Boulevard	44,389
124. Route 88 south of Ione to Route 104; Route 104 to Route 16 near Waits Station	22,939
125. Route 75 near Brown Field to Route 54; Route 54 to Route 94 near La Mesa; Route 94 near La Mesa to Route 56	34,466
126. Route 101 near Ventura to Route 5; Route 5 to Route 14 near Solemint	352,516
127. Route 15 near Baker to the Nevada state line via the vicinity of Death Valley Junction	388,395
128. The mouth of the Navarro River to Route 101 near Cloverdale; Route 101 to Route 29 near Calistoga; Route 29 near Rutherford to Route 113 near Davis via Sage Canyon	378,517
129. Route 1 near Watsonville to Route 101 near the San Benito River bridge, passing near Chittenden	88,259
130. Route 101 near San Jose to Patterson via the vicinity of Mount Hamilton	168,047
131. Route 101 to Tiburon	54,624
132. Route 580 west of Vernalis to Route 99 at Modesto; Route 99 to Route 49	192,808
133. Route 1 near Laguna Beach to Route 5 near Irvine	20,242
134. Route 101 near Riverside Drive easterly to Route 210 via the vicinity of Glendale	376,729
135. Route 101 near Los Alamos to Route 1 near Harriston; Route 1 near Orcutt to Route 101 north of Santa Maria	61,964
136. Route 395 near Lone Pine to Route 190 via Keeler	5,786
137. Route 43 near Corcoran to Route 65 near Lindsay via Tulare	76,354
138. Route 5 near Gorman to Route 15 near Cajon Pass; Route 15 near Cajon Pass to Route 18 near Crestline	280,137
139. Route 36 near Susanville to Route 299 near Adin; Route 299 near Canby to the Oregon state line near Hatfield	257,806
140. Route 5 near Gustine to Route 99 near Merced; Merced to Yosemite National Park near El Portal via Mariposa	258,755
141. The westerly extension of Route 680 from Route 80 into Vallejo	3,351
142. Route 90 near Brea to Route 71 near Chino; Route 71 near Chino to Route 30 near Upland	59,873
144. Route 101 near Santa Barbara to Route 192 via Sycamore Canyon	2,073
145. Route 5 near Oilfields to Route 99 near Madera, passing near Five Points and Kerman; Route 99 near Madera to Route 41	138,011
146. Route 101 near Soledad to Pinnacles National Monument; Pinnacles National Monument to Route 25 in Bear Valley	38,793
147. Route 89 near Canyon Dam to Route 36 near Westwood	19,805
149. Route 70 near Wicks Corner to Route 99 near Chico	20,448
150. Route 101 near Ventura-Santa Barbara county line to Route 126 near Santa Paula	168,633
151. Shasta Dam to Route 5 near Project City	9,692
152. Route 1 near Watsonville to Route 101 via Hecker Pass; Route 101 to Route 65 near Sharon via Pacheco Pass	556,038
153. Route 49, near Coloma, to Marshall's Monument	1,010
154. Route 101 near Zaca to Route 101 near Santa Barbara via San Marcos Pass	104,392
155. Route 99 near Delano to Route 178 near Isabella via Glennville	202,148
156. Route 1 near Castroville to Route 101 near Prunedale; Route 101 to Route 152 passing near San Juan Bautista and Hollister	60,975
158. Route 395 near June Lake to Route 395 near Rush Creek, via the vicinity of June Lake, Silver Lake and Grant Lake	133,745
159. Route 134 to Route 210 near La Canada	605
160. Route 84 near Rio Vista to Route 80 via Sacramento	898,367
161. Route 97 near Dorris to Route 139 near Hatfield	43,466
162. Route 5 near Willows to Route 45; Route 45 to Route 99 near Biggs; Route 99 near Richvale to Route 70 near Oroville; Route 70 near Oroville to Foreman Creek Road via the Bidwell Bar Bridge	185,384
163. San Diego to Route 15 near United States Naval Air Station, Miramar and westerly of Route 15	195,037
164. Route 605 near Pico Rivera to Route 210 near Pasadena	92,846
165. Route 5 south of Los Banos to Route 99 near Turlock	39,402
166. Route 1 near Guadalupe to Route 101 in Santa Maria; Route 101 near Santa Maria to Route 33 in Cuyama Valley; Route 33 near Maricopa easterly to Route 99	233,848
167. Route 395 north of Mono Lake to the Nevada state line in the vicinity of the Pole Line Road	10,673
168. Fresno to Huntington Lake; Camp Sabrina to Route 395; Big Pine to the Nevada state line via Oasis	365,476
169. Route 101 near Klamath to Route 96 near Weitchpec	95,009
170. Los Angeles International Airport to Route 101 in Los Angeles; Route 101 near Riverside Drive to Route 5 near Tujunga Wash	158,236
172. Route 36 at Mineral to Route 36 near Morgan	4,174
173. Route 138 to Route 18 via Lake Arrowhead	77,669
174. Route 80 near Colfax to Route 49 near Grass Valley	40,917
175. Route 101 to Route 29 near Lakeport; Route 29 to Route 29 near Middletown	101,208
176. Route 101 near Santa Maria to Sisquoc	48,371
178. Bakersfield to Route 14 near Freeman via Walker Pass; Route 14 near Freeman to Route 127; Route 127 to the Nevada state line in Pahrump Valley	518,575

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 7—Expenditures for Maintenance by Routes for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973—Continued

(Includes Maintenance to Toll Bridges under Section 188.3 of Streets and Highways Code)

ROUTE	AMOUN
180. Route 101 near Gilroy to Route 156; Route 156 to Route 5 passing near Paicines; Route 5 to Route 99 passing near Mendota; Route 99 near Fresno to the General Grant Grove section of Kings Canyon National Park; the General Grant Grove section of Kings Canyon National Park to Kings River Canyon	344,
182. Route 395 near Bridgeport to the Nevada state line via Walker River	87,
183. Route 101 near Salinas to Route 1 near Castroville	20,
184. Route 223 near Weed Patch to Route 178	82,
185. Hayward to High Street in Oakland	64,
187. Route 1 at a point near Colorado Avenue in Santa Monica to Route 10 via Pacific Avenue and Venice Boulevard	33,
189. Route 18 near Strawberry Peak to Route 173 near Lake Arrowhead via Strawberry Flat	31,
190. Route 99 near Tipton to Route 127 near Death Valley Junction, via the vicinity of Porterville, Camp Nelson, Olancha, and Death Valley	853,
191. Route 70 near Wicks Corner to Paradise	19,
192. Route 154 near Santa Barbara to Route 150 near the Ventura-Santa Barbara county line via Foothill Boulevard	84,
193. Route 65 near Lincoln to Route 80 near Newcastle; Route 49 near Cool to Route 49 near Placerville via Georgetown	140,
195. Route 86 near Oasis to Route 10 near Chiriaco Summit via Pierce Street, Avenue 66, and Mecca	42,
197. Route 199 to Route 101 staying north of the Smith River	28,
198. Route 101 near San Lucas to Route 33 at Coalinga; Route 33 near Oilfields to Route 99 via Hanford; Route 99 to the Sequoia National Park line via Visalia	622,
199. Route 101 near Crescent City to the Oregon state line via the Smith River	280,
200. Route 101 to Route 299 staying north of the Mad River	6,
201. Route 99 near Kingsburg easterly to Route 63; Route 63 easterly to Route 69	61,
202. California Correctional Institution at Tehachapi to Route 58 near Tehachapi	166,
203. The Mono county line near Minaret Summit to Route 395	183,
204. Route 99 to Route 99 near Bakersfield via Brundage Lane, Union Avenue and Golden State Avenue	102,
205. Route 580 west of Tracy to Route 5 east of Tracy	44,
206. Route 30 in San Bernardino via Little Mountain to Route 15 near Verdemont	7,
207. Route 152 west of Los Banos to Route 33	1,
208. Route 1 to Route 101 near Leggett Valley	80,
209. Point Loma to Route 5 in San Diego	11,
210. Route 5 near Tunnel Station to Route 10 near the east boundary of Los Angeles County via the vicinity of San Fernando	923,
214. Route 19 near Lakewood to Route 5 near Anaheim	37,
216. Visalia to Route 198 near Lemon Cove via Woodlake	60,
217. Route 101 near Ellwood to the campus of the University of California at Santa Barbara; the campus of the University of California at Santa Barbara to Route 101 northwest of the City of Santa Barbara	15,
218. Route 1 to Route 68 via Canyon del Rey	28,
219. Route 99 at Salida easterly to Route 108	15,
220. Route 84 on Ryer Island to Route 160	332,
222. Route 101 near Ukiah to the west line of the grounds of the Mendocino State Hospital	1,
223. Route 5 to Route 99 south of Greenfield; Route 99 south of Greenfield to Route 58	36,
224. Route 101 near Carpinteria to the Carpinteria Beach State Park	7,
225. Route 101 near Santa Barbara to Route 101 near Montecito via the coast	18,
227. Route 1 south of Oceano to Route 101 near San Luis Obispo	47,
229. Route 58 near Santa Margarita to Route 41 near Creston	15,
231. Route 86 to Route 195 near Mecca via Avenue 66	3,
232. Route 1 near El Rio to Route 118 near Saticoy	10,
233. Route 152 to Route 99 at Chowchilla via Robertson Boulevard	11,
236. Route 9 near Boulder Creek to Route 9 near Waterman Gap via Governor's Camp in Big Basin Redwood State Park	45,
237. Route 82 near Mountain View to Route 680 near Milpitas	152,
238. Route 680 in Fremont to Route 61 near San Lorenzo via Hayward	211,
242. Route 680 to Route 4 north of Concord	56,
243. Route 74 near Mountain Center to Route 10 near Banning	146,
244. Route 80 to Route 50 near Fair Oaks	3,
246. Surf to Route 1; Route 1 to Route 154 near Santa Ynez	94,
247. Route 62 near Yucca Valley to Route 18 near Lucerne Valley; Route 18 near Lucerne Valley to Route 15 near Barstow	56,
248. Route 134 near Pasadena to Route 210 near Monrovia	33,
250. Route 5 near Orange County Hospital northerly to Route 91	27,
251. Route 101 near Greenbrae to Route 17 near Point San Quentin	
253. Route 128 near Boonville to Route 101 near Ukiah	83,
254. The Avenue of the Giants, from Route 101 near the Sylvandale interchange to one-tenth of a mile north of Jordan Creek	47,
255. Route 101 in Eureka to Route 101 near Arcata via the Humboldt Bay Bridge and the Samoa Peninsula	19,
259. Route 15 to Route 30 in San Bernardino	76,
260. Route 61 in Alameda to Route 17 in Oakland near Seventh and Harrison Streets	722,
261. Route 101 near Longvale to Route 5 near Willows via the vicinity of Covelo and Mendocino Pass	100,
262. Route 17 to Route 680 near Warm Springs	10,
263. Route 96 near the confluence of the Shasta and Klamath Rivers southwesterly to Route 5 near the north city limits of Yreka	15,
266. Route 168 near Oasis to the Nevada state line via Mono county road 101	4,
267. Route 80 near Truckee to Route 28 near Kings Beach, Lake Tahoe via Northshore Boulevard	90,
270. Route 395 south of Bridgeport to Bodie State Historic Park	1,
271. Route 101 near Cummings to Route 101 near the Humboldt-Mendocino county line	12,
273. Route 5 near Anderson to Route 299 in Redding; Route 299 in Redding to Route 5 northeast of Redding	90,
274. Route 5 near Balboa Avenue to Route 15	21,
275. Route 80 near West Acres Road west of Sacramento to the junction of Capitol Avenue and Ninth Street in Sacramento	432,
280. Route 680 near Story Road to Route 80 near First Street in San Francisco via Daly City	1,729,
281. Route 29 south of Lakeport to Route 29 southerly of Konocti Bay and via the vicinity of Soda Bay	2,
282. Orange Avenue to the Naval Air Station at North Island in Coronado	2,
284. Route 70 at Chilcoot to Frenchman Reservoir	8,

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Division of Highways—Continued

Statement No. 7—Expenditures for Maintenance by Routes for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973—Continued

(Includes Maintenance to Toll Bridges under Section 188.3 of Streets and Highways Code)

ROUTE	AMOUNT
299. Route 101 near Arcata to Route 5 at Redding via Weaverville; Route 5 at Redding to Route 395 at Alturas; Route 395 near Alturas to the Nevada state line via Cedarville	989,981
330. From Route 30 near Highland northeasterly to Route 18	32,111
380. (a) Route 1 near Pacifica to Route 280 in San Bruno (b) Route 280 in San Bruno to Route 101 in the vicinity of the San Francisco International Airport	28,158
395. Route 15 near Cajon Pass to the Nevada state line passing near Little Lake, Independence, Bridgeport, and Coleville; Nevada state line northwest of Reno to the Oregon state line near New Pine Creek via Alturas	6,908,779
405. Route 5 near El Toro to Route 5 near San Fernando	2,874,388
480. Route 280 near Harrison Street in San Francisco to the junction of Route 1, Funston approach, and the approach to the Golden Gate Bridge in the Presidio of San Francisco passing near the intersection of Lombard Street and Van Ness Avenue	113,684
505. Route 80 near Vacaville to Route 5 near Dunnigan	91,213
580. Route 5 southwest of Vernalis to Route 80 near Oakland via the vicinity of Dublin and Hayward	1,292,330
605. Route 1 near Seal Beach to Route 405; Route 405 to Route 10 near the San Gabriel River; Route 10 to Route 210 near Duarte	1,020,879
680. Route 101 near San Jose to Route 80 in Vallejo passing near Warm Springs, Mission San Jose, Scotts Corner and Sunol, and via Walnut Creek and Benicia	1,324,188
805. Route 5 near San Ysidro to Route 5 north of La Jolla and easterly of existing Route 5	263,017
880. Route 80 between Harbor Boulevard and the Yolo Causeway west of Sacramento to Route 80 near Watt Avenue	70,865
State Parks	119,593
TOTAL	$114,353,139

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Statement No. 8—Total Maintenance Expenditures by Descriptive Categories

EXPENDITURES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General maintenance—roadbed	$26,685,044	$31,845,435	$33,126,600
General maintenance—roadsides	11,388,461	13,589,174	14,135,800
Vegetation control	5,307,771	6,336,108	6,591,000
Major damage and disaster	2,164,386	2,586,081	2,690,100
Roadway litter and debris	6,636,999	7,922,732	8,241,500
Pavement delineation	3,902,458	4,656,800	4,844,200
Maintenance and replacement of signs	2,034,495	2,431,370	2,529,200
Maintenance of electrical facilities	4,219,194	5,037,924	5,240,700
Traffic safety devices	2,804,101	3,348,329	3,483,000
Snow removal and sanding	11,572,013	12,619,254	13,127,000
Bridge, pump, tunnel and ferry maintenance	3,853,364	4,594,977	4,779,900
Automatic grade crossings	77,293	92,683	96,500
Miscellaneous	278,669	329,791	343,000
Maintenance by cities	2,102,302	2,513,768	2,614,900
Buildings and grounds maintenance and repairs	3,306,330	3,945,885	4,104,600
TOTALS, MAINTENANCE OF STATE HIGHWAYS	$86,332,880	$101,850,311	$105,948,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS *

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Maintenance and Operations Category	6,651.4	–	–	$184,745,984	–	–
II. Improvements Category	7,244.3	–	–	703,727,574	–	–
III. Local Assistance Category	222.7	–	–	51,375,961	–	–
IV. General Support Category	3,972.7	–	–	71,386,060	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	18,091.1	–	–	$1,011,235,579	–	–
State Highway Account				*1,000,653,998*	–	–
State portion—support				*(309,242,938)*	–	–
State portion—local assistance				*(20,474,923)*	–	–
State portion—capital outlay				*(405,913,480)*	–	–
Other funds				*(265,022,657)*	–	–
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Toll Revenue Fund				*198,323*	–	–
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Construction Fund "Series A"				*950*	–	–
South Crossing Legislative Appropriation				*30,901*	–	–
San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge Special Deposit Fund				*1,147,359*	–	–
San Diego-Coronado Bridge Construction Fund				*1,246,110*	–	–
San Francisco Bay Bridge Special Deposit Fund				*4,775,908*	–	–
Richmond-San Rafael Special Deposit Fund				*940,491*	–	–
Carquinez Straits Bridge Special Deposit Fund				*1,550,280*	–	–
Carquinez Straits Bridge Construction Fund				*10,181*	–	–
Vincent Thomas Bridge Special Deposit Fund				*627,709*	–	–
Vincent Thomas Bridge Construction Fund				*5,111*	–	–
San Pedro-Terminal Island Toll Bridge Construction Fund				*1,357*	–	–
Bicycle Lane Account				*4,917*	–	–
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund				*41,984*	–	–

THE HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

It is the responsibility of the Department of Public Works to develop and maintain a statewide system of highways, including toll bridges, which is consistent with the needs of the public and is balanced and integrated with other means of transportation.

This responsibility is further defined by the following objective statements:

1. *To plan, build, maintain and operate a safe and efficient state highway system as an integral part of a statewide transportaion system.*

More than 51 percent of travel within California is on state highways, which comprise only 9 percent of all streets, roads and highways. It is a critical state obligation to insure the safety of system users and to maintain a level of service which does not inhibit the continuing growth and prosperity of the state.

Implicit also in highway system development is its careful integration with a developing statewide transportation system encompassing all modes of travel to insure a proper, balanced investment of scarce resources.

2. *To provide for optimum mobility and choice of alternatives among transportation means.*

Both economic and social development, in a state whose population is expected to increase one-third by 1990, are dependent on the provision and maintenance of a transportation network which affords mobility to all segments of the population while offering a choice of means which reflects differing individual needs. This objective envisions planning for the provision of necessary highway service while offering guidance and assistance as necessary to insure provision of choice for the public.

3. *To coordinate with statewide land use planning.*

Transportation facilities both affect and are affected by the use to which land is put. Strong local land use planning consistent with statewide development and conservation goals is fundamental to this state's way of life. It is the purpose of this objective to insure that highway facilities are developed in a way that is compatible with both local and state goals.

4. *To provide for enhancement of social, economic and environmental factors.*

The amount, type, location and design of transportation facilities strongly influence the way society and its social and economic developments interact with the environment. It is the purpose of this objective to develop a more comprehensive understanding of this interaction and to develop facilities which will have a positive impact on the factors of concern.

The programs described on the following pages are directed toward accomplishing the responsibility described by these objectives within a management system which is dependent upon long-range planning. This system emphasizes the efficient allocation of resources to programs for balanced satisfaction of public needs rather than the maintenance of organizational continuity.

Current and budget year information can be found in that section of the budget devoted to Division of Highways, Department of Transportation.

* Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972 (Assembly Bill 69), created the Department of Transportation in the Business and Transportation Agency. Public Works was transferred to this newly constituted department.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	18,091.1	–	–	$216,683,635	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	25,060,449	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	18,091.1	–	–	$241,744,084	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	–	–	–	$123,945,744	–	–
Recoveries	–	–	–	*–47,229,109*	–	–
Totals, Support	18,091.1	–	–	$318,460,719	–	–
Subject to Section 186, Streets and Highways Code	*(6,567.5)*	–	–	*(118,171,590)*	–	–
Nonsubject to Section 186, Streets and Highways Code	*(11,523.6)*	–	–	*(200,289,129)*	–	–
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
Right-of-way acquisitions				$92,027,920	–	–
Construction				554,055,979	–	–
Subtotals				$646,083,899	–	–
LOCAL ASSISTANCE						
Subventions to other public organizations				$46,644,060	–	–
Abandoned vehicle program				41,984	–	–
Bicycle lane program				4,917	–	–
Subtotals				$46,690,961	–	–
Net Totals, Expenditures				$1,011,235,579	–	–
State Highway Account				*1,000,653,998*	–	–
Toll bridge funds				*10,534,680*	–	–
Bicycle Lane Account				*4,917*	–	–
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund				*41,984*	–	–

ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE

PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	9,814.7	–	–	$117,113,497	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	13,604,055	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	9,814.7	–	–	$130,717,552	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	–	–	–	$79,470,520	–	–
Recoveries	–	–	–	*–46,746,599*	–	–
Totals, Support	9,814.7	–	–	$163,441,473	–	–
State Highway Account	*8,916.1*	–	–	*154,223,692*	–	–
Subject to Section 186, Streets and Highways Code	*(6,567.5)*	–	–	*(118,171,590)*	–	–
Nonsubject to Section 186, Streets and Highways Code	*(2,348.6)*	–	–	*(36,052,102)*	–	–
Toll bridge funds	*898.6*	–	–	*9,217,781*	–	–

CAPITAL OUTLAY

PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	8,053.7	–	–	$96,473,438	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	11,100,094	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	8,053.7	–	–	$107,573,532	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$43,221,224	–	–
Recoveries				*–460,510*	–	–
Totals, Support				$150,334,246	–	–
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
Right-of-way acquisitions				$92,027,920	–	–
Construction				554,055,979	–	–
Subtotals				$646,083,899	–	–
Net Totals, Expenditures				$796,418,145	–	–
State Highway Account				*795,101,246*	–	–
Continuing Appropriation, Section 183, Streets and Highways Code				*(405,913,480)*	–	–
Federal funds				*(362,729,910)*	–	–
Other funds				*(26,457,,856)*	–	–
Toll bridge funds				*1,316,899*	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	222.7	–	–	$3,096,700	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	356,300	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	222.7	–	–	$3,453,000	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				$1,254,000	–	–
Recoveries				*–22,000*	–	–
Totals, Support				$4,685,000	–	–
LOCAL ASSISTANCE						
Subventions to other public organizations				$46,644,060	–	–
Abandoned vehicle program				41,984	–	–
Bicycle lane program				4,917	–	–
Subtotals				$46,690,961	–	–
Net Totals, Expenditures				$51,375,961	–	–
State Highway Account				*$51,375,961*	–	–
Bicycle Lane Account				*(4,917)*	–	–
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund				*41,984*	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

State Highway Account—State Funds

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing appropriation, Section 183, Streets and Highways Code	$147,843,523	–	–
Continuing appropriation, Section 5323, Business and Professions Code (Administration of Outdoor Advertising Act)	226,812	–	–
Dumbarton Bridge Replacement Study (Chapter 1341, Statutes of 1968)	294,273	–	–
Seismograph Network (Budget Act Appropriation)	–	–	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Section 5323, Business and Professions Code	212,323	–	–
Chapter 1341, Statutes of 1968	733,423	–	–
Item 291, Chapter 2, Statutes of 1966	187	–	–
Item 234, Chapter 500, Statutes of 1967	35,244	–	–
Item 237.5, Chapter 303, Statutes of 1970	50,000	–	–
Totals Available	$149,395,785	–	–
Available in Subsequent Year:			
Section 5323, Business and Professions Code	–232,103	–	–
Chapter 1341, Statutes of 1968	–378,670	–	–
Item 234, Budget Act of 1967	–14,466	–	–
Totals Available Subsequent Year	–$625,239	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES—STATE FUNDS	$148,770,546	–	–
Other Funds			
Outdoor advertising—federal bonuses	$13,465	–	–
State operations—reimburse (expenditures)	5,439,681		
Totals, Expenditures—Other Funds	$5,453,146	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS—STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT	$154,223,692	–	–
Totals, Expenditures, Toll Bridge Funds	$9,217,781	–	–
TOTALS, STATE OPERATIONS	$163,441,473	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

SUMMARY

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State Highway Account:	$40,579,276	–	–
Local roads and highways	10,749,784	–	–
Grade crossing protection works			
Totals, State Highway Account	$51,329,060	–	–
Abandoned Vehicle Program	*41,984*	–	–
Bicycle Lane Program	*4,917*	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$51,375,961	–	–
State Highway Account	*20,474,923*	–	–
Federal funds	*24,830,288*	–	–
Other funds	*6,023,849*	–	–
Bicycle Lane Account	*4,917*	–	–
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund	*41,984*	–	–

State Highway Account—Local Roads and Highways

APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal-aid secondary matching (Section 2210.5, Streets and Highways Code)	$3,378,088	–	–
Federal-Aid Secondary Urban Extension:			
Urban extensions (Section 143.3, Streets and Highways Code)	3,023,722	–	–
Administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	60,714	–	–
Subtotals, Urban Extensions	$3,084,436	–	–
County Highways:			
Federal-aid secondary, exchange (Section 2208, Streets and Highways Code)	490,411	–	–
Administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	258,941	–	–
Subtotals, County Highways	$749,352	–	–
TOPICS Program:			
Equivalent TOPICS (Section 2359(d), Streets and Highways Code)	3,000,000	–	–
Administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	955,631	–	–
Subtotals, TOPICS Program	$3,955,631	–	–
New urban systems—administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	321,182	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(State Funds)*	$11,488,689	–	–

Other Funds

County Highway Construction—Federal-Aid Secondary:			
Federal funds	$6,666,456	–	–
Contributions (counties)	2,402,634	–	–
Emergency Damage Repairs—County Highways:			
Federal funds	251,577	–	–
Contributions (counties)	20,741	–	–
Subtotals, County Highways	$9,341,408	–	–
TOPICS Program:			
Federal funds	17,793,402	–	–
Contributions	1,427,811	–	–
Subtotals, TOPICS Program	$19,221,213	–	–
New Urban Systems:			
Federal funds	118,853	–	–
Contributions	58,510	–	–
Subtotals, New Urban Systems	$177,363	–	–
Unassigned local assistance	–	–	–
Work for other agencies	350,603	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Other funds)*	$29,090,587	–	–
TOTALS EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS—STATE HIGHWAY ACCOUNT	$40,579,276	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
CH 1624/71 (Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund)	$41,984	–	–

CH 49/73 transferred the administration and operation of the Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund from the Department of Public Works to the Department of Motor Vehicles, as of 5/1/73.

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Bicycle Lane Account

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing appropriation CH 1092/72	$120,914	–	–
Prior year balance available	–	–	–
Available in subsequent year	–115,997	–	–
Totals, Expenditures, Bicycle Lane Account	$4,917	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Grade Crossing Protection Works

State Highway Account

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriations (grade crossing protection—construction Sec. 1231 P.U.C.)	$1,000,000	–	–
Maintenance of automatic grade crossing protection (Section 1231.1 P.U.C.)	700,000	–	–
Grade Separations:			
Grade separations (Section 190 Streets and Highways Code)	11,540,180	–	–
Administration (Section 183, Streets and Highways Code)	30,517	–	–
Subtotals, Grade Separations	$11,570,697	–	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Budget Act 1971, Item 181	76,464	–	–
Budget Act 1972, Item 182	–	–	–
Sections 1231 and 1231.1, Public Utilities Code	2,770,244	–	–
Section 190, Streets and Highways Code	5,008,248	–	–
Totals Available	$21,125,653	–	–
Available in Subsequent Year:			
Budget Act of 1972, Item 182	–623,310	–	–
Sections 1231 and 1231.1 Public Utilities Code	–2,389,171	–	–
Section 190, Streets and Highways Code	–9,126,938	–	–
Totals, Subsequent Year	–$12,139,419	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(State funds)*	$8,986,234	–	–
Contributions—grade separations *(Other funds)*	1,763,550	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$10,749,784	–	–

Business and Transportation Agency

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Program Objectives

The Office of Transportation Planning and Research was responsible for providing support to the Secretary of Business and Transportation and the State Transportation Board in the collection, analysis, evaluation, and dissemination of transportation data and information as well as in the development and cordination of transportation plans and programs.

In addition, the office provided requested informa tion and research to appropriate committees of th Legislature whose activities relate to the transporta tion field in order to aid the Legislature in considerin or enacting proposed statutes relating to balance transportation needs.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Administration of the Office of Transportation Planning and Research	10.3	–	–	$404,407	–	–
Reimbursements:						
Federal	–	–	–	*–50,000*	–	–
Other	–	–	–	*–86,087*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	10.3	–	–	$268,320	–	–
General Fund				*8,254*	–	–
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				*254,257*	–	–
Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund				*4,357*	–	–
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*1,452*	–	–

ADMINISTRATION OF OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Chapter 1253 (AB 69), Statutes of 1972, provided for the creation of the State Transportation Board Office and the State Department of Transportation. The functions which were previously the responsibility of the Office of Transportation Planning and Research were distributed between the two new entities. All previous functions of the Office of Transportation Planning and Research which were relative to th responsibilities of the State Transportation Boar were vested in the State Transportation Board Office All other functions of the Office of Transportatio Planning and Research were transferred to the De partment of Transportation.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	10.3	–	–	$160,668	–	–
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(687)	–	–
Totals, Salaries and Wages	10.3	–	–	$160,668	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	17,236	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	10.3	–	–	$177,904	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				28,607	–	–
Printing				9,204	–	–
Communications				7,916	–	–
Travel—in-state				15,864	–	–
Travel—out-of-state				5,766	–	–
Consultant and professional services				150,511	–	–
Facilities operations				6,750	–	–
Equipment				1,885	–	–
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$226,503	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$404,407	–	–
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–50,000*	–	–
Other				*–86,087*	–	–
Totals, Net Expenditures				$268,320	–	–
General Fund				*8,254*	–	–
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				*254,257*	–	–
Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund				*4,357*	–	–
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*1,452*	–	–

Business and Transportation Agency

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND RESEARCH—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	$8,254	–	–

Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$315,831	–	–
Allocation for salary increase	6,442	–	–
Allocation for health benefits increase	198	–	–
Totals Available	$322,471	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–68,214	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$254,257	–	–

Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	$4,357	–	–

Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	$1,452	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$268,320	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS

The objectives of the Department of Aeronautics are: to develop a long-range plan for the future development of a state aviation system, to coordinate the activities of groups and participants in accordance with the statewide plan of aviation, to actively participate in the development of aviation facilities and airstrips, to insure that these facilities will create a minimum adverse impact on the surrounding environment, and to provide public services and information for members of the general public on a continuing basis.

The Department of Aeronautics is also responsit for the promotion of safe aviation, coordination air search and rescue missions, and promotion responsible aircraft ownership.

On July 1, 1973, through Chapter 1253, Statutes 1972, these responsibilities were transferred to the D vision of Aeronautics, within the Department Transportation. Current and budget-year informatic is detailed under that heading.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Planning program	76,177	–	–
II. Facilities development and construction program	1,381,248	–	–
III. Support services	101,537	–	–
IV. Administration—distributed to other programs	(174,964)	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$1,558,962	–	–
Reimbursements—other	*–22,465*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	1,536,497	–	–
Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund	*1,536,497*	–	–
Personnel man-years	22.1	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	22.1	–	–	$295,498	–	–
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	(7,308)	–	–
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proposed new positions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Salaries and Wages	22.1	–	–	$295,498	–	–
Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	22.1	–	–	$295,498	–	–
Staff benefits	–	–	–	32,174	–	–
Totals, Personal Services	22.1	–	–	$327,672	–	–
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$17,699	–	–
Printing				16,848	–	–
Pro rata administrative charges				30,680	–	–
Attorney General charges				17,000	–	–
Communications				14,647	–	–
Travel—in-state				26,073	–	–
Travel—out-of-state				2,958	–	–
Rent—building space				16,825	–	–
Airplane operations				20,207	–	–
National transportation planning study				10,000	–	–
Specialized training				204	–	–
Equipment				3,806	–	–
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$176,947	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$504,619	–	–
Reimbursements—other				*–22,465*	–	–
Net Expenditures *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*				$482,154	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Aeronautics Account—State Transportation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (support)	$555,740	–	–
Allocation for salary increase	21,428	–	–
Augmentation	–	–	–
Totals Available	$577,168	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–95,014	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$482,154	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Apportionment to cities, counties and airport districts (Section 21681 and 21683, PUC) *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$647,603	–	–
Acquisition and development of airports (Section 21683, PUC) *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*	406,740	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$1,054,343	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Aeronautics Account—State Transportation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Sections 21682–3 of the Public Utilities Code	$3,264,809	–	–
Sections 21602 and 21680–21683, Public Utilities Code	–	–	–
Prior year balance available	–	–	–
Totals Available	$3,264,809	–	–
Balance available in subsequent year	–1,560,855	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–649,611	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,054,343	–	–

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$5,006	–	–

NOTE: The Aeronautics Fund condition is shown with the Department of Transportation's budget presentation.

OFFICE OF TRAFFIC SAFETY [a]

Need

It is estimated that, should present trends continue unchecked, 30 million traffic accidents will occur in the coming decade, killing 50,000 more Californians and injuring more than 2,500,000. The economic loss alone, to the persons involved, will total $18 billion in 1969 dollars. This carnage and loss must be minimized to the fullest extent possible.

Objectives

To provide leadership, planning and guidance to achieve a statewide coordinated and effective attack on the problem of traffic safety, and to assist in assuring that the limited resources available are used most efficiently.

Authority

The office was established to administer and implement the provisions of Vehicle Code Sections 2900 to 2910, as added by Chapter 1492, Statutes 1967, and amended by Chapter 138, Statutes 1969.

General Description

The objective is to be accomplished through an annually updated California Traffic Safety Program which implements a comprehensive statewide plan to coordinate the activities of the approximately 3,100 public agencies and private organizations, now spending over $500 million per year on traffic safety. The plan establishes quality standards and effectiveness measures for traffic safety programs and services and anticipates acceptance and commitments for continuing maintenance. It defines needs and deficiencies at all levels and provides direction in the development of annual work programs to meet them. The Office of Traffic Safety has initiated and is expanding a public support program intended to develop a positive public attitude towards traffic safety that will contribute to a significant reduction in traffic crashes and law violations.

Participating traffic safety grants to state agencies and local governmental entities approximating $6.5 million per year, are reviewed, approved, monitored and reimbursed by this office.

The costs of the program planning, coordination, evaluation and administration activities of the Office of Traffic Safety are fully reimbursed from federal funds.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Office of Traffic Safety *(federal funds)*	$563,069 [b]	$860,025	$884,629
Personnel man-years	29.7	29	29

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	29.7	29	29	$318,770	$402,745	$414,408
Staff benefits	–	–	–	36,980	55,552	56,403
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(4,120)	(4,832)	(4,511)
Totals, Personal Services	29.7	29	29	$355,750	$458,297	$470,811
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$19,110	$21,000	$22,000
Printing and reproduction				3,228	7,500	8,500
Communications				5,154	9,500	10,280
Travel—in-state				21,207	28,700	30,000
Travel—out-of-state				2,920	4,015	4,500
Consultant and professional services				99,233	110,000	115,000
Facilities—operation				22,036	25,000	26,000
Equipment				2,215	4,000	4,500
Training				–	3,110	3,110
Public education				–	150,000	150,000
Overhead charges				32,216	38,903	39,928
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$207,319	$401,728	$413,818
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Federal funds)*				$563,069	$860,025	$884,629

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

Federal Funds [b]

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Grants *(federal funds)*	$563,069	$860,025	$884,629

[a] The Office of Traffic Safety is funded from the Federal Highway Safety Act of 1966 and amendments thereto. Authorized positions are those anticipated to be funded by the United States Department of Transportation.

[b] Grants from the federal government and expenditures therefrom are not included in the overall budget totals.

Business and Transportation Agency

STATE HIGHWAY USERS TAX STUDY COMMISSION

Need

The Legislature finds that current methods of allocating highway users tax revenues between governmental entities and geographical areas of the state are in need of comprehensive review to assure that maximum benefits consistent with statewide review to assure that maximum benefits consistent with statewide transportation needs are realized from existing revenues.

Objective

To accomplish a study of such tax revenues allocation and report to the Legislature, by February 1, 1976. The statutory consultant has completed and presented its first issue paper to the commission.

Authority

Chapter 1557, Statutes of 1971 and Chapter 619, Statutes of 1973.

General Description

The commission consists of eight members. There are: two appointees by the Governor representing local governments, a designee of the State Transportation Board, the Secretary of the Business and Transportation Agency or his designee, a designee from both the County Supervisors Association and the League of California Cities, the President pro Tempore of the Senate, or his designee, and the Speaker of the Assembly, or his designee.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Highway Users Tax Study *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$37,087	$10,596	$13,000

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Highway Users Tax Study Commission *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$37,087	$10,596	$13,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chap. 1557, Statutes of 1971 and Chap. 619, Statutes of 1973	$74,825	$37,738	$27,142
Balance available in subsequent years	–37,738	–27,142	–14,142
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$37,087	$10,596	$13,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

Program Objectives

It is the policy of this state to design, construct, maintain and operate a highway system in keeping with the economic growth of the state and the demands of the motoring public. If the public and industry are to enjoy and derive benefit from the highway system, its use must be controlled. The Department of the California Highway Patrol, as a principal criminal justice agency, insures the safe, convenient, efficient transportation of people and goods. Providing this insurance requires the department to:

Increase highway safety by improving vehicle driver behavior and attitudes, encouraging compliance with the provisions of the Vehicle Code, and assisting other law enforcement agencies in the preservation of law and order.

Encourage the most economical use of the state highway system by supervising traffic flow, and to prevent or alleviate congestion and the resulting economic loss by removing impediments to traffic flow.

Protect the public's investment in the highway system and the users of the highways by inspection and control of commercial vehicles.

Promote safety by disseminating vehicle operation and engineering safety information, encouraging good vehicle maintenance practices by vehicle inspection, and assisting the public during periods of disaster.

Protect the public and the state's highways by developing regulations governing vehicles used on the highways and developing standards of mechanical and equipment safety.

Through the vehicle theft control project, provide for investigative activity on a statewide basis, render technical assistance to other law enforcement agencies, improve recovery rates, and decrease the theft rate.

In pursuing these objectives the department has formulated four basic programs. These are subdivided into elements to further identify areas with which the department is legally required to concern itself.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Traffic Management	$122,748,893	$133,350,056	$136,528,118
II. Regulation and Inspection	17,190,313	19,326,149	20,049,694
III. Vehicle Ownership Security	1,805,131	1,964,313	2,032,957
IV. Administrative Support—distributed to other programs	(16,796,724)	(18,630,583)	(19,105,987)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$141,744,337	$154,640,518	$158,610,769
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–1,033,136*	*–638,775*	*–195,006*
Other	*–2,005,320*	*–1,855,000*	*–2,914,591*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$138,705,881	$152,146,743	$155,501,172
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	*138,699,717*	*151,346,733*	*154,292,963*
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund	*6,164*	*800,000*	*1,228,209*
Personnel man-years	7,943.1	7,977.5	8,015.1
Uniformed	*5,717.7*	*5,726.9*	*5,734.4*
Nonuniformed	*2,225.4*	*2,250.6*	*2,280.7*

I. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Need

In California, the highway patrol's traffic management responsibility is concerned with two separate, yet interrelated roadway systems:

A. *The State Highway System*

The state highway system has 14,245 miles of roadway. This length of roadway includes the federal interstate system, the United States route system, and the state route system in California and excludes that part of the state highway system which is nonfreeway in incorporated areas.

On certain parts of the system in urban areas, the flow of traffic at peak periods taxes the capacity of the roadway, and in many instances actually exceeds the theoretical capacity.

In the 1972–73 fiscal year, 68.5 billion vehicles miles were driven on the system, and in fiscal 1973–74 it is estimated that 69.5 billion vehicle miles will be driven on the state highway system. The estimate for 1974–75 is 70.0 billion vehicle miles. All actions which encourage the normal flow of traffic save commercial and private users money in terms of time saved. Research was conducted by the Texas Transportation Institute on the Gulf freeway located in Houston. One finding was that the rapid removal of impediments yields savings in motorist delay time. For example, a two-minute reduction in single lane freeway blockage saved over 400 vehicle hours of motorist delay.

Many operational problems occur in highway transportation. Impediments to traffic flow take a multitude of forms. Some of the more significant are traffic accidents, stalled vehicles, livestock, obstructive or other hazardous material originating from motor vehicles or from other sources. From experience, it is estimated that impediments can be expected to occur at the rate of at least one every 18,000 motorist miles driven or 3.8 million impediments per year.

The potential monetary loss resulting from stoppage that is not relieved rapidly is great. Personnel must be available who are trained to handle the many operational problems that arise in highway transportation. One of the keys to resolution of many of the problems is timely response and relief of the situation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

I. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT—Continued

Accidents are another major problem. Study of long-range data shows that the trends of accidents and enforcement are related. From 1951 through 1959 there was a consistency each year in the trend involving the relationship of approximately 100,000 reportable accidents and an average of 400,000 enforcement man-hours.

The actual figures of the increase in enforcement man-hours and the decrease in reportable accident rate showed a negative correlation coefficient of 0.88 for the nine-year period. This relationship illustrates that as long as enforcement man-hours increased at a consistent and reasonable rate, the reportable accident rate decreased consistently.

At the second period of comparison, from 1959 through 1965, the rate of growth in enforcement man-hours was much less than in the previous nine-year period. The trend in the accident rate then reversed itself and began a gradual increase virtually paralleling the reduced rate of man-hours growth.

From the above, it appears that with 2,456 officers available at the end of 1965, little or no decrease could be expected in the accident rate. Further, these officers were of necessity being employed on the heavily traveled highways to expedite the movement of traffic. This caused a subsequent accident increase on the county roads off the main or line beats. Therefore, the base figure of 2,456 is used as the number of officers necessary to provide traffic management on the state highway system at the vehicle mileage rate in 1965. Any allocation for accident prevention and selective enforcement must be additional in order to effect a reduction in the reportable accident rate. Also, as vehicle mileage increases, it will be necessary to increase that effort directed toward traffic management.

With a new emphasis on in-view enforcement, we hope to increase efficiency of traffic management and thereby provide more comprehensive coverage on the state highway system. We will keep a close watch of the results of our change in emphasis to determine if a more effective deployment of personnel can be accomplished.

B. *The County Road System*

The county road system has approximately 83,000 miles of roadway. At this time no reliable figures are available relative to this second network of roadways.

Objectives

The primary objectives dealt with individually in the elements of this program are:

1. Accident Control (IA)
2. Congestion Relief (IB)
3. Law Enforcement and Transportation Services (IC)

Authority

Division 2, Chapter 2 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

Under the traffic management program, the department assigns officers to the state highway and county road systems: to prevent traffic collisions, to insure that traffic flows safely and, provide protection and assistance to the motoring public. The traffic officers tasks include the observation of traffic, the establishment of a deterrent to potential traffic law violators through visual patrol, and the taking of enforcement actions against traffic law violators.

Additionally, certain departmental resources are deployed in situations of civil disturbance or natural disaster. At the present time expenditures for this purpose are negligible. However, activities in this function fluctuate depending on circumstances beyond the control of this department. In 1970–71 the highway patrol expended resources in excess of $110,000 to assist other agencies that requested help in situations of civil disturbance. This expenditure was down more than $500,000 from the previous fiscal year. Expenditures for 1972–73 were approximately $1,000.

The department is also the recipient of numerous federal grants. These projects include: the integrated statewide traffic records system; the fatal file group; and the fatal accident reduction enforcement program.

Workload Adjustments

Fifteen positions have been added to this program to staff the new Zone VII at San Luis Obispo. This includes one traffic lieutenant, one traffic sergeant, six traffic officers and seven nonuniformed personnel. Creation of Zone VII enables the department to combine areas with similar traffic patterns and related topography under a centrally located headquarters.

Similarly, six positions have been added to staff the new Zone VIII located in San Bernardino. These positions include one traffic lieutenant, one traffic sergeant, and four nonuniformed personnel.

Because of workload increases based upon expanded traffic volume, nine radio dispatcher positions have been added. Two will be assigned to San Francisco and one each will go to Stockton, Ventura, San Jose, Barstow, Merced, Newhall, and Bakersfield.

Authorized manpower in this program has also been increased by 5.3 janitor positions. This addition is predicated upon the departmental formula which has been tested and found to be a usable guide in determining the number of janitors required by an area. Two automotive serviceman positions have also been added based upon workload criteria of a staffing formula similar to that used for janitors.

An additional motorcycle mechanic has been added and will be assigned to the central Los Angeles area. This additional mechanic will enable the area to provide maintenance on all motorcycles assigned to central Los Angeles at a cost below that of authorized dealers. Therefore, the allowance for vehicle repairs has been reduced by all related costs of this additional position.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

I. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Continuing program costs	5,703.8	5,713.8	5,695.6	$122,748,893	$133,345,619	$135,804,652
(Uniformed)	*4,865.3*	*4,860.4*	*4,849.4*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*838.5*	*853.4*	*846.2*	–	–	–
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	4,437	4,658
Proposed new positions	–	–	39.3	–	–	718,808
Totals	5,703.8	5,713.8	5,734.9	$122,748,893	$133,350,056	$136,528,118
(Uniformed)	*4,865.3*	*4,860.4*	*4,860.4*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*838.5*	*853.4*	*874.5*	–	–	–
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*1,365,848*	*708,140*	*1,709,887*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	–	–	–	*121,383,045*	*132,641,916*	*134,818,231*

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS Program Elements:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
A. Traffic Collision Prevention	3,301.5	3,303.5	3,345.7	$70,919,130	$77,006,665	$78,871,377
(Uniformed)	*2,816.7*	*2,810*	*2,839.9*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*484.8*	*493.5*	*505.8*	–	–	–
B. Optimizing Safe Traffic Flow	1,658.9	1,653.2	1,659.9	35,615,653	38,696,065	39,554,191
(Uniformed)	*1,416.5*	*1,406.3*	*1,406.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*242.4*	*246.9*	*253.2*	–	–	–
C. Protection and Assistance to Highway Users	743.4	757.1	758.8	16,214,110	17,647,326	18,102,550
(Uniformed)	*632.1*	*644.1*	*643.3*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*111.3*	*113*	*115.5*	–	–	–

A. Traffic Collision Prevention

General Description

The state highway and county road system under the responsibility of the California Highway Patrol, has approximately 97,630 miles of roadway. In fiscal year 1973–74, it is estimated that 92.5 billion vehicle miles will be driven on roadways patrolled by this department. That part of the state highway system which is nonfreeway in incorporated areas is excluded.

In 1972, there were 2,729 fatal, 58,452 injury and 121,220 property damage accidents in California Highway Patrol jurisdiction. As a result, 3,176 persons were killed and 90,087 injured. Monetary loss was in excess of $889,000,000 as determined from National Safety Council figures.

The overall program of traffic management is interrelated with overalapping dimensions of: (1) traffic collision prevention; (2) optimizing state traffic flow; (3) protection and assistance to highway users. In meeting the challenge and carrying out the responsibilities of traffic collision prevention, traffic officers take appropriate enfrocement action on all violations. The violator is either issued a verbal warning, written warning, notice to appear citation, or taken into custody. This action is necessary to appropriately bring to the attention of the motorists those violations which are of an accident-causing nature or to remove him from the traffic environment.

The drinking driver is a major contributor to traffic accidents. Controlled tests have shown that this type of violator accounts for approximately one-half of all fatal accidents nationally. In 1972, 1,660 fatal accidents involved drinking drivers in California. The California Highway Patrol made 95,667 arrests for drunk driving during the same year—an increase of 20.5 percent over 1971.

It is necessary to analyze collected data in order to pinpoint highway accident frequency locations for proper concentration of patrol. This information is primarily obtained from traffic collision reports. The deployment of manpower is then made by time, place and type of violation at the area level. This enforcement establishes a violation preventive atmosphere for the motoring public.

Educating the motoring public through various techniques contributes to traffic collision prevention. A great amount of education is provided by the officer in his daily contacts with the public. Additional education is handled by the information and education program through dissemination to the news media and presentations to schools, service organizations, civic clubs, church clubs, teenage clubs and other audiences.

Hours spent on patrol acquaint the traffic officer with roadway defects which afford excellent opportunities for engineering suggestions to improve highway conditions.

Objectives

To reduce the incidence of loss of life, personal injury, and loss of property resulting from traffic collisions.

Management Control Objectives

Program objectives to be achieved by: improving the degree of compliance with laws and regulations which, when violated, result in traffic collisions; through planning and arranging deployment for the men and material to implement a program of accident prevention; through visible patrol and through gathering, analyzing, and disseminating traffic accident data for departmental application.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

I. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT—Continued

A. Traffic Collision Prevention—Continued

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Traffic collision accident rate per 100 million motor vehicle miles of travel (CHP jurisdiction).				
(1) Fatal accident rate	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7
(2) Injury accident rate	65	62.2	65	64
(3) Noninjury accident rate	131.4	132.9	133.5	135
1B. Injury rate per 100 million motor vehicle miles of travel (CHP jurisdiction).				
(1) Mileage death rate	3.3	3	3	3.1
(2) Mileage injury rate	101.1	95.5	98	97.5
1C. Annual dollar value (1972 dollars).				
(1) Fatal accidents	$156,000,000	$145,444,000	$150,000,000	$155,000,000
(2) Injury accidents	281,343,600	275,416,400	290,000,000	275,000,000
(3) Noninjury accidents	51,907,240	54,368,160	55,000,000	60,000,000

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Hazardous violations per 1,000 vehicles	(Data collection will begin in 1974. Estimates are not available without a base year.)			
1B. Visible unit enforcement time expended in relation to traffic collisions. Hours per 100 accidents	1,819.3%	1,645.2%	1,500%	1,500%

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS—CHP JURISDICTION

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of traffic collisions:				
a. Fatal	2,566	2,377	2,590	2,484
b. Injury	58,349	57,808	60,125	58,880
c. Property damage	117,971	123,564	123,488	124,200
2. Number of persons injured:				
a. Fatal injuries	3,000	2,797	2,775	2,661
b. Nonfatal injuries	90,756	88,844	90,650	89,700
3. Annual dollar value on:				
a. Deaths	$156,000,000	$145,444,000	$144,300,000 *	$148,304,000 *
b. Injuries	281,343,600	275,416,400	281,015,000	278,070,000
c. Property damage accidents	51,907,240	54,368,160	54,334,720	54,648,000
4. Number of motor vehicle miles traveled	89.8 billion	93 billion	92.5 billion †	92 billion †
5. Number of hours of visible unit enforcement	‡	‡	–	–
	(Data collection will begin in 1974. Estimates are not available without a base year.)			
6. Number of violations (hazardous violation count)	(Data collection will begin in 1974. Estimates are not available without a base year.)			

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$70,919,130	$77,006,665	$78,871,377
Personnel man-years	3,301.5	3,303.5	3,345.7
Uniformed	*2,816.7*	*2,810*	*2,839.9*
Nonuniformed	*484.8*	*493.5*	*505.8*

B. Optimizing Safe Traffic Flow

General Description

One of the dimensions of traffic management is assuring the safe, smooth and rapid flow of traffic. This is attained through visible patrol, traffic direction, providing chain control, and similar activities: Impediments to traffic flow take a multitude of forms. Some of the more significant are traffic accidents, stalled vehicles, livestock, and obstructive or other hazardous material originating from motor vehicles or from other sources. Impediments can be expected to occur at the rate of at least one every 18 thousand motorist miles driven. This adds up to slightly more than 3 million services (removal of traffic obstacles) required to assure minimal reduction in traffic flow.

Congestion relief includes directing traffic at the scene of traffic collisions. This may include the use of "Round Robin" where the beat officer convoys motorists through a troubled area of the roadway at a reduced speed. It also becomes necessary at times for officers to convoy military and overwidth vehicles and emergency equipment so that the safe flow of regular traffic will be preserved.

The exact number of traffic collisions caused by impediments and other forms of congestion is not known, but it is known that reducing traffic congestion will automatically reduce accidents by a certain percentage.

Objectives

To reduce congestion and optimize travel time.

Management Control Objectives

Program objectives to be achieved by: regulating traffic and causing the removal of impediments.

* Based on 1972 National Safety Council cost estimate.
† Based on continued fuel availability.
‡ Previous records based on officer hours, not unit hours.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

I. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT—Continued

B. Optimizing Safe Traffic Flow—Continued

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Percent of change in time delay	(Data collection will begin in 1974. Estimates are not available without a base year.)			
1B. Percent of change in travel time	(Data collection will begin in 1974. Estimates are not available without a base year.)			
1C. Annual dollar value of motorist time loss	(Data collection will begin in 1974. Estimates are not available without a base year.)			

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Man-hours expended (Total of three listed below)	146,598.3	152,541.2	155,000	160,000
(1) Removing traffic hazards	25,358.8	28,113.9	30,000	31,000
(2) Directing traffic	112,368.3	110,981	110,000	113,000
(3) Convoying traffic	8,871.2	13,446.3	15,000	16,000
1B. Number of traffic hazards removed	145,581	165,095	170,000	180,000
1C. Average response time per incident	11 min.	11 min.	11 min.	11 min.

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS—CHP JURISDICTION	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of incidents requiring:				
a. Fixed post	148,667	155,188	154,200	153,300
b. Round Robin	9,482	15,142	15,000	14,500
2. Annual motor vehicle miles of travel	89.8 billion	93 billion	92.5 billion	92 billion
3. Number of traffic hazards:				
a. Objects and animals	145,581	165,095	165,000	163,000
b. Vehicles	778,814	963,751	900,000	890,000
4. Annual dollar value on motorist delay time	(Data collection will begin in 1974. Estimates are not available without a base year.)			
5. Average travel time	(Data collection will begin in 1974. Estimates are not available without a base year.)			

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$35,615,653	$38,696,065	$39,554,191
Personnel man-years	1,658.9	1,653.2	1,659.9
Uniformed	*1,416.5*	*1,406.3*	*1,406.7*
Nonuniformed	*242.4*	*246.9*	*253.2*

C. Protection and Assistance to Highway Users

General Description

The California Vehicle Code directs the department to make provisions for patrol of the highways at all times of the day and night. As a result of this constant availability, the patrol officer provides protection from the criminal element and the irresponsible driver as well as assisting the motorist in various other ways. These services include, but are not limited to, providing information, aiding motorists with disabled vehicles, providing emergency transportation of persons and materials, rendering first aid, and storing or impounding abandoned vehicles.

Drunken driving, reckless driving, attempting to evade arrests and similar Vehicle Code violations are a constant threat to the highway users; however, these are more directly related to the element of traffic collision prevention. Crimes, such as rape, assault, and robbery, though not directly related to traffic management, are perpetual dangers to the highway users. Many women stranded in disabled vehicles on lonely stretches of roadway have become victims to these types of crimes before aid has arrived.

Objective

To reduce the incidence of crime against the motoring public while on the highways and provide other conveniences to highway users.

Management Control Objectives

Program objectives to be achieved by: visibly patrolling the highways, night and day; assisting the public through services and providing protection from the criminal elements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

I. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT—Continued

C. Protection and Assistance to Highway Users—Continued

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Number of services provided:				
(1) Information provided	371,431	450,475	500,000	550,000
(2) Transporting lifesaving emergency provisions	744	828	900	900
(3) Disabled vehicles aided	778,814	963,751	1,000,000	1,100,000
(4) Stored and impounded vehicles	107,517	123,848	125,000	130,000
(5) Attempts to contact	(Unavailable—not reported through 101 system.)			
(6) First Aid administered	3,025	3,257	3,200	3,300
(7) Assist CHP, police departments, sheriffs, etc.	201,960	186,339	190,000	195,000
1B. Change Unit Patrol hours (other than Vehicle Code) per 100 million motor vehicle miles of travel	−4.4	−10.3	−7.7	+3.3

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Percent of change in services provided per million motor vehicle miles of travel	+14.2	+17.2	+5.9	no change
1B. Change in patrol time hours provided per million motor vehicle miles of travel	−4.5	−10.2	−3.1	−1.6

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of patrol vehicle miles traveled	123,823,000	124,123,000	123,675,000	123,650,000
2. Number of motor vehicle miles traveled	89.8 billion	93 billion	92.5 billion	92 billion
3. Number of patrol time hours	(Data collection will begin in 1974. Estimates are not available without a base year.)			
4. Number of arrests for highway crimes other than Vehicle Code	(Data collection will begin in 1974. Estimates are not available without a base year.)			
5. Number of services provided:				
a. Information provided	371,431	450,475	500,000	500,000
b. Transporting lifesaving emergency provisions	744	828	900	900
c. Disabled vehicles aided	778,814	963,751	1,000,000	125,000
d. Stored and impounded vehicles	107,517	123,848	125,000	125,000
e. First aid administered	3,025	3,257	3,300	3,300
f. Assist CHP, police departments, sheriff, etc.	201,960	186,339	180,000	180,000

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$16,214,110	$17,647,326	$18,102,550
Personnel man-years	743.4	757.1	758.8
Uniformed	*632.1*	*644.1*	*643.3*
Nonuniformed	*111.3*	*113*	*115.5*

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION

Need

To protect the public from certain hazards to life, health, and the general economy resulting primarily from the continuing rapid increase in vehicle population in California; the regulation and inspection program is composed of varied elements, each designed to meet a specific need.

Objectives

The threefold objective of the program is to protect the public by establishing conditions for the safe operation of specified vehicles, securement of loads, sale of automotive equipment, and the reduction of motor vehicle air and noise pollution; to protect schoolchildren by providing supervision for school crossing guards in certain counties of the state; and to protect the highways by control of vehicle weight.

Authority

California Vehicle, Administrative, Streets and Highways, Labor. Penal, Education, Health and Safety and other codes. Specific sections apply to the activities in each of the elements described in this program.

General Description

The department assigns personnel both uniformed and nonuniformed to perform a variety of inspections in order to protect the public from unsafely equipped or improperly maintained vehicles, both private and commercial.

Additional personnel are assigned to improve the environment through the regulation of vehicle noise and air pollution and the abatement of abandoned vehicles.

The department also provides school crossing guards through contracts with various counties.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

Workload Adjustments

An accounting officer II and two clerical positions have been added to this program to supervise and process the department's contracts associated with the Abandoned Vehicle Program. It is anticipated that between 300 and 500 agreements with cities, counties, and private contractors will have to be initiated which will require negotiations to assure that the agreements meet requirements necessary for reimbursement under this program.

Beginning July 1, 1974, control of that portion the passenger vehicle inspection element dealing wi vehicle emission control will be transferred to the A Resources Board. The California Highway Patrol w continue to perform the inspections but will be r imbursed for all expenses incurred through a contra with the Air Resources Board. The cost for this pr gram is expected to be approximately $1,001,747 f fiscal year 1974–75.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Continuing program costs	1,229.3	1,265.2	1,260.1	$17,190,313	$19,325,697	$20,021,010
(Uniformed)	*484.2*	*493.2*	*491.5*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*745.1*	*772*	*768.6*	–	–	–
Workload adjustments	–	–	3	–	452	28,684
TOTALS, PROGRAM II	1,229.3	1,265.2	1,263.1	$17,190,313	$19,326,149	$20,049,694
(Uniformed)	*484.2*	*493.2*	*491.5*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*745.1*	*772*	*771.6*	–	–	–
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*813,934*	*801,660*	*801,660*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation	–	–	–	*16,370,215*	*17,724,489*	*18,019,825*
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund	–	–	–	*6,164*	*800,000*	*1,228,209*
Program Elements:						
A. School Pupil Transportation Safety	419.6	438	435.6	$2,052,384	$2,317,893	$2,320,912
(Uniformed)	*43.3*	*42.8*	*42.3*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*376.3*	*395.2*	*393.3*	–	–	–
B. Regulated Special Purpose Vehicles	2.1	4	3.7	39,745	69,281	69,062
(Uniformed)	*1.3*	*1.6*	*1.5*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*0.8*	*2.4*	*2.2*	–	–	–
C. Transportation of Hazardous Materials and Dangerous Articles	2.6	1.8	1.7	50,049	38,165	36,447
(Uniformed)	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*2.5*	*1.7*	*1.6*	–	–	–
D. Passenger Vehicle Inspection	405	417.5	419	7,751,616	8,275,200	8,309,068
(Uniformed)	*226.9*	*232.5*	*232.2*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*178.1*	*185*	*186.8*	–	–	–
E. Commercial Vehicle Inspection and Enforcement	308.4	313.1	308.9	5,495,192	5,934,898	6,122,645
(Uniformed)	*194.3*	*196.8*	*195.6*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*114.1*	*116.3*	*113.3*	–	–	–
F. Approval and Certification of Devices	5.4	5.5	5.5	137,998	144,217	147,200
(Nonuniformed)	*5.4*	*5.5*	*5.5*	–	–	–
G. Standards and Conformity Control	12.8	12.5	12.6	326,200	353,781	361,350
(Uniformed)	*5.4*	*5.6*	*5.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*7.4*	*6.9*	*6.9*	–	–	–
H. Vehicle Noise Reduction and Control	16.1	16.9	17.3	317,297	349,841	354,902
(Uniformed)	*12.5*	*13.4*	*13.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*3.6*	*3.5*	*3.6*	–	–	–
I. Motor Carrier Safety Operations	57.3	55.9	55.8	1,013,668	1,042,873	1,099,899
(Uniformed)	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*56.9*	*55.5*	*55.4*	–	–	–
J. Vehicle Abatement	–	–	3	6,164	800,000	1,228,209
(Uniformed)	–	–	–	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	–	–	*3*	–	–	–

A. School Pupil Transportation Safety

General Description

To provide for the safety of school pupils being transported by schoolbus to and from school or school activities and while in crosswalks manned by California Highway Patrol employees, the department performs the following functions:

1. Annual inspection of schoolbuses and maintenance facilities.
2. Special investigation of schoolbus accident
3. Testing of drivers and issuance of tempora schoolbus driver certificates.
4. Administration of the school crossing gua program.
5. Enforcement of laws and regulations relati to pupil transportation.
6. Supervise schoolbus routes and approve stop

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

A. School Pupil Transportation Safety—Continued

Schoolbus inspections are performed by nonuniformed personnel assigned to the motor carrier unit. All other phases of the pupil transportation program are assigned to uniformed personnel.

Although schoolbus driver certificates are issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles, California Highway Patrol officers are responsible for the examination and testing of applicants and to recommend the issuance or denial of the certificate. Schoolbus accidents are investigated and tabulated by CHP staff to determine the causes and to measure the effectiveness of procedures taken to make school pupil transportation safer.

Contracting to provide pedestrian crossing guards is a cooperative program with counties. The California Highway Patrol does not solicit county participation but provides for such services when requested by resolution of the county governing body. The costs of the services are recovered from the county.

Objective

To protect the pupils from injury while going to or from school or school activities.

Management Control Objectives

1. To minimize the potential for "mechanical defect-caused" schoolbus accidents by assisting schoolbus operators to develop and maintain acceptable preventive maintenance programs and by inspecting buses to ensure that schoolbuses are in compliance with statutes and regulations.

2. To minimize the potential for "driver error-caused" schoolbus accidents by ensuring that schoolbus drivers meet and maintain certification requirements.

3. To reduce the schoolbus accident rate per million schoolbus miles.

4. To assist requesting counties to maintain safe pupil pedestrian crossings by administering the school crossing guard programs in such counties.

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Schoolbus injury accident rate per million schoolbus miles	1.8	0.97	0.85	0.75
2. Pupil pedestrians injured at crossings manned by CHP contract personnel	3*	3	2	1

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Percent of terminals in compliance with acceptable maintenance standards	25%*	30%*	40%	50%
1B. Percent of vehicles certified—no defects noted	30%	20%	30%	35%
1C. Percent of vehicles certified following correction of defects noted	70%	80%	70%	65%
2A. Percent of schoolbus accidents caused by:				
(1) Schoolbus driver errors	55%*	50%*	47%	43%
(2) Other driver errors	40%*	45%*	48%	52%
(3) Fault not established	5%*	5%*	5%	5%
2B. Percent of schoolbus occupant injury accidents caused by:				
(1) Schoolbus driver errors	55%*	50%*	47%	43%
(2) Other driver errors	40%*	45%*	48%	52%
(3) Fault not established	5%*	5%*	5%	5%
2C. Percent of schoolbus occupant fatal accidents caused by:				
(1) Schoolbus driver errors	–	–	–	–
(2) Other driver errors	100%	–	–	–
(3) Fault not established	–	–	–	–
3. Schoolbus accident rate per million schoolbus miles:				
(1) Schoolbus mechanical defect-caused accident rate	0.12*	0.12*	0.10	0.08
(2) Schoolbus driver error-caused accident rate	6.5*	6.7*	6.5	6.2
(3) Cause not established accident rate	0.59*	0.67*	0.65	0.65
(4) Bus occupant injury accident rate	2	1.73	1.5	1.3
(5) Bus occupant fatality accident rate	0.006	–	–	–
4A. Number of pupil pedestrian injuries at crossings manned by CHP contract personnel	3*	3	2	1
4B. Number of pupil pedestrian deaths at crossings manned by CHP contract personnel	–	–	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

A. School Pupil Transportation Safety—Continued

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of schoolbuses:				
a. Inspected	12,846	13,293	13,824	14,376
b. Subject to inspection	12,846	13,293	13,824	14,376
2. Number of reinspections	8,992*	10,634*	9,676	9,344
3. Number of schoolbus terminals:				
a. Inspected	1,450*	1,470*	1,490	1,510
b. Subject to inspection	1,450*	1,470*	1,490	1,510
4. Number of schoolbus driver applications processed	10,500*	11,000*	11,500	12,100
5. Number of schoolbus driver certificates issued	9,500	10,000	10,500	11,000
6. Number of schoolbus accidents:				
a. Total	1,890	2,200*	2,100	2,000
b. Injury	289	200*	190	180
c. Fatal	1†	1†	1†	1
7. Number of schoolbus miles traveled	161,393,776	171,246,061	182,000,000	194,000,000
8. Number of counties contracting with CHP to provide school crossing guards	14	14	14	14
9. Number of school crossings manned by CHP contract employees	265*	274	280	290
10. Number of school crossing guards	440*	450	460	475

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$2,052,384	$2,317,893	$2,320,912
Personnel man-years	419.6	438	435.6
Uniformed	*43.3*	*42.8*	*42.3*
Nonuniformed	*376.3*	*395.2*	*393.3*

TABLE I
ANNUAL SCHOOLBUS ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Reporting year	Reported accidents	Mileage traveled (millions)	Accident injury rate * (per million miles)	Injuries *	Deaths *
1971–72	1890	161	1.2	293	1
1970–71	1882	151	1.6	246	2
1970	1777	141	1.6	231	1
1969	1647	133	2.3	306	–
1968	1594	133	2.1	283	3
1967	1463	129	2.2	283	1

* Accident injury rate, injuries, and deaths reflect pupil passenger and pupil pedestrian victims only.

NOTE—1972–73 statistics are not available.

TABLE II
SCHOOLBUS ACCIDENT VICTIMS BY VICTIM TYPE

Victims by type	66–67	67–68	68–69	69–70	70–71	71
Pupil passenger						
Fatalities	–	–	–	–	–	
Injured	178	303	259	213	189	
Pupil pedestrian						
Fatalities	1	1	2	–	2	
Injured	36	25	21	36	37	
Other than pupil schoolbus passenger						
Fatalities	–	–	–	–	–	
Injured	4	3	3	15	19	
Schoolbus driver						
Fatalities	–	–	1	1	–	
Injured	27	44	43	41	44	
Other vehicle occupant or pedestrian						
Fatalities	5	10	6	9	10	
Injured	257	286	302	289	280	
State Total						
Fatalities	6	11	9	10	12	
Injured	502	661	628	594	569	

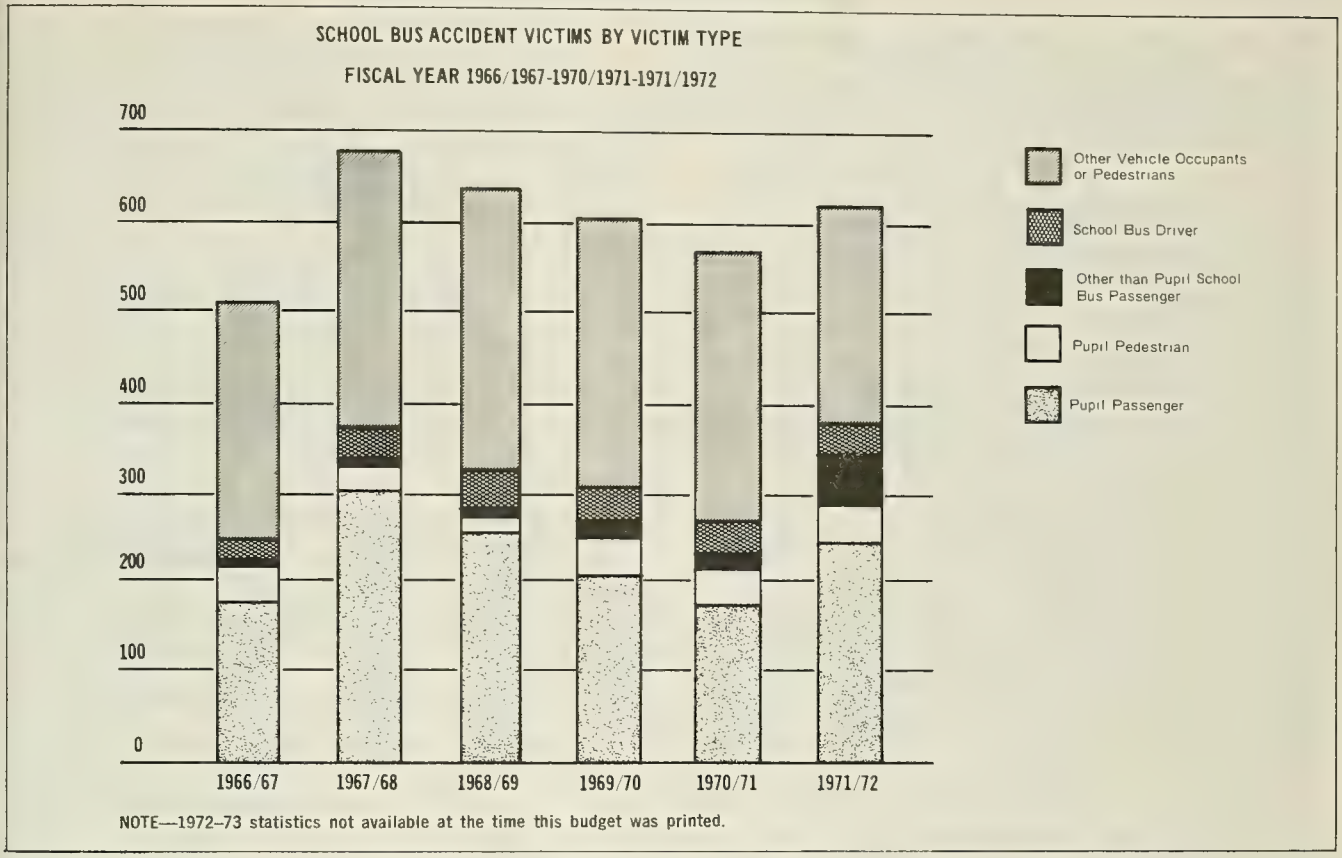
NOTE—1972–73 statistics are not available.

* Estimated figures—statistical data not presently available.

† Pupil fatalities only.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued



B. Regulated Special Purpose Vehicles

General Description

To provide a measure of control over special purpose vehicles, warning lights, and sirens, the commissioner of the California Highway Patrol has been designated to license the operation of armored cars, privately owned ambulances used to respond to emergency calls, and to issue authorized emergency vehicle permits for specified vehicles used in responding to emergency calls for fire or law enforcement. Additionally, the commissioner is directed to adopt and enforce regulations deemed necessary for the public health and safety regarding the operation, equipment, and certification of drivers of ambulances used for emergency services. In order to fulfill these specific responsibilities, the department performs the following functions:

1. After consultation with and pursuant to the recommendations of the Department of Health and the Department of Motor Vehicles, adopts and enforces regulations pertaining to emergency ambulances.
2. Monitors the operations of emergency ambulances to determine the adequacy of the regulations and to ensure compliance therewith.
3. Grants exemptions to the regulations when necessary for public health safety.
4. Inspects authorized emergency vehicles and armored cars to ensure compliance with vehicle and equipment requirements.
5. Investigates complaints concerning emergency ambulances.
6. Issues licenses to qualified persons for the operation of privately owned ambulances, which are used to respond to emergency calls and armored cars.
7. Issues permits for specified vehicles to be equipped and operated as authorized emergency vehicles.

Objectives

To protect public health and safety by regulating the equipment and operations of armored cars, emergency ambulances, and other authorized emergency vehicles operated under permit.

Management Control Objectives

1. To ensure that emergency ambulances are properly manned, equipped, and maintained.
2. To ensure that armored cars to be operated under a license issued by the department are properly equipped and maintained.
3. To ensure that vehicles to be operated as authorized emergency vehicles under a permit issued by the department are properly equipped and maintained.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

B. Regulated Special Purpose Vehicles—Continued

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Percent of armored cars, ambulances, and other authorized emergency vehicles found in compliance at the time of the periodic inspection	67%	67%	67%	8%

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1a. Percent of ambulances found in compliance at the time of the periodic inspection	60% *	62% *	60%	7%
1b. Percent of ambulances brought into compliance by correction of defects	40% *	38% *	40%	3%
2a. Percent of armored cars found in compliance at the time of the periodic inspection	60% *	60% *	60%	7%
2b. Percent of armored cars brought into compliance by correction of defects	40% *	40% *	40%	3%
3a. Percent of authorized emergency vehicles found in compliance at the time of the periodic inspection	75% *	80% *	80%	9%
3b. Percent of authorized emergency vehicles brought into compliance by correction of defects	25% *	20% *	20%	1%

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of applications received for:				
a. Ambulance licenses	275	272 †	280	29
b. Armored car licenses	9 †	11 †	10	1
c. Authorized emergency vehicle	157	162	162	17
2. Number of licenses and permits for ambulances, armored cars, and authorized emergency vehicles:				
a. Issued	441	445	452	461
b. Denied	5	4	6	6
c. Canceled	171	176	177	17
d. Suspended	–	1 †	1	–
e. Revoked	–	–	–	–
3. Number of ambulance, armored car, and AEV identification cards:				
a. Issued	250	294	313	314
b. Canceled	245	287	300	305
4. Number of vehicle inspections:				
a. Ambulances	1,860	1,960	2,058	2,160
b. Armored cars	335	321	337	354
c. Authorized emergency vehicles	157	161	169	177
5. Number of vehicles with defects:				
a. Ambulances	744	744	824	648
b. Armored cars	110	127	135	106
c. Authorized emergency vehicles	39	32	34	18
6. Number of vehicles approved after correction of defects:				
a. Ambulances	744	744	824	648
b. Armored cars	110	127	135	106
c. Authorized emergency vehicles	39	32	34	18
7. Number of ambulance services granted exceptions	1 †	4 †	5	20

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$39,745	$69,281	$69,062
Personnel man-years	2.1	4.0	3.7
Uniformed	*1.3*	*1.6*	*1.5*
Nonuniformed	*0.8*	*2.4*	*2.2*

* Estimated figures—statistical data not presently available.
† Based on actual statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

C. Transportation of Hazardous Materials and Dangerous Articles

General Description

Transportation of hazardous materials is governed by regulations adopted by the California Highway Patrol. The regulations apply uniformly to the transportation of hazardous materials (except when another agency has jurisdiction) in commercial vehicles operated by an estimated 50,000 for-hire and private carriers.

The characteristics of hazardous materials (upward of 25 000 chemicals classed as explosives, flammables, compressed gases, corrosives, oxidizers, and poisons by U.S. Department of Transportation regulations) require that utmost caution be exercised at all times. Transportation of these is governed, in part, by from 2 to 24 specific requirements for packaging each material; over 165 container specifications apply. An important factor here is that most precautionary measures must be taken long before a vehicle is loaded.

Departmental nonuniformed personnel inspect shipping documents, determine adequacy of loading, packaging, and filling procedures, and evaluate general safety practices pertinent to handling of hazardous materials. This is usually accomplished during terminal inspection of overall safety compliance but in certain cases may be a special nonvehicle related activity.

Another activity is appraisal of explosives transporters safety compliance in connection with issuance of an initial or renewal license.

Objective

To protect the public from personal injury and loss of life and property resulting from accidents involving toxic, flammable, or explosive chemicals.

Management Control Objectives

Program objectives to be achieved by:

1. Assuring that preparation of shipments will preclude inadvertent release of contents during transportation.

2. Assuring that shipments are so loaded and secured that containers are not damaged by vehicle interiors (projecting nails, rough floors, etc.) and that incompatible chemicals or poisons and foodstuffs are not loaded together.

3. Assuring that hazardous shipments and loads are accurately identified at all times by means of hazard labels, cylinder decals, container markings, shipping documents and vehicle placards.

4. Assuring that vehicles transporting hazardous materials are equipped with fire extinguishers and other safety equipment.

5. Prescribing routes and stopping places for explosives movements and monitoring overall safety compliance of California Highway Patrol licensed transporters.

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Percent of carriers involved in hazardous materials incidents (spills, container failure or other release of contents)	13% *	13% *	13%	13%
1B. Percent of explosives transporters involved in accidents involving vehicle operation	1.8% *	1.8% *	1.8%	1.8%
1C. Annual dollar value of property damage	$950,000 *	$931,500 *	$914,000	$900,000

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated *	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Percent of carriers in compliance with preparation of shipments (packaging) requirments	50%	55%	55%	60%
2. Percent of carriers in compliance with general loading, vehicle interior, and securement requirements	50%	55%	55%	60%
3. Percent of carriers in compliance with identification requirements (labels, placards, etc.)	50%	55%	55%	60%
4. Percent of carriers/vehicles in compliance with fire extinguisher and safety equipment requirements:				
a. Vehicles	85%	85%	90%	90%
b. Carriers	85%	85%	90%	90%
5. Number of explosives transporters in compliance with special requirements applicable to this type of transportation:				
a. Number of transporters brought into compliance as result of inspections	53	55	55	55
b. Number of transporters against whom no administrative action has been taken to deny, revoke, or suspend explosives transportation licenses	160	165	165	165

* Estimated figures—statistical data not presently available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

C. Transportation of Hazardous Materials and Dangerous Articles—Continued

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of hazardous materials transported (by shipping name)	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,40
2. Number of for-hire and private carriers transporting hazardous materials	5,000 *	5,200 *	5,400	5,60
3. Number of terminals handling hazardous materials:				
a. Subject to inspection	7,500 *	7,800 *	8,100	8,40
b. Inspected	1,800	2,000	2,500	3,00
4. Number of individual requirements per material (depending on size of container, type of solution or mixture, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, etc.)	5	5	5	
5. Number of DOT container specifications	160	160	160	16
6. Number of explosives transportation licenses issued	155	165	170	17
7. Number of pre-license inspections made (explosives)	155	165	170	17
8. Number of hazardous materials inspections made	2,000	2,200	2,700	3,20
9. Number of violations corrected, excepting on-highway enforcement activities	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,10

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$50,049	$38,165	$36,447
Personnel man-years	2.6	1.8	1.7
Uniformed	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Nonuniformed	*2.5*	*1.7*	*1.6*

D. Passenger Vehicle Inspection

General Description

As a result of the Highway Safety Act of 1966, the federal government is making every effort to minimize the potential for mechanical-caused accidents. As of that date, federal law required that every state establish a passenger vehicle inspection program involving mandatory vehicle inspections.

As of 1967, a demonstration program of vehicle inspections was initiated in California as an alternative to the federal desires of mandatory inspections. This experimental program was allowed by the federal government, if it could be shown to be effective. However, as an experimental program, it has not received complete approval from the federal government.

In carrying out this requirement, the department uses teams composed of specially trained officers and nonuniformed employees to inspect passenger vehicles on a random basis at roadside locations. Mechanical violations detected during these inspections must be corrected by the vehicle owner as a condition of being permitted to continue to operate the vehicle. Reinspections are made to assure compliance with safety requirements.

Vehicles randomly selected for inspection are also routinely checked for compliance with vehicle registration requirements and the operator of the vehicle is checked for compliance with drivers' licensing laws and regulations.

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Estimated *		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Passenger vehicle mechanical defect-caused fatal and injury accident rate per 100 million miles:				
(1) Injury accident rate	10	10	10	10
(2) Fatality accident rate	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

* Estimated figures—statistical data not presently available.

Because of state and federal concern over t pollution of the atmosphere caused by motor vehicl enforcement of laws relating to control of such pol tion is performed concurrently with safety relat vehicle inspections.

Beginning July 1, 1974, control of that portion passenger vehicle inspection dealing with vehi emission control will be transferred to the Air R sources Board. The California Highway Patrol w continue to perform the inspections but will be rei bursed for all expenses incurred through a contr with the Air Resources Board. The cost of this p gram is expected to be approximately $1,001,747 f fiscal year 1974–75.

Objectives

1. To reduce the incidents of personal injury, lo of life, and loss of property resulting from "m chanical defect-caused" passenger vehicle ac dents.
2. To reduce the effect of air pollution from mot vehicles on public health and property.

Management Control Objectives

Program objectives to be achieved by: improvi the degree of compliance with laws and regulatio governing the mechanical condition of passenger v hicles.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

D. Passenger Vehicle Inspection—Continued

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Estimated *		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Percent of vehicles inspected that are in compliance with safety related laws and regulations:				
(1) Vehicles certified with no mechanical defects	36%	35%	37.9%	39.8%
(2) Vehicles certified following correction of mechanical defects	70%	71.2%	73%	75%
1B. Percent of vehicles inspected that are in compliance with pollution control device laws and regulations:				
(1) Vehicles certified with no pollution control defects	89.8%	85%	75%	75%
(2) Vehicles certified following correction of pollution control defects	70.4%	72%	75%	77%
1C. Percent of vehicles inspected, found to have safety related mechanical defects (by type of defect):				
(1) Tires	12.5%	12.7%	13%	13%
(2) Brakes	3%	3%	3%	3%
(3) Steering	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%
(4) Suspension	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%
(5) Lamps	54.7%	54.7%	53%	53%
1D. Percent of vehicles inspected, found to have pollution control device defects (by type of defect):				
(1) Crankcase	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%	4%
(2) Exhaust	2%	2%	4%	4.5%
(3) Fuel evaporative	–	–	0.2%	0.2%

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of registered passenger vehicles	12,079,944‡	12,715,730‡	13,351,516	14,019,091
2. Number of passenger vehicle inspections	1,537,166‡	1,548,819‡	1,626,260	1,658,785
3. Number of passenger vehicle reinspections	712,618‡	734,394‡	609,848	845,980
4. Number of passenger vehicle accidents:				
a. Injury	160,182†	172,197†	163,587	155,408
b. Fatal	3,953†	4,426†	4,203	3,993
c. Total	164,135†	176,623†	167,790	159,401
5. Number of passenger miles traveled	122,563,745,201†	126,716,750,299†	130,518,252,808	134,433,800,392

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$7,751,616	$8,275,200	$8,309,068
Personnel man-years	405	417.5	419
Uniformed	*226.9*	*232.5*	*232.2*
Nonuniformed	*178.1*	*185*	*186.8*

E. Commercial Vehicle Inspection and Enforcement

General Description

In order to protect the public from unsafe commercial vehicles, to protect the highways from damage caused by overloaded vehicles, and to ensure the collection of the proper amount of registration fees and transportation tax due from commercial vehicle operations, the department administers and operates a program of commercial vehicle inspection and enforcement which consists of three operational units described below.

1. Commercial Vehicle Inspection Facilities

Commercial vehicle inspection facilities are relatively large installations, owned and maintained by the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation, and located at strategic points on major highway routes. Included within the design of the facility are scales for weighing of vehicles, covered inspection areas for the inspection of vehicle equipment, open storage area for legalizing of overloads, adequate parking area, and sufficient area to permit turning of trucks for reweighing.

The primary task of personnel assigned to the commercial vehicle inspection facilities is the inspection of the mechanical condition, registration, and loading of commercial vehicles, to ensure that the vehicles are maintained in a safe operating condition and that licensing requirements are met.

As a secondary task, they are to ensure that commercial vehicles comply with applicable laws relating to size and weight.

Inspection facilities are normally staffed with sergeants, traffic officers, brake inspection specialists, commercial vehicle inspection specialists, platform scale operators, and janitors.

2. Platform Scales

Platform scales are smaller installations than inspection facilities and are owned and maintained by the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation. The scales are located at strategic points along major and secondary routes. Included within the design of the installation are scales for weighing of vehicles, shelter for the scale unit, and a small parking and load adjustment area.

The primary task of personnel assigned to the platform scale is to ensure that commercial vehicles comply with the laws relating to size, weight, and loading.

As a secondary task, they are responsible for the inspection of the mechanical condition and registration of vehicles to ensure that vehicles are main-

* Estimated figures—statistical data not presently available.
† Calendar year—fiscal year not available.
‡ Number of passenger miles not available, figure given includes all vehicles.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

E. Commercial Vehicle Inspection and Enforcement—Continued

tained in such condition that their operation on the highway does not create a hazard and that licensing requirements are met.

Platform scales are normally staffed by state traffic officers.

3. Mobile Road Enforcement

Mobile road enforcement units consist of state traffic officers with specially equipped pickups in combination with semitrailers that are designed to carry scales. Each unit is equipped with small portable scales which can be placed on the road surface to weigh trucks.

It is the task of the mobile road enforcement officers to discharge the department's obligation in the commercial enforcement program in those areas not served by vehicle inspection facilities or platform scales.

Objectives

1. To protect the public from personal injury, lo of life, and loss of property resulting from traffic acc dents caused by commercial vehicles other than b driving error.
2. To protect the public's investment in the highwa system from damage caused by overweight commerci vehicles.
3. To ensure that commercial vehicles are properl registered and that appropriate fees are paid.

Management Control Objectives

1. Ensure that commercial vehicles are equipped a required and maintained in safe operating conditio
2. Ensure compliance with vehicle size, loading and commodity transportation requirements.
3. Ensure compliance with vehicle weight limita tions.
4. Ensure compliance with vehicle registration, li censing and transportation tax requirements.

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels Estimated †			
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Commercial vehicle accidents per 100 million miles resulting from mechanical defects:				
a. Injury accident rate	3.3	3.2	3.1	3
b. Fatality accident rate	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.1
c. Noninjury accident rate	9.2	9.1	9	8.9
1B. Annual dollar value of property damage	$64,000,000	$64,000,000	$63,000,000	$62,000,000

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

	Effectiveness Levels Estimated *			
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Percent of total commercial vehicle population inspected	18%	18%	20%	30%
1B. Percent of vehicles inspected that are found to be free of mechanical defects:				
a. Initial inspection	24%	25%	28%	31%
b. On reinspection	87%	90%	92%	94%
1C. Percent of vehicles inspected, found to have mechanical defects (by type of defect):				
a. Brakes	23%	22%	21%	20%
b. Lighting equipment	26%	25%	24%	23%
c. Tires, wheels, and rims	3.1%	3%	2.9%	2.8%
d. Steering and/or suspension	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%
e. Fifth wheels, safety chains, and other towing devices	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
f. Miscellaneous equipment, components, or accessories	5%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%
1D. Percent of commercial vehicle accidents caused by:				
a. Defective brakes	–	2.7% *	2.6%	2.5%
b. Defective lighting equipment	–	0.2% *	0.19%	0.18%
c. Defective tires, wheels, and rims	0.50%	0.49%	0.48%	0.47%
d. Defective steering and/or suspension system	0.40%	0.39%	0.38%	0.37%
e. Defective fifth wheels, safety chains, or other towing devices	0.30%	0.29%	0.28%	0.27%
f. Other mechanical defects	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%
2A. Percent of vehicles inspected, found with violations of types listed below.				
a. Size limitations	4.1%	4%	3.9%	3.8%
b. Loading and securement	3%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%
c. Commodity transportation requirements	0.005%	0.004%	0.003%	0.002%
d. Other	15%	14%	13%	12%
2B. Percent of commercial vehicle accidents caused by violations of:				
a. Size limitations	0.005%	0.004%	0.003%	0.002%
b. Loading and securement laws and regulations	0.50%	0.49%	0.48%	0.47%
c. Commodity transportation requirements	0.0005%	0.0004%	0.0003%	0.0002%
d. Other	0.0008%	0.0007%	0.0006%	0.0005%
3A. Percent of vehicles weighed, found with weight violations	1.1%*	1%*	0.99%	0.98%
3C. Overloads removed or adjusted	50,761	53,000	52,500	52,000
4A. Percent of vehicles inspected, found with violations of registration	10%	9%	8%	7%

† Estimated figures—statistical data not presently available.
* Based on actual statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

E. Commercial Vehicle Inspection and Enforcement—Continued

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Commercial vehicle population:				
a. Domestic	928,601	1,035,991	1,115,129	1,243,368
b. Foreign	92,860 †	103,599	111,512	124,336
2. Total commercial vehicle miles driven	6,309,675,357	7,129,576,674	7,949,477,991	8,863,667,959
3. Number of commercial vehicle accidents caused by mechanical defects of failure to comply with vehicle size, weight, loading, commodity transportation, or other requirements:				
a. Injury	194	228	220	195
b. Fatal	12	10	10	9
c. Noninjury	584	648	596	550
4. Number of commercial vehicle inspections	217,407	226,935	227,750	240,500
5. Number of commercial vehicle reinspections	84,628	94,320	96,725	97,500
6. Number of enforcement documents issued	257,252	257,872	258,178	258,467
7. Number of vehicles weighed	3,771,409	4,627,715	4,778,750	4,980,345
8. Number of commercial vehicles having mechanical defects or in violation of requirements relating to vehicle registration, size, weight, loading, or commodity transportation	182,469	184,318	186,150	187,950
9. Number of commercial vehicle inspection facilities operated	8	8	8	9
10. Number of platform scales operated	38	39	39	40
11. Number of portable scales in use	280	288	288	288

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$5,495,192	$5,934,898	$6,122,645
Personnel man-years	308.4	313.1	308.9
Uniformed	*194.3*	*196.8*	*195.6*
Nonuniformed	*114.1*	*116.3*	*113.3*

F. Approval and Certification of Devices

General Description

Vehicle Code Section 375 identifies certain types of equipment requiring approval before it can be sold or used in California. Vehicle Code Sections 26100 through 26116 and 2402.5 require the department to conduct tests, issue approvals, revoke approvals, publish listings of approved devices and equipment, etc., for devices and equipment listed in Vehicle Code Section 375 and elsewhere in the Vehicle Code.

State regulations prepared in performance of this function and federal regulations have established minimum performance standards for devices as they pertain to automotive safety. These devices include, but are not limited to, the following types: lighting equipment, occupant restraint systems, glazing materials, sirens, bunk stakes, and other load restraining devices.

The department establishes in regulations, necessary procedures for conducting device tests and issues approvals to laboratories for the purpose of testing those devices which require approval by the Vehicle Code. The department either makes the required tests or causes them to be made. A list of all devices that require approval and that are approved for use in California is maintained by the department in a publication called "Approved Devices Handbook."

Device approval is valid for five years. If the manufacturer does not renew his approval at the end of that time or ceases to manufacture the device, it is transferred from the "current" to the "noncurrent" Approved Devices Handbook.

Additionally, the department conducts various other research and studies related to establishing standards for device performance. In conjunction with this activity, and as permitted by Vehicle Code Section 26118, the department issues permits enabling the on-highway testing of experimental devices and equipment. Many engineering services are provided by the department to the public and industry in areas concerning vehicle equipment performance, instrument correlation and informal analysis of test methods for use by manufacturers.

To assist in preventing motor-driven cycles from using high speed roadways, the department obtains horsepower ratings from motorcycle manufacturers and disseminates the information to field enforcement units.

The primary purpose of the device approval program is to assure that all safety-related devices requiring approval and/or certification, utilized on vehicles (whether foreign or domestic), meet the minimum performance standards established by law.

Objectives

To minimize the potential for accidents caused by defects in or premature failure of devices or equipment and/or caused by prohibited devices or equipment.

Management Control Objectives

Program objectives to be realized by attaining the following objectives:

1. To ensure that vehicle devices of a type requiring approval are approved and meet minimum standards for safe vehicle operation.

2. To ensure that only properly supervised and equipped independent laboratories conduct and certify test results for all devices of a type requiring approval by the Vehicle Code.

3. To ensure that devices not required or permitted by the Vehicle Code are prevented from being offered for sale.

† Calendar year—fiscal year not available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

F. Approval and Certification of Devices—Continued

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
Number of devices requiring approval and having received prior approval reported as being defective and in service	44	83	100	100
MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES				
1. Percent of devices, of a type requiring approval, submitted for approval that are approved	99	99	100	100
2. Number of offered devices identified as types requiring approval, which were not approved and were subsequently submitted for approval	300	84	200	200
3. Number of offered devices identified as not required or permitted and thereby stopped from being offered for sale	12	24	15	15
4. Percent of laboratories applying for approval which are initially rejected as not qualified	14	–	20	20

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of device test reports evaluated	2,699	2,389	2,400	2,300
2. Number of Certificates of Approval issued	2,040	2,098	2,100	2,000
3. Number of revocations of Certificates of Approval	–	–	–	–
4. Number of items in Approved Devices Handbook:				
a. Current	9,500	10,800	11,300	11,800
b. Noncurrent	4,500	3,000	3,100	3,200
5. Number of test laboratories approved	7	12	2	12
6. Number of experimental permits issued	15	23	25	26
7. Number of devices examined or descriptions reviewed outside the approval process	200	216	220	220
8. Number of studies and/or research projects initiated	2	2	5	6
9. Number prepared:				
a. Regulations	4	3	4	5
b. Revisions	5	6	6	7
10. Estimated number of vehicle models offered for sale in California	875	900	875	850

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$137,998	$144,217	$147,200
Personnel man-years	5.4	5.5	5.5
Nonuniformed	*5.4*	*5.5*	*5.5*

G. Standards and Conformity Control

General Description

In an effort to protect the integrity, quality, and effectiveness of specified devices and equipment used on vehicles in this state, the Legislature through the Vehicle Code has delegated to this department the responsibility for testing and approving such devices and equipment. Also, Vehicle Code Sections 2402.5 and 26117 charge the department with the responsibility of conducting tests or requiring tests to be made on those devices and equipment which have been approved to determine if they are in compliance. The department has additionally been given the responsibility of ensuring that only those devices and equipment which have been approved are sold or offered for sale to the public.

These responsibilities are met by:

1. Development of performance standards.
2. Inspection of sales outlets.
3. Retesting of previously approved devices.
4. Qualifications testing of approved laboratories.
5. Enforcement action against violations of the standards and/or sales of unapproved devices.

Outlets selling devices requiring approval are inspected by specially trained department personnel to determine if unapproved items are sold or are being offered for sale. Also, randomly selected devices an equipment previously approved are purchased an retested by engineering personnel to determine if th item continues to comply with established standard

Department engineering personnel inspect each ne model motor vehicle sold in California to determine i they are equipped with approved devices and equip ment which are properly installed.

Enforcement action against violations of perform ance standards and sales laws is by the followin methods:

1. Revocation of approval certificates in case o noncomplying devices and laboratories.
2. Temporary or permanent denial of registratio in the case of noncomplying new vehicles.
3. Issuance of citation or the filing of a crimina complaint against sales outlets for selling or offerin for sale types of unapproved devices that requir approval.

Where noncompliance has been found more fre quent, repeat inspections or retests are conducted t ensure that compliance is maintained.

The department communicates extensively with sales organizations and manufacturers in an effort t

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

G. Standards and Conformity Control—Continued

inform them of state law and encourage voluntary compliance.

Engineers investigate reported vehicle defects and design problems which may cause unsafe operation.

Proposed federal standards and Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, and proposed changes thereto, are reviewed and comments are submitted on them to ensure that such standards and regulations enhance rather than deter protection afforded by state standards and regulations.

Objectives

To minimize the potential for accidents caused by defects in or premature failure of devices or equipment and/or caused by prohibited devices or equipment.

Management Control Objectives

1. To ensure that sales outlets, which sell or offer for sale devices and equipment for use on vehicles, sell only those of a type requiring approval which are approved.

2. To ensure that devices and equipment approved for use on vehicles which are sold or offered for sale continue to comply with established standards of performance and operation.

3. To ensure that current year model vehicles sold or offered for sale in California are equipped with approved devices and equipment which are properly mounted and installed.

4. To ensure that laboratories approved to test devices maintain the required qualification standards.

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of devices requiring approval and having received prior approval reported as being defective and in service	44	83	100	100
2. Number of unapproved or prohibited devices or equipment removed from sale at auto parts sales outlet dealers	12,213	6,415	6,000	5,000

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Percent of approved devices and equipment purchased, tested, and found in compliance	70%	63%	80%	80%
2. Percent of approved devices and equipment found not in compliance which were subsequently brought into compliance	100%	100%	100%	100%
3. Percent of outlets inspected, found in compliance	52%	55%	60%	65%
4. Percent of outlets found not in compliance which were subsequently brought into compliance	86%	96%	96%	96%
5. Percent of new current year model vehicle inspected and found in compliance	61%	65%	80%	80%
6. Percent of new current year model vehicles found not in compliance which were subsequently brought into compliance	100%	100%	100%	100%
7. Percent of approved laboratories failing the qualifications and operations surveillance tests. (Determined by requiring the laboratory to test devices submitted by CHP and containing known deficiencies.)	–	–	5%	5%

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of approved devices	9,000	10,800	11,300	11,800
2. Number of retail outlets	29,100	33,000	40,000	39,000
3. Number of current year model motor vehicles	875	900	875	850
4. Number of laboratories approved	7	12	2	12
5. Number of proposed standards and regulations requiring review and comment action	70	77	80	85

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$326,200	$353,781	$361,350
Personnel man-years	12.8	12.5	12.6
Uniformed	*5.4*	*5.6*	*5.7*
Nonuniformed	*7.4*	*6.9*	*6.9*

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

H. Vehicle Noise Reduction and Control

General Description

The department uses teams of specially trained personnel to measure noise emitted by vehicles operated on the highways. Vehicles which are found in violation due to improper maintenance or unlawful modification must be brought into compliance and presented to departmental personnel for inspection and clearance within specified time limits or criminal prosecution may be instituted. In addition, specially trained personnel conduct measurements on representative models of all those new vehicles reported by noise enforcement teams or passenger vehicle inspection teams as being excessively noisy and manufacturers are given specified times in which to correct deficiencies which are substantiated. Failure to do so may result in the denial of registration to that model vehicle. The department works with manufacturers and sellers of exhaust systems to assist them in complying with the law, requiring that replacement systems emit no more noise than the vehicles original equipment.

The Legislature has established in Vehicle Code Section 27160 the following schedule for noise reduction in new vehicles:

	70–73	73–75	75–78	78–88	88–
1. Commercial Vehicles	88dB(A)	88dB(A)	83dB(A)	80dB(A)	70dB(A)
2. Passenger and light duty vehicles	86dB(A)	84dB(A)	80dB(A)	75dB(A)	70dB(A)
3. Motorcycles	88dB(A)	86dB(A)	80dB(A)	75dB(A)	70dB(A)
4. Snowmobiles	82dB(A)	82dB(A)	82dB(A)	82dB(A)	82dB(A)

Vehicle noise violations may increase during th next few years due to more restrictive state and fed eral noise limits and vehicle registration increases a approximately 5 percent per year.

The greatest increase would be in the years tha immediately follow a lowering of the noise limits. I would be desirable at those times to increase enforce ment efforts to gain commensurate increases in cor rective actions on systems in violation.

The department conducts noise studies and engage noise consultants as the needs dictate. Such needs ma be the determinations of realistic noise levels, increas in noise measurement skills, and improvement o measurement techniques and locations.

Objectives

To reduce vehicular noise to levels that are techno logically feasible and which are acceptable to the well being of the general public.

Management Control Objectives

1. To apprehend those motor vehicles which gener ate noise levels in excess of statutory limits while be ing operated upon the highways and through enforce ment action, bring the vehicles into compliance.
2. To ensure new motor vehicles sold or offered fo sale in California comply with statutory noise limits
3. To encourage manufacturers, sellers, and install ers of vehicle exhaust systems to voluntarily comply with the intent of Vehicle Code 27151.

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Reduction in average noise level of vehicles in use on the highway	2 decibels	2 decibels	3 decibels	3 decibels
2. Reduction in average noise output of new model vehicles offered for sale	2 decibels	2 decibels	2 decibels	2 decibels

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Percent of vehicles operating on the highway, measured and found in compliance:				
a. Commercial vehicles	98.5%	98.9%	98%	98.5%
b. Passenger and light duty vehicles	99.4%	99.8%	98.4%	98%
c. Motorcycles	89.7%	81.4%	81.4%	82%
2. Percent of vehicles measured and found not in compliance which were subsequently brought into compliance:				
a. Commercial vehicles	93.3%	70.4%	70.1%	75%
b. Passenger and light duty vehicles	90%	73.4%	79.2%	85%
c. Motorcycles	78.5%	81.3%	85%	85%
3. Percent of current year model vehicles measured and found not in compliance:				
a. Commercial vehicles	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
b. Passenger and light duty vehicles	0.04%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
c. Motorcycles	0.8%	1.9%	1%	1%
4. Percent of current year model vehicles measured and found not in compliance which were subsequently brought into compliance:				
a. Commercial vehicles	100%	100%	100%	100%
b. Passenger and light duty vehicles	100%	100%	100%	100%
c. Motorcycles	100%	100%	100%	100%

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

H. Vehicle Noise Reduction and Control—Continued

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES—Continued

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
5. Percent of total violations in the following categories:				
a. Modified Exhaust Systems				
(1) Commercial vehicles	0.1%	7.35%	2.9%	4%
(2) Passenger and light duty vehicles	56.1%	73.9%	73.3%	75%
(3) Motorcycles	70.8%	78.4%	75.8%	75%
b. Defective Exhaust Systems				
(1) Commercial vehicles	32.1%	32.6%	43.4%	44%
(2) Passenger and light duty vehicles	34%	22.7%	23.1%	25%
(3) Motorcycles	13.8%	11.1%	14.2%	15%

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Registered motor vehicles subject to noise limits:				
a. Commercial vehicles	1,835,260	1,946,649	2,064,649	2,167,882
b. Autos	10,582,783	10,961,137	11,344,055	11,738,291
c. Motorcycles	608,180	611,580	615,004	618,744
Totals	13,026,223	13,519,366	14,023,708	14,524,917
2. New motor vehicles registered annually:				
a. Commercial vehicles	159,155	175,871	186,607	196,143
b. Autos	937,987	995,824	1,045,315	1,095,315
c. Motorcycles	71,441	91,835	114,793	143,491
Totals	1,168,583	1,263,530	1,346,715	1,434,949

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$317,297	$349,841	$354,902
Personnel man-years	16.1	16.9	17.3
Uniformed	*12.5*	*13.4*	*13.7*
Nonuniformed	*3.6*	*3.5*	*3.6*

I. Motor Carrier Safety Operations

General Description

The California Highway Patrol adopts regulations and carries out an onterminal inspection program designed to promote the safe operation of heavy duty commercial vehicles transporting persons and property.

Departmental nonuniformed inspection personnel review and evaluate carriers' vehicle maintenance and repair records and systems to determine whether good preventive maintenance programs are in effect. They inspect vehicles at carriers' terminals to ensure that safe operating requirements are met. Carriers are required to certify to the department that deficiencies will be corrected within 15 days. Unsafe vehicles are placed "out-of-service" and, if necessary, prosecution is initiated to obtain compliance with regulations.

Objectives

To protect the public from personal injury, loss of life, and loss of property resulting from "mechanical defect-caused" and "driver fatigue-caused" heavy duty commercial vehicle accidents.

Management Control Objectives

Program objectives to be achieved by:

1. Assuring that motor carrier terminals have adequate inspection and preventive maintenance systems.
2. Assuring that motor carrier vehicles are in safe operating condition.
3. Assuring that regulated drivers' hours-of-service are in compliance with regulations.

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Percent of regulated vehicles involved in mechanical defect-caused accidents:				
(1) Property carrying vehicles	7% *	7%	6.2%	6%
(2) Passenger carrying vehicles	7% *	7%	6.2%	6%
1B. Percent of regulated vehicles involved in driver fatigue-caused accidents:				
(1) Property carrying vehicles	2.3% *	2.3%	2.3%	2%
(2) Passenger carrying vehicles	2.3% *	2.3%	2.3%	2%
1C. Annual dollar value of property damage	$9,500,000	$9,375,000	$9,140,000	$8,900,000

* Estimated figures—statistical data not presently available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

I. Motor Carrier Safety Operations—Continued

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES	Effectiveness Levels				
	Actual		Estimated		
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75	
1. Percent of motor carrier terminals in compliance with vehicle inspection and preventive maintenance requirements	65% *	66%	66%	67%	
2. Percent of vehicles inspected that are in compliance with safety laws and regulations:					
a. Approved with no mechanical defects	23% *	24%	26%	27%	
b. Approved following correction of mechanical defects	43% *	44%	45%	46%	
c. Placed out-of-service as imminently hazardous	5% *	5%	4%	3%	
3. Percent of regulated drivers' hour-of-service in compliance with regulations	86% *	88%	88%	88%	

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of public, private, and for-hire carrier terminals:				
a. Subject to inspection	25,300 *	25,400 *	25,500	27,000
b. Inspected	16,943 *	16,196 *	17,000	24,000
2. Number of motor carrier vehicles:				
a. Subject to inspection	250,000 *	258,000 *	265,000	290,000
b. Inspected	60,391	60,766	61,000	82,500
3. Number of drivers' hours-of-service records:				
a. Subject to inspection	120,000 *	125,000 *	130,000	135,000
b. Inspected	34,030	31,361	33,000	46,000
4. Number of injury and fatal accidents:				
a. Truck/trailer combination accidents	3,372	3,343	3,300	3,200
b. Bus accidents	965 *	953	940	900

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$1,013,668	$1,042,873	$1,099,899
Personnel man-years	57.3	55.9	55.8
Uniformed	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*
Nonuniformed	*56.9*	*55.5*	*55.4*

J. Vehicle Abatement

General Description

On May 15, 1973, Governor Reagan signed Senate Bill 300 into law directing our department to establish, implement, and administer a statewide program to remove abandoned/public nuisance vehicles from private and public places or land, other than highways.

The departments initial approach in developing an Abandoned Vehicle Abatement Program was to establish local abandoned vehicle abatement projects with those city and county governmental agencies desiring to perform AVA services themselves. This is being done by individual contracts, providing local ordinances comply with Vehicle Code Section 22660. Thus, cities and counties under enabling ordinances can perform abandoned vehicle abatement and be reimbursed for such activities by this department. Contracting began on July 1, 1973. All cities and counties have been requested to enter the Abandoned Vehicle Abatement Program prior to January 1974.

On or about January 1, 1974, this department will assume abatement responsibilities for abandoned vehicles in those areas of the state not having local programs but having abandoned vehicle abatement problems. From a windshield survey and questionnaire submitted by cities and counties, there are estimated to be 240,000 vehicles presently abandoned in California.

It is anticipated that 90,000 vehicles will be abated the first year and 120,000 annually thereafter. It is also anticipated that the California Highway Patrol will be responsible for abating approximately half o the vehicles. At the rate of 80,000 to 100,000 addi tional vehicles being abandoned each year, it will tak about five years to clean up the backlog of abandoned vehicles. Because of the continuing problem it will b necessary to maintain an ongoing program. This pro gram will be funded entirely from the Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund as authorized by Chapter 49/73 Section 22710.

Objectives

1. To protect the public's health by eliminating abandoned/public nuisance vehicles.
2. To protect the states natural beauty by elimi nating abandoned/public nuisance vehicles.
3. To preserve our natural resources by generating the recycling of abandoned/public nuisance vehicles.

Management Control Objectives

Program objectives to be achieved by abating abandoned/public nuisance vehicles from public and private lands, other than highways, and providing support to cities and counties for abandoned vehicle abatement by establishing, implementing, and administering a statewide Abandoned Vehicle Abatement Program.

Priority will be given to the removal of abandoned vehicles from corridors of the state highway system, from public lands and parks, and from river and wildlife areas.

* Estimated figures—statistical data not presently available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

II. REGULATION AND INSPECTION—Continued

J. Vehicle Abatement—Continued

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Number of derelict vehicles abated in relation to the estimated number presently abandoned	–	–	90,000	120,000
1B. Number of derelict vehicles abated from priority areas	–	–	9,000	12,000
1C. Annual dollar value of the salvaged derelict vehicles	–	–	$2,250,000	$3,960,000

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Number of derelict vehicles abated in CHP districts	–	–	30,000	60,000
1B. Number of derelict vehicles abated in county districts	–	–	30,000	30,000
1C. Number of derelict vehicles abated in city districts	–	–	30,000	30,000
1D. Average unit cost of derelict vehicles abated by CHP personnel	–	–	$22	$25
1E. Average unit cost of derelict vehicles abated by city and county personnel	–	–	$22	$25
1F. Total number of derelict vehicles abated by means of:				
a. Salvage	–	–	50%	66%
b. Enclosed in a building	–	–	20%	10%
c. Made operative	–	–	10%	10%
d. Removal by administrative action	–	–	20%	14%

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of derelict vehicles abated	–	–	90,000	120,000
2. Number of derelict vehicles abandoned	–	–	240,000	240,000
3. Cost of derelict vehicles abated	–	–	$2,000,000	$3,000,000

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$800,000	$1,228,209
Personnel man-years	–	–	3
Uniformed	–	–	–
Nonuniformed	–	–	3

III. VEHICLE OWNERSHIP SECURITY

Need

This program deals with two related vehicle ownership security elements:

A. Auto Theft

Approximately 139,440 vehicles were stolen in 1972, representing a decrease of 3 percent from the number of vehicles stolen in 1971. This reduction marked a reversal in the spiralling trend of vehicle thefts in California which had shown a 176.7 percent increase in the previous 15 years. Vehicle thefts result in the second largest monetary loss of all crimes against property, outranked only by the crime of burglary.

An average of 80 percent of the stolen vehicles are recovered. Of these, approximately 27 percent are stripped or wrecked. The large number of unrecovered vehicles, at an average value of about $1,200 each, increases the monetary loss to the public, particularly those not covered by insurance. Those having insurance are subjected to increased premium rates to compensate for the losses of others.

Vehicle theft is usually the first major crime committed by a juvenile and often leads the offender into other equally serious offenses. In the United States, persons under 18 years of age account for 54 percent of the arrests for vehicle theft. During 1972, only 17 percent of the vehicle thefts were solved by arrest of the offender even though 80 percent of the stolen vehicles were recovered.

A far higher number of stolen vehicles are involved in traffic accidents than in the normal vehicle population.

B. Vehicle Identification Numbers

The applicant for the original registration of a vehicle not sold through a dealer must make arrangements with an area office or substation of this department to examine the vehicle for the concealed number. When the number is located by the California Highway Patrol officer, it is entered on a serially numbered anodized aluminum vehicle identification blank which is then affixed to the vehilce by the officer.

In the event no manufacturer's identification number can be located, an aluminum plate preinscribed with a serial number issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles is affixed to the vehicle by the officer. All aluminum blanks bear a control number and their issue and receipt are rigidly controlled by this department.

Although the department for some time has performed this function informally when requested, the formalization of this procedure with the Department of Motor Vehicles was effective August 1, 1970.

Objective

Because of jurisdiction limitations of local law enforcement agencies, the California Highway Patrol is the only law enforcement agency with a broad enough scope to attack the problem. The department has launched an intensive vehicle theft control project in order to provide for investigative activity on a statewide basis and render technical assistance to other law enforcement agencies. The project also has as its objective, improved recovery rates as a result of programs designed to provide statewide inspection

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. VEHICLE OWNERSHIP SECURITY—Continued

of selected vehicles and business establishments. Other programs are designed to decrease the theft rate.

Authority

Sections 2400 and 2805 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The department has men assigned full time to investigate vehicle thefts and theft rings, and also to provide special assistance to field offices on other felonies or related crimes which require extensive follow-up investigations. These investigators can provide only very limited training for field offices and allied agencies.

As a result of the California vehicle theft study authorized by the Legislature in 1970, the California Highway Patrol has undertaken a vehicle theft control project. This project, partially funded by a LEAA federal grant totaling $1.25 million, is comprised of six programs designed to attack the vehicle theft problem statewide. These six programs are:

A—Statewide Coordination and Investigation
B—Selective Inspection of Vehicles
C—Selective Inspection of Business Establishments
D—Vehicle Theft Information System (VTIS)
E—Titling and Licensing Improvements
F—Training and Education Programs.

Workload Adjustments

Five uniformed positions and two nonuniforme positions have been added to the vehicle theft elemer of this program. All expenses related to these add tional positions will be reimbursed by federal fund

A traffic lieutenant and a clerical position have bee added to coordinate vehicle theft activities in th new Zone VII headquarters.

Four new traffic officer positions will also be uti ized in selected California Highway Patrol zones "commercial vehicle" investigators. These invest gators will receive specialized training in the invest gation of commercial vehicle thefts such as larg trucks and truck combinations, construction vehicle and farm vehicles. This particular program is e pected to reduce the large financial losses experience by owners of these types of vehicles.

This department inspects selected vehicles after th registration process to determine the validity of re istration, VIN information, etc. This is accomplishe by Department of Motor Vehicle furnishing our d partment with referrals on paper of selected vehicl which are then investigated by field personnel. Th method increases the clerical workload at headqua ters so one additional clerical position has bee added.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	84.4	86.1	86.8	$1,805,131	$1,964,313	$1,900,631
(Uniformed)	*75*	*76.4*	*76.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*9.4*	*9.7*	*10.1*	–	–	–
Proposed New Positions	–	–	7	–	–	132,326
Totals, Program III	84.4	86.1	93.8	$1,805,131	$1,964,313	$2,032,957
(Uniformed)	*75*	*76.4*	*81.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*9.4*	*9.7*	*12.1*	–	–	–
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*158,157*	*626,375*	*182,406*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	–	–	–	*1,646,974*	*1,337,938*	*1,850,551*
Program Elements:						
A. Auto theft	75.8	77.4	77.9	$1,637,012	$1,783,457	$1,702,129
(Uniformed)	*66.8*	*68.1*	*68.2*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*9*	*9.3*	*9.7*	–	–	–
B. Vehicle identification numbers	8.6	8.7	8.9	168,119	180,856	198,502
(Uniformed)	*8.2*	*8.3*	*8.5*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	–	–	–

A. Vehicle Theft

General Description

One out of six major crimes in California is a vehicle theft. Vehicle theft is the second largest monetary loss of all crimes against property, outranked only by the crime of burglary.

The department has men assigned to investigate vehicle thefts and theft rings. California Highway Patrol is the only law enforcement agency in the state with a broad enough scope to coordinate the attack against the problem. By providing a broad scope of coordination of investigative activity on a regional, as well as a statewide basis, and rendering investigative and technical assistance to other law enforcement agencies, an effective statewide control program is possible.

Objectives

To protect the public from economic (property loss as a result of vehicle theft in the State of Cal fornia through an increased recovery rate of stole vehicles and a reduction in incidence of vehicle thef

Management Control Objectives

The Department of California Highway Patrol wi undertake the role of statewide coordinator of v hicle theft control activities and will make a selectiv inspection of vehicles and business establishments disseminate vehicle theft information to public an private agencies necessary for effective planning an program evaluation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. VEHICLE OWNERSHIP SECURITY—Continued

A. Vehicle Theft—Continued

MEASUREMENTS OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Percentage change in the per capita rate (vehicles stolen per 100,000 population)	-0.6%	-2.3%	-5%	-5%
1B. Percentage change in the recovery rate of stolen vehicles	+2.7%	-2.9%	+5%	+5%

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

1A. Percentage of stolen vehicles recovered through inspection of selected vehicles	*	*	0.33%	0.34%
1B. Percentage of stolen vehicles recovered through inspection of business establishments	*	*	0.2%	0.21%

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Population of California	20,518,000	20,741,000	20,988,000	21,217,000
2. Number of stolen vehicles	135,264	133,638	128,468	123,376
3. Percentage of stolen vehicles recovered (recovery rate)	85%	82.7%	86.8%	90%
4. Percentage of recovered vehicles in undriveable stripped/wrecked condition	*	*	.13%	.12%
5. Number of CHP arrests for vehicle theft	3,748	2,894	2,800	2,800
6. Number of investigative assists provided to allied agencies	*	*	12,000	12,000

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$1,637,012	$1,783,457	$1,834,455
Personnel man-years	75.8	77.4	84.9
Uniformed	*66.8*	*68.1*	*73.2*
Nonuniformed	*9*	*9.3*	*11.7*

General Description

The objectives of the vehicle identification numbering (VIN) system is the assignment of identification numbers and the attachment of a State of California issued vehicle identification number plate to those vehicles subject to registration in this state from which the original identification numbers have been removed, either through accident or design, and to all specially constructed vehicles.

Objectives

To ensure that all vehicles referred to the California Highway Patrol for inspection are properly identified prior to being registered.

B. Vehicle Identification Number

Management Control Objectives

Program objective is to be achieved by:

1. Identifying questioned vehicles and replacing missing or incorrect vehicle identification numbers with the manufacturer or DMV assigned identification number.
2. Maintaining close liaison with Department of Motor Vehicles.
3. Providing training for VIN officers to assist them in the performance of their duties.
4. Coordinating with allied agencies on various problem areas relating to identification of vehicles in the state.
5. Inspecting selected out-of-state vehicles prior to registration.

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS—PROGRAM

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1A. Number of vehicles brought into compliance through vehicle inspection	7,712	8,121	8,556	9,300
1B. Percent of inspections completed requiring verification only	5.1%	6.1%	7%	7.7%

MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of vehicle identification inspections completed	8,000	8,305	8,700	9,500
2. Number of stolen vehicles identified through VIN inspections	30	35	40	50
3. Number of VIN officers trained	98	0	48	0
4. *Estimate* of out-of-state vehicles inspected prior to registration	50	60	80	100

* Programs not in operation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

III. VEHICLE OWNERSHIP SECURITY—Continued

B. Vehicle Identification Number—Continued

PROGRAM SIZE INDICATORS	Effectiveness Levels			
	Actual		Estimated	
	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75
1. Number of vehicles subject to registration in California	14,236,816	14,840,411	15,400,411	16,000,000
2. Number of vehicles receiving VIN inspection	7,712	8,121	8,556	9,300
3. Number of vehicles to which VIN plates have been affixed as result of CHP inspection	–	–	–	–
a. Prenumbered plates used	5,770	5,164	5,300	5,700
b. Unnumbered plates used	8,591	7,046	7,300	8,000

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$168,119	$180,856	$198,502
Personnel man-years	8.6	8.7	8.9
Uniformed	*8.2*	*8.3*	*8.5*
Nonuniformed	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Need

Elements and activities that are a part of this program serve the various departmental operations and are the matrices which unify the department into a cohesive unit.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to provide services to assure the overall success of the constituent departmental programs.

Authority

Division 2, Chapter 2, Article 1, California Vehicle Code, establishes the Department of California Highway Patrol and authorizes the commissioner of th department to organize the department and classif the work.

General Description

The department has a system of administration t support its various operations. Planning, directing training, and records keeping all combine to con tribute to the effectiveness of departmental operations

Workload Adjustments

An additional supervising traffic inspector has beer added to the management and command element o this program and will be assigned to the new Zon VIII.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing Program Costs	925.6	912.4	910.3	$16,796,724	$18,618,680	$18,957,377
(Uniformed)	*293.2*	*296.9*	*297.8*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*632.4*	*615.5*	*612.5*	–	–	–
Workload Adjustments	–	–	–	–	11,903	12,496
Proposed New Positions	–	–	13	–	–	136,114
Totals, Program IV	925.6	912.4	923.3	$16,796,724	$18,630,583	$19,105,987
(Uniformed)	*293.2*	*296.9*	*300.8*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*632.4*	*615.5*	*622.5*	–	–	–
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*700,517*	*357,600*	*415,644*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	–	–	–	*16,096,207*	*18,272,983*	*18,690,343*
Less Amounts Changed to Other Programs:						
A. Management and Command	268.3	266.4	266.1	–$5,745,630	–$6,135,607	–$6,155,501
(Uniformed)	*158.1*	*159.5*	*159.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*110.2*	*106.9*	*106.4*	–	–	–
B. Budget and Fiscal Management	48.4	51.6	51.4	–547,980	–632,513	–652,710
(Nonuniformed)	*48.4*	*51.6*	*51.4*	–	–	–
C. Operational Planning and Analysis	34.4	34	33.9	–527,968	–534,311	–564,299
(Uniformed)	*10.7*	*10.3*	*10.7*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*23.7*	*23.7*	*23.2*	–	–	–
D. Training	112.4	109.4	116.9	–1,725,540	–1,978,478	–2,089,544
(Uniformed)	*38.2*	*39.2*	*42.1*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*74.2*	*70.2*	*74.8*	–	–	–
E. Administrative Support	401.8	394.2	398.4	–7,524,750	–8,584,729	–8,824,233
(Uniformed)	*85.2*	*86.9*	*87.3*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*316.6*	*307.3*	*311.1*	–	–	–
F. Statewide Integrated Records System	60.3	56.8	56.6	–724,856	–764,945	–819,700
(Uniformed)	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	–	–
(Nonuniformed)	*59.3*	*55.8*	*55.6*	–	–	–
Net Totals, Administration	–	–	–	–	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT—Continued

A. Management and Command

General Description

This element contains those functions and activities directly concerned with determining the purpose, establishing the methods, and controlling the execution of the department's role in state government. These functions and activities are executive and managerial in nature with the common characteristic of requiring coordination of more than one defined program. The following organizational units, together with directly related staff services, are included:

1. Office of the Commissioner;
2. Office of the Deputy Commissioner;
3. Office of the Assistant Commissioner;
4. Offices of headquarters division commanders;
5. Offices of the zone commanders;
6. Offices of the area commanders.

The functions performed by this element are policy formulation, direction, and coordination.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$5,745,630	$6,135,607	$6,155,501
Personnel man-years	268.3	266.4	266.1
Uniformed	*158.1*	*159.5*	*159.7*
Nonuniformed	*110.2*	*106.9*	*106.4*

B. Budget and Fiscal Management

General Description

The various operations involved in fiscal management are divided between two organizational units—the accounting section and the budget section.

The accounting section maintains the accounting records of the assets and resources of the department and prepares regular reports on the fiscal transactions in relation to the approved budget. These functions are broken down as follows: cashiering, bookkeeping, purchasing, paying of claims, issuing of licenses.

The budget section coordinates the determination of budget needs and prepares the budget document and supporting detail. This section evaluates budget requests, budget performance, and the need for and feasibility of budget changes.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$547,980	$632,513	$652,710
Personnel man-years	48.4	51.6	51.4
Nonuniformed	*48.4*	*51.6*	*51.4*

C. Operational Planning and Analysis

General Description

This element contains the necessary resources for analysis of the traffic environment and the preparation of operational plans for the use of uniformed personnel, equipment, and facilities. Traffic data is analyzed and operational plans are formulated. These plans consider such factors as traffic density, road characteristics, and accident cause and frequency.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$527,968	$534,311	$564,299
Personnel man-years	34.4	34	33.9
Uniformed	*10.7*	*10.3*	*10.7*
Nonuniformed	*23.7*	*23.7*	*23.2*

D. Training

General Description

The following types of training will be provided in order to prepare trainees to perform their respective duties:

1. *Cadet Training* — All uniformed personnel upon entry to the department attend a course of instruction at the California Highway Patrol Academy. The same course of instruction is provided to all cadets regardless of their background experience. The training provides the new officer with a fundamental knowledge skill, and understanding of the duties and responsibilities of a state traffic officer.

2. *Management Training*—Management training is conducted for present or potential command level personnel based upon the prevailing needs of the department. Such training is presented at the California Highway Patrol Academy, interagency schools such as courses sponsored by the State Personnel Board, state colleges, and universities and sources external to state government.

3. *In-Service Training* —Employees require in-service training in various fields. The purpose of this training is to assure standardization in uniformity of department operations, to keep current on laws, to improve work performance, and to prepare to assume new jobs such as the operation of two-wheel motorcycles. Much of the in-service training is conducted at the California Highway Patrol Academy; however, some technical and specialized training is conducted at field locations. This training also includes courses in supervisory principles conducted prior to promoting certain classes such as sergeants and lieutenants.

4. *Field Extension Training* — As a supplement to other types of training, uniformed personnel receive a monthly average of four hours training at their assigned field commands. Comparable training is provided for nonuniformed employees. Such training is based on material prepared by the training division or the local command.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT—Continued

D. Training—Continued

5. *Mandatory Training* — Certain types of training are required by statute when officers of the California Highway Patrol perform required duties. Mandatory training courses consist of subjects for certification, such as first aid and chemical agents (tear gas training). This type of training is usually accomplished the California Highway Patrol Academy.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–
Expenditures	$1,725,540	$1,978,478	$2,089,
Personnel man-years	112.4	109.4	11
Uniformed	*38.2*	*39.2*	*4*
Nonuniformed	*74.2*	*70.2*	*7*

E. Administrative Services

General Description

This element contains those auxiliary and specialized services essential to the administration and operation of the department. These include:

1. *Management Analysis* — The primary responsibility of this element is to assist managers by analysis of administrative systems and procedures. Additional responsibilities are:

a. Departmental forms and management;
b. Records management.

2. *Personnel Management* — The primary responsibility of this element is the administration of state laws and regulations. Due to the nature of the department's activities, there are some functions which must receive additional emphasis. These are:

a. Recruitment;
b. Industrial safety;
c. Disability claims.

3. *Supply Management* — The department operates a centralized supply and warehousing system. Requisitions are filled and shipped to California Highway Patrol facilities throughout the state by state-owned vehicle or commercial carrier.

4. *Central Files* — The department has a centralized filing system for correspondence and reports.

5. *Duplicating, Mail, and Messenger Services* — These services are those normally provided by all state agencies.

6. *Graphic Arts and Photographic Services* — This activity provides still photographs, motion pictures and television recordings for information and education, training, and technical activities of the department. It also provides original graphic art work for departmental publications and other required visual aids.

7. *Automotive Management*—In addition to normal fleet management, the department must provide and maintain specially equipped vehicles capable of operation under the most rigorous conditions. This requires a high degree of technical and management competence and awareness of departmental operational requirements.

The department has found that in most instances, it is more efficient and economical to equip and strip vehicles through its own facilities. In those instanc where the work can be more economically done, t department utilizes other sources. In addition, t specialized nature of California Highway Patrol equi ment requires close and continuing coordination wi field commands and vehicle vendors.

This activity develops recommended specificatio and manages the procurement of departmental au motive equipment. Automobiles and motorcycles a equipped in departmental shops. Used vehicles a stripped of specialized equipment and arrangemen are made for their disposal.

8. *Facilities Management*—The specialized natu of departmental operations requires close and co tinuing coordination with field commands in the pla ning and location of facilities. Continual planning, d velopment, acquisition and maintenance activities a essential to sound facilities management and can most economically conducted within the department. is vital that these facilities be located to achieve max mum responsiveness to the needs of the motoring pu lic. Departmental facilities must be so managed th response to field requirements must have top priorit

This activity administers the acquisition, maint nance, alteration, and repair of all departmental phy ical plant facilities.

9. *Information and Education*—Full exercise of th patrol's responsibilities and accomplishment of its pu pose requires the cooperation of an informed and r sponsive public. The department must utilize all avai able means to influence driver behavior toward th goal of establishing safe driving practices and minimi ing traffic accidents. Information and education are th means by which the motoring public is made aware c the safe use of the state highway system.

This activity provides public information throug communications media and by stimulating officer pa ticipation in traffic safety programs.

10. *Electronic Communications*—The reaction t emergency situations is a primary patrol responsibilit and is exercised by the dispatch of mobile units. Re sponse time is directly related to effective and efficien radio communications which will dispatch units im mediately upon receipt of information.

Due to the emergency nature of the department' responsibilities and decentralized organization, a state wide system of wire and wireless communication i necessary. The patrol force must be coordinated on

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT—Continued

E. Administrative Services—Continued

statewide basis so that immediate reaction to natural or man-made emergencies can be achieved. This system must be connected with other law enforcement agencies as part of a nationwide system.

This element includes the development of electronic communications controlled or utilized by the department and includes:

a. Wire line;
b. Microwave;
c. Operational dial telephone system;
d. VHF mobile radio system;
e. Interoffice radio system;
f. Military affiliate radio system.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$7,524,750	$8,584,729	$8,824,233
Personnel man-years	401.8	394.2	398.4
Uniformed	*85.2*	*86.9*	*87.3*
Nonuniformed	*316.6*	*307.3*	*311.1*

F. Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System

General Description

The department, under law, is the central repository for statewide information on traffic accidents and operationally must maintain information on all enforcement activities.

The information collected provides data for departmental management and operation and provides the only source for certain operational data for the Division of Highways and the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Traffic records which include accidents, enforcement and other records will be a requirement under the Federal Highway Safety Act.

Information must be available on the magnitude and scope of the statewide traffic problem and must be able to serve those persons responsible for or interested in the solution of the problem. Persons involved in or connected with accident occurrences are also recipients of the information.

The traffic records system must of necessity be fairly complex because of the number and variety of activities involved, the number of officers generating data, and the geographic division of responsibility. For the same reasons the system must be responsive.

In addition, general data processing functions to provide management information are also performed. This is accomplished by processing documents representing all of the varied activities of field personnel. The information is used in the administration of all phases of departmental operations.

The system processes collision data for 407 cities and 58 counties (approximately 500,000 reports per year). All counties and all but eight cities are participants in the system by using a uniform traffic collision report form. Collision reports are forwarded to California Highway Patrol headquarters where they are processed by the data processing section. The data is then furnished to the Department of Motor Vehicles and the California Department of Transportation. The California Highway Patrol produces and furnishes quarterly output reports to the participating jurisdictions and semi-annual National Safety Council reports for cities of 10,000 or greater population.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$724,856	$764,945	$819,700
Personnel man-years	60.3	56.8	56.6
Uniformed	*1*	*1*	*1*
Nonuniformed	*59.3*	*55.8*	*55.6*

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	7,943.1	8,205.6	8,205.6	$91,644,163	$101,622,307	$102,692,018
Uniformed positions	*5,717.7*	*5,853.3*	*5,853.3*	*75,306,680*	*82,724,399*	*83,429,084*
Nonuniformed positions	*2,225.4*	*2,352.3*	*2,352.3*	*16,337,483*	*18,897,908*	*19,262,934*
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	–	(907,620)	(994,134)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	16,792	17,629
Proposed new positions	–	–	62.3	–	–	573,924
Totals, Salaries and Wages	7,943.1	8,205.6	8,267.9	$91,644,163	$101,639,099	$103,283,571
Estimated salary savings	–	*–228.1*	*–252.8*	–	*–3,058,545*	*–3,377,753*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	7,943.1	7,977.5	8,015.1	$91,644,163	$98,580,554	$99,905,818
Staff benefits	–	–	–	25,117,583	26,699,132	27,297,286
Totals, Personal Services	7,943.1	7,977.5	8,015.1	$116,761,746	$125,279,686	$127,203,104

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT			
General expense	$2,362,665	$3,259,226	$3,790,452
Printing	234,489	372,109	469,902
Communications	1,346,507	1,557,494	1,579,511
Travel—in-state	612,329	631,299	659,602
Travel—out-of-state	14,140	16,481	16,821
Consultant and professional services	2,091,430	2,298,980	2,729,388
Subsistence and personal care	104,616	141,642	161,334
Data processing	370,452	105,683	105,683
Facilities operation	2,119,214	2,493,874	2,984,404
Motor vehicle operations	7,732,565	8,961,724	9,447,042
Aircraft operations	241,487	339,615	383,345
Training and instructions	86,761	132,883	136,914
Research—stressful driving	33,434	–	–
Department of Justice (transfer of auto status)	27,674	–	–
General state charges	1,944,364	2,467,132	2,478,212
Equipment	5,440,691	6,213,690	5,963,955
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$24,762,818	$28,991,832	$30,906,565
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER	$128,965	$347,000	$357,000
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY	90,808	22,000	144,100
Totals, Expenditures	$141,744,337	$154,640,518	$158,610,769
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–1,033,136*	*–638,775*	*–195,006*
Other	*–2,005,320*	*–1,855,000*	*–2,914,591*
Net Totals, Expenditures	$138,705,881	$152,146,743	$155,501,172
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	*–138,699,717*	*151,346,743*	*154,272,963*
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund	*6,164*	*800,000*	*1,228,209*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$132,255,814	$144,205,373	$154,272,963
Salary increase authorization	9,008,707	8,081,371	–
Uniform allowance authorization	839,700	–	–
Transfer to Item 39 (Chapter 98, Statutes of 1972)	–408,165	–	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 1015, Statutes of 1970	3,463	3,673	–
Totals Available	$141,699,519	$152,290,417	$154,272,963
Balance available in subsequent year	–3,673	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–2,996,129	–943,674	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$138,699,717	$151,346,743	$154,272,963

Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Continuing appropriation, Chapter 49, Statutes of 1973 (expenditures)	$6,164	$800,000	$1,228,209
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$138,705,881	$152,146,743	$155,501,172

FUND CONDITION

ABANDONED VEHICLE TRUST FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	$14,506,939	$14,729,788
Revenue:			
Abandoned vehicle fees	$14,403,806	–	–
Surplus money investment	305,301	1,100,000	853,000
Totals, Resources	$14,709,107	$15,606,939	$15,582,788
Expenditures:			
Department of Public Works	41,984	–	–
Department of Motor Vehicles	154,020	77,151	–
Department of the California Highway Patrol	6,164	800,000	1,228,209
Totals, Expenditures	$202,168	$877,151	$1,228,209
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$14,506,939	$14,729,788	$14,354,579
Reserve for future salary increases	–	*2,000*	*4,000*
Reserve for unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*14,506,939*	*14,727,788*	*14,350,579*

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,753,084	$11,664,285	$4,589,585	$12,389,290	$4,967,500	$2,681,150	$2,620,000
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR BUILDING PROGRAM *(State Transportation Fund)*							$27,247,525

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The 1974–75 capital outlay budget includes funds for construction program planning; for radio communications equipment and facilities; for Phase II of the Los Angeles Communications Center upgrade; for facility construction at Marin-Golden Gate Bridge; and for the purchase of leased facilities at Santa Fe Springs, Susanville, and Hanford.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Academy	$955,000	$7,893,245					
Less federal reimbursement	−18,456	−1,095,799	−	−1,455,890			
State's share	$936,544	$6,797,446	−	−$1,455,890			
This program, based upon the "Master Plan Study" prepared by the Office of Architecture and Construction of the Department of General Services, will provide a new academy with complete training facilities for 360 resident trainees and 120 day trainees on a new site in Yolo County near Sacramento. The program is divided into two phases of construction: PHASE I: Site development, fencing, landscaping, utilities systems, access roads, parking, storm drainage, area lighting, etc. PHASE II: Construction of boiler plant, administration building, classrooms, dormitories, kitchen-dining facilities, gymnasium, general shop and storage facilities, vehicle maintenance shops, obstacle courses, weapons training facilities, accident investigation area, vehicle operation area, etc.							
Communication program	$757,276	$1,189,454	$1,179,900	$9,867,550	$1,230,000	$1,230,000	$1,230,000
This project will provide funds for the purchase of equipment required for replacement and for expansion of the radio and microwave systems operated by the department. Replacement: $697,000; additional: $482,900							
Los Angeles Communications Center upgrade (Phase II)	−	−	2,451,501				
This project will provide funds to correct communications deficiencies and provide additional capabilities to meet future operational requirements of the California Highway Patrol in the Los Angeles basin region.							
Construction program planning	17,690	46,538	17,750	45,668	12,000	20,650	15,000
Development Area Office Buildings:							
Facilities are programmed for 1974–75 to provide required enforcement coverage to the expanding highway system in these areas. These units are scheduled for location close to the geographic center of their assigned areas of responsibility. Such relocation and construction is mandatory for continued efficient service to the public by the patrol.							
West Valley:							
Site acquisition and working drawings (land and facility)	4,321	422,679					
Construction	−	357,615					
Fairfield (Vallejo):							
Site acquisition and working drawings (land and building)	2,143	117,357					
Construction	−	377,215					
Ventura:							
Site acquisition and working drawings (land and facility)	8,986	220,014					
Construction	−	367,400					
El Cajon:							
Site acquisition and working drawings (land acquisition)	3,636	201,364					
Construction	−	306,400					
Marin-Golden Gate Bridge:							
Site acquisition and working drawings	−	205,000					
Construction	−	−	417,900				

Department of the California Highway Patrol—Capital Outlay—Continued

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Western Kern County:							
Site acquisition and working drawings	–	61,200					
Construction	–	–	–	223,500			
San Juan Capistrano:							
Site acquisition (land)	2,409	79,591					
Working drawings	–	21,700					
Construction	–	–	–	392,700			
Purchase of presently leased facilities							
Bakersfield:							
Purchase leased facility	–	252,500					
Oroville:							
Purchase leased facility	–	89,500					
Quincy:							
Purchase leased facility	–	89,800					
Red Bluff:							
Purchase leased facility	–	88,000					
Purchase of leased facilities—Baldwin Park	132	884					
Grass Valley	140,080	660					
Westminster	37	962					
Woodland	117	672					
Development—Area Office Buildings:							
San Jose—land acquisition, working drawings and construction	98,363	270,334					
San Diego facility	398,700						
Torrance facility	382,650						
Construction—Resident Post Facilities:							
Baker-five (5) residences	–	100,000					
Development Area Office Buildings:							
Santa Cruz—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	180,100			
Construction	–	–	–	265,000			
San Andreas—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	61,000			
Construction	–	–	–	298,000			
Mojave—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	59,812			
Construction	–	–	–	205,000			
Hollister-Gilroy—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	75,100			
Construction	–	–	–	205,000			
Modesto—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	127,500			
Construction	–	–	–	–	325,000		
Monterey—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	154,750			
Construction	–	–	–	–	375,500		
Tejon—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	70,500			
Construction	–	–	–	–	205,000		
Jackson—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	60,500			
Construction	–	–	–	205,000			
Santa Fe Springs—purchase leased facility and administrative charges	–	–	380,500				
Susanville—purchase leased facility and administrative charges	–	–	74,315				
Hanford—purchase leased facility and administrative charges	–	–	67,719				
Mariposa (DMV)—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	133,000			
Construction	–	–	–	–	325,000		
Malibu—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	219,000			
Construction	–	–	–	–	245,000		
Santa Barbara—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	217,000			
Construction	–	–	–	–	390,000		
Chico—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	121,500			
Construction	–	–	–	–	205,000		
El Centro—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	155,000			
Construction	–	–	–	–	335,000		
Bridgeport (DMV)—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	91,000			
Construction	–	–	–	–	195,000		
East Los Angeles—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	270,000			
Construction	–	–	–	–	400,000		
South Sacramento County—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	142,000			
Construction	–	–	–	–	395,000		

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Indio—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	–	151,000		
Construction	–	–	–	–	–	305,000	
Half Moon Bay—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	–	119,000		
Construction	–	–	–	–	–	280,000	
Weaverville—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	–	60,000		
Construction	–	–	–	–	–	210,000	
Lakeport–CHP/DMV—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	–	–	126,000	
Construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	345,000
Riverside—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	–	–	284,000	
Construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	395,000
Ukiah—land acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	–	–	119,500	
Construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	290,000
Alturas (DMV)—site acquisition and working drawings	–	–	–	–	–	106,000	
Construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	345,000
Totals, Expenditures	$2,753,084	$11,664,285	$4,589,585	$12,389,290	$4,967,500	$2,681,150	$2,620,000
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)* [1]							$27,247,525

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund

Budget Act appropriation	$2,648,270	$3,200,540	$4,589,585
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Budget Act of 1970, Item 333	665,629	–	–
Budget Act of 1971, Item 296	7,952,813	7,272,558	–
Budget Act of 1972, Item 301	–	1,191,187	–
Totals Available	$11,266,712	$11,664,285	$4,589,585
Available in subsequent year	–8,463,745		
Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:			
Budget Act of 1970, Item 333	–49,883		
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$2,753,084	$11,664,285	$4,589,585

[1] The last four years of the five-year building program are the agency's current estimate of need and do not represent a program approved by the administration.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	7,943.1	8,205.6	8,205.6	$91,644,163	$101,622,307	$102,692,018
Administration						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Filled Positions Reclassified:				SALARY RANGE		
Supvng traffic inspector to asst comm, CHP, C.E.A.	–	(1)	(1)	$1,995–2,425	–	–
Clk-typist II to adm trn jr staff	–	(1)	(1)	776–942	$707	$742
Major Reclassification of Vacant Positions:						
Info off I to info off III, C.E.A.	–	(1)	(1)	1,611–1,957	2,628	2,759
Vacant Positions Reclassified:						
State traffic capt to State traffic inspector	–	(1)	(1)	1,733–2,105	3,426	3,597
Warehouseman to mechanical and tech occup trn	–	(1)	(1)	463–512	–2,414	–2,535
Clk-typist I/II, skilled laborer to bus svs asst	–	(2)	(2)	814–988	2,880	3,024
Clk I/II to duplicating mach opr I/II	–	(1)	(1)	538–654	393	413
Clk-typist I/II to pers asst I	–	(1)	(1)	622–757	932	979
Staff mgt analyst to asst bud analyst	–	(1)	(1)	988–1,202	–1,374	–1,443
Accountant I to jr staff analyst	–	(1)	(1)	776–942	105	110
Composer opr varityper to clk-typist I/II	–	(1)	(1)	486–592	–91	–96
Teletypwriter opr to personnel asst I	–	(1)	(1)	622–757	39	41
Totals, Workload and administrative Adjustments	–	–	–	–	$7,231	$7,591
Proposed New Positions:						
Acctg off II	–	–	1	988–1,202	–	11,856
Automobile mech	–	–	2	920–1,013	–	22,080
Communications coordinator	–	–	1	776–942	–	9,312
Warehouseman	–	–	1	738–814	–	8,856
Clk-typist I	–	–	1	486–592	–	5,832
Clk I	–	–	3	463–565	–	16,668
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	9	–	–	$74,604
Field Operations						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
State traffic capt to state traffic lieutenant	–	(1)	(1)	$1,230–1,496	–$3,333	–$3,500
Vacant Positions Reclassified:						
State traffic sgt to state traffic lieutenant	–	(1)	(1)	1,230–1,496	3,051	3,204
State traffic sgt to state traffic lieutenant	–	(1)	(1)	1,230–1,496	3,663	3,846
Radio dispatcher to teletypewriter operator	–	(2)	(2)	565–686	–1,078	–1,132
Radio dispatcher to teletypewriter operator	–	(1)	(1)	565–686	–990	–1,040
State traffic lieutenant to state traffic capt	–	(1)	(1)	1,496–1,819	1,500	1,575
Radio dispatcher to teletypewriter opr	–	(1)	(1)	565–686	–519	–545
State traffic lieutenant to state traffic capt	–	(1)	(1)	1,496–1,819	753	791
Clk typist I/II to radio dispatcher	–	(2)	(2)	686–834	1,002	1,052
Passenger veh insp spec to auto svs/maint man	–	(1)	(1)	757–834	18	19
S.V.I.S. to P.V.I.S.	–	(1)	(1)	686–834	–13	–14
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–	–	$4,054	$4,256

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Proposed New Positions:						
Supvng traffic inspector	–	–	1	2,005–2,437	–	24,060
State traffic lieutenant	–	–	3	1,230–1,496	–	44,280
State traffic sgt	–	–	2	1,064–1,291	–	25,536
State traffic off	–	–	10	965–1,117	–	115,800
Assoc motor carr opr spec	–	–	1	1,202–1,460	–	14,424
Motorcycle mech	–	–	1	920–1,013	–	11,040
Auto spec I, CHP	–	–	4	757–920	–	36,336
Radio dispatcher, CHP	–	–	13	686–834	–	107,016
Sr steno	–	–	1	638–776	–	7,656
Janitor	–	–	5.3	551–669	–	35,044
Steno II	–	–	1	551–669	–	6,612
Clk-typist I	–	–	1	486–592	–	5,832
Clk I	–	–	2	463–565	–	11,112
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	45.3	–	–	$444,748
Operational Planning and Analysis						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
State traffic sgt to state traffic lieutenant	–	(1)	(1)	$1,230–1,496	$540	$567
State traffic lieutenant to state traffic sgt	–	(1)	(1)	1,064–1,291	–535	–562
Vacant Positions Reclassified:						
State traffic sgt to state traffic off	–	(1)	(1)	965–1,117	378	397
Jr staff analyst to adm asst I	–	(1)	(1)	988–1,202	563	591
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–	–	$946	$993
Safety Services Division						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
State traffic sgt to state traffic lieutenant	–	(1)	(1)	$1,230–1,496	$452	$475
Training						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Vacant Positions Reclassified:						
Food serv asst I to chief of plant oprs I	–	(1)	(1)	$1,117–1,356	$4,109	$4,314
Proposed New Positions:						
State traffic off	–	–	3	965–1,117	–	34,740
Electrician I (effective 4-1-75)	–	–	1	1,013–1,117	–	3,039
Plumber I (effective 6-1-75)	–	–	1	1,013–1,117	–	1,013
Stationary engr II (effective 4-1-75)	–	–	1	988–1,202	–	2,964
Motorcycle mechanic	–	–	1	920–1,013	–	11,040
Stock clk (effective 4-1-75)	–	–	1	592–721	–	1,776
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	8	–	–	$54,572
Grand Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–	–	$16,792	$17,629
Grand Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	62.3	–	–	$573,924
Grand Totals, Adjustments	–	–	62.3	–	$16,792	$591,553
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	7,943.1	8,205.6	8,267.9	$91,644,163	$101,639,099	$103,283,571

DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission

Need

Because of the great difference in regulation and standards for vehicle equipment among the various states, there is a need for the development of greater interjurisdictional cooperation to achieve the necessary uniformity. With the development of stronger federal controls over vehicle equipment there is a need for the commission to act in an advisory capacity to the federal government.

Objectives

To promote uniformity in regulation of any standards for equipment of motor vehicles and to achieve desirable changes in equipment in the interests of traffic safety. To advise the federal government in matters pertaining to vehicle equipment standards and regulation.

Authority

Section 28100 of the Vehicle Code.

General Description

The Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission is an interstate agency composed of one representative from each state that has enacted the Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact. The compact was adopted in California through Chapter 238, Statutes of 1963. The Secretary of the Business and Transportation Agency is the designated representative for California and the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol is his appointed alternate. Funds are provided for travel of state representatives to commission meetings and for the state's share for the support of the commission and staff. Beginning in 1974–75 these funds will be included in the Department of California Highway Patrol budget.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Expenditures *(Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account, Transportation Tax Fund)*	$11,390	$6,000	– [a]

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operating expenses and equipment *(Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Account, Transportation Tax Fund)*	$11,390	$6,000	– [a]

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund Account
Transportation Tax Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$11,641	$6,000	– [a]
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–251	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$11,390	$6,000	–

[a] As of fiscal year 1974–75 all Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission funds for this program will be included in the Department of California Highway Patrol support budget.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Program Objectives

The Department of Motor Vehicles' objectives are:

a. To protect public interest by identifying ownership through the process of vehicle registration.

b. To promote safety on highways by licensing and controlling drivers.

c. To provide public protection by licensing and regulating occupations and business related to manufacture, transporting, sale, and disposal of vehicles and to the instruction of drivers in safe operation on the highways.

d. To promote security following accidents.

e. To provide services, not directly related to motor vehicles or drivers' licensing, to the public and to other state agencies as required by statute.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Vehicle licensing and titling	$38,581,397	$44,523,362	$47,313,055
II. Driver licensing and control	33,371,558	39,239,226	41,980,650
III. Occupational licensing and regulation	3,384,102	4,385,427	4,355,518
IV. Security following accident law	2,078,625	2,219,912	2,280,918
V. Department of Motor Vehicles associated services	2,779,599	3,317,808	3,520,014
VI. Administration—undistributed [a]	263,504	313,131	291,512
Administration distributed to programs	(4,872,659)	(5,966,273)	(6,094,645)
Chapter 53/73, fire damage—undistributed	4,038,000	–	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$84,496,785	$93,998,866	$99,741,667
Reimbursements:			
Other	*–6,037,670*	*–6,549,814*	*–6,480,862*
Federal	*–37,918*	*–541,551*	*–205,611*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$78,421,197	$86,907,501	$93,055,194
General Fund	–	*27,072*	–
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account	*67,711,153*	*74,885,798*	*79,968,585*
Transportation Tax Fund, Motor Vehicle License Fee Account	*9,327,365*	*10,453,694*	*11,460,074*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*630,759*	*853,778*	*906,494*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	*529,569*	*610,008*	*720,041*
Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund	*68,331*	–	–
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund	*154,020*	*77,151*	–
Personnel man-years	6,606.2	6,980.4	7,294

I. VEHICLE LICENSING AND TITLING

Need

Identify more than 16,000,000 vehicles, determine individual ownership, and provide a system to produce revenue of over $600,000,000.

Objectives

To economically and conveniently serve the public needs to register, pay fees and record vehicle transactions.

The elements of this program encompass: (a) vehicle registration and ownership documentation and certificate issuance; (b) produce and account revenue by fee computation, collection and distribution; (c) provide vehicle information, statistical data and records.

Authority

The Vehicle Code, Division 2, Chapter 1, Articles 1, 2 and 3, and Division 16.5; the Revenue and Taxation Code, Division 2, Part 5; and the Streets and Highways Code, Division 3, Chapter 3.

General Description

Through people trained and responsive to the public needs and to the legal requirements of the Vehicle Code, in a headquarters mail operation and 147 field offices, the department determines ownership of vehicles; collects documents and data to support its judgments and fee computations; collects, receipts and accounts its collections; codes, proofreads and refines data for entry into its high-speed computer operations; produces documents evidencing official compliance with vehicle registration requirements; prepares appropriate cross indices for storage in the computer; and makes legally required statistical reports.

This authorized and continuing program is, in its entirety, founded on legislative enactments. None of its elements or components is administratively optional in nature.

The operations for carrying out this program have been studied and modified extensively and continuously since 1947 when automated systemization was first introduced to speed processes, reduce costs, allow for keeping pace with the growing vehicle population demands and, in general, provide a modern and efficient vehicle identification, registration and revenue-producing system.

These efforts have subjected the system and production methods to critical review from within and without the department. Work simplification projects, staff analysis, Legislative Budget Committee review, Finance Department audits, legislative interim committees, consultant firms assistance in data processing, guidance and control by General Services systems analysis personnel are among the contributions to the critical review approach.

[a] Undistributed consists of director, his deputies, division chiefs and related expenses. It also includes $27,072 of the unencumbered balance of the appropriation made by Chapter 885, Statutes of 1972, which is reappropriated to Department of Motor Vehicles by Section 10.8 of the Budget Act of 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

I. VEHICLE LICENSING AND TITLING—Continued

The process and procedures have been tailored and modified from installation of two puncheard computers (1958–60) through tape computer status (1963) to implementation of a random access "automated management information system" with remote access inquiry facilities (1968). Interfaced with the California law enforcement telecommunications system, virtually all enforcement agencies in the state are making inquiry directly to the department's data bank 24 hours daily, seven days a week.

Effective with the 1975 renewal period, the renewal of vehicle registrations previously on a calendar year basis will be converted to a year-round basis. Under the previous system, all vehicle registrations expired on the 31st of December of each calendar year. Under the year-round system there will be 132 expiration dates spread throughout the year. The year-round system of vehicle registration levels the yearly vehicle registration renewal workload and the revenues collected.

Workload Information

In the current year, the projected net increase of 197.1 man-years, is primarly due to personnel estimates based on revised workload projections. In addition to workload, the projected net increase includes:

1. The addition of 57.2 man-years to administer the provisions of Chapter 1010, Statutes of 1973, which provide for increased weight fees for specified vehicles. In the budget year, this law results in a net decrease of 0.7 man-year.

2. An increase of 16 man-years to carry out th provisions of Chapter 889, Statutes of 1973, whic established the year-round registration system.

3. An adjustment of 41.2 man-years due to the in pact of the December 25, 1972 fire on workload trend and operating effectiveness.

The budget year workload adjustment of 260 man years provides for the continuation of current yea workload increases as well as the workload increase o 1974–75 over 1973–74. The budget year workload ad justment also includes the following:

1. A 6.1 man-year increase to administer the pro visions of Chapter 974, Statutes of 1973, which pro vides for the registration of those off-highway vehicle previously exempt from registration.

2. A workload increase of 20.5 man-years relate to an anticipated increase in the number of vehicle registered on a prorate basis due to additional state becoming members of the prorate compact.

3. An adjustment of 97.7 man-years for the admin istration of Chapter 889, Statutes of 1973, whic provides for the implementation of the year-roun registration system.

4. An increase of 24.6 man-years for the implemen tation of a key verification system in lieu of the cur rent visual verification process, for the purpose o reducing the number of errors penetrating the com puter system thereby improving file integrity.

5. The addition of 72.4 man-years for the adminis tration of Chapter 1507, Statutes of 1971, which re quires the verification of the installation of an emis sion control device on 1966 through 1970 vehicles.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	3,057.9	2,992.4	2,992.4	$38,581,397	$42,781,042	$43,710,487
Workload adjustments	–	197.1	260	–	1,742,320	3,602,568
Totals, Vehicle Licensing and Titling	3,057.9	3,189.5	3,252.4	$38,581,397	$44,523,362	$47,313,055
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account				*28,273,427*	*33,058,390*	*34,896,093*
Transportation Tax Fund, Motor Vehicle License Fee Account				*9,327,365*	*10,453,694*	*11,460,074*
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund				*154,020*	*77,151*	–
Reimbursements				*826,585*	*934,127*	*956,888*
Program Elements:						
Vehicle ownership, registration documentation and certificate issuance	1,714.9	1,780.6	1,839.7	$21,138,845	$24,651,601	$26,138,001
Vehicle fee collection and accounting	829.5	874.7	820.1	11,558,870	13,242,457	13,534,053
Vehicle record and file maintenance	296.6	305.4	334.5	3,299,160	3,693,597	4,228,969
Vehicle information and sale of records	153.1	158.2	171.3	1,824,249	2,044,398	2,317,286
Off-highway vehicle registration	63.8	70.6	86.8	760,273	891,309	1,094,746

A. Vehicle Ownership, Registration Documentation and Certificate Issuance

Documentation is the act of gathering together a group of forms and legal documents which (1) prove degrees of ownership, determining the rights of owners, and recording their interests in vehicles; (2) implement collection and evaluation of data to insure that vehicles are lawfully entitled to be registered; (3) provide a basis for fee computations, statistical reports, and reconciliation of bank deposits; and (4) provide the basis for assignment of license plates and validation devices.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

I. VEHICLE LICENSING AND TITLING—Continued

A. Vehicle Ownership, Registration Documentation and Certificate Issuance—Continued

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Vehicle Registration Processed:			
New vehicles	1,610,000	1,518,000	1,532,000
Nonresidents	444,000	454,000	478,000
Renewals	13,377,000	13,972,000	14,978,000
Subtotals	15,431,000	15,944,000	16,988,000
Other fee transactions	3,012,000	3,050,000	3,050,000
Subtotals, Fee paid Vehicle Registration	18,443,000	18,994,000	20,038,000
Exempt registration	225,000	237,000	250,000
Totals, Vehicle Registration Processed	18,668,000	19,231,000	20,288,000

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$21,138,845	$24,651,601	$26,138,001
Personnel man-years	1,714.9	1,780.6	1,839.7

B. Vehicle Fee Collection and Accounting

When a vehicle has been evaluated and documented to determine its fee and ownership status, the data is entered into a high-speed tape-oriented computer system whence it becomes available to produce annual billings for mailing to vehicle owners telling them the amount to pay to renew registration of each vehicle for the ensuing registration year.

Certain automobile clubs which qualify to handle registration services for their members pursuant to Part 5, Division 2 of the Insurance Code augment the department's field offices on a year-round basis.

A very complex but highly comprehensive set of laws has been enacted to produce revenue requiring substantial departmental effort. The interrelationship of fee computation and collection to "documentation and issuance" is vital to the success of both.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Vehicle registration computed and collected	15,431,000	15,944,000	16,988,000
Transportation Tax Fund:			
Motor Vehicle Account:			
Registration, weight and related fees	$303,527,433	$337,000,000	$354,000,000
Motor Vehicle License Fee Account:			
Motor vehicle license fee	$293,394,294	$321,000,000	$344,000,000
Income from surplus money investments	2,397,532	2,901,500	2,640,000
Totals	$295,791,826	$323,901,500	$346,640,000
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund	$14,403,806	–	–
Input			
Expenditures	$11,558,870	$13,242,457	$13,534,053
Personnel man-years	829.5	874.7	820.1

C. Vehicle Record and File Maintenance

At headquarters in Sacramento, the department files all applications for regisration and/or title to vehicles with all supporting documents and certificates in alphabetic and numeric sequence of the license number.

The source documents file reflects each and every registration transaction, processed or otherwise officially directed to the department during a calendar year. The transactions accumulate in chronological "date of transaction" sequence and are retained for a period of four years.

Effective October 1, 1972 cross-reference to source document license number file is maintained in the computer by vehicle identification number and name.

The department's registration Automated Management Information System (AMIS) provides real time inquiries to law enforcement agencies and other users with fast access to the data processing files via remote terminals throughout the state.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Files Pulled and Filed:			
Correspondence files	576,000	594,000	609,000
Numerical files	20,052,000	20,652,000	21,203,000
Vehicle registrations processed	18,668,000	19,231,000	20,288,000
Input			
Expenditures	$3,299,160	$3,693,597	$4,228,969
Personnel man-years	296.6	305.4	334.5

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

I. VEHICLE LICENSING AND TITLING—Continued

D. Vehicle Information and Sale of Records

The department supplies information or copies of its records concerning vehicles and their owners on two bases (a) to governmental agencies without charge and (b) to private citizens and companies or corporations for a minimum charge of 75 cents per individual search or for a cost equivalent to at least the cost of producing the information.

There is no volume limit to information given to governmental agencies from headquarters files and costs are generally absorbed by the department.

The Division of Registration provides information service 24 hours daily, seven days a week, to law enforcement agencies. Vehicle identification summaries are secured directly by remote inquiry through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) to the department's data bank. Additional detailed information and or documents are secured from the master document file through California Highway Patrol Teletype System, point-to-point radio, telephone, and mail.

During regular office hours any person may obta vehicle registration information at Sacramento and field offices upon payment of appropriate fees.

Copies of records which are actually extracts of ce tain data from the files are sold under contract private businesses at $25 per thousand items.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Information Requests:			
Fee requests item count	366,000	633,000	650,00
Fee requests—(income)	($266,858)	($362,900)	($372,95
No fee requests—item count	9,673,000	9,994,000	10,312,00
Total Requests	10,039,000	10,627,000	10,962,00
Records produced for private companies (EDP)—item count	24,119,612	24,840,000	25,499,00
Records produced for private companies (EDP)—(income)	($502,382)	($508,700)	($522,10
Input			
Expenditures	$1,824,249	$2,044,398	$2,317,28
Personnel man-years	153.1	158.2	171.

E. Off-Highway Vehicle Registration

The requirement to identfy vehicles to be operated or used exclusively off the highways is contained in the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Law of 1971 (Chapter 1816/71) which became effective July 1, 1972. Snowmobiles by virtue of Chapter 973, Statutes of 1972, are subject to provisions of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Law of 1971.

Applications by owners to identify these vehicles are received at the 147 field offices or by mail in headquarters. Processing is completed when evidence of ownership is established, fees computed and collected, identification plates issued, certificates produced, and both electronic and hard copy records created and available upon inquiry.

Fees collected are distributed to the Transportation Tax Fund (Motor Vehicle Account), Off-Highway Vehicle Fund and Off-Highway License Fee Fund as specified by the California Vehicle Code.

Upon proper evidence of ownership, the department will record transfer transactions and issue new certificates indicating the current vehicle status.

Off-Highway Vehicle Registration expires June 3 of even-numbered years. When payment of renewa fees is made, the department will issue indicia to at tach to the identification plate of the vehicle fo which fees are paid.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Off-Highway Vehicle Registration:			
Originals	97,000	120,000	143,25
Renewals	–	24,000	109,00
Off-Highway Vehicle Revenue:			
Transportation Tax Fund, Motor Vehicle Account, service fees ($5) and miscellaneous fees ($3)	$608,046	$792,000	$1,423,00
Off-Highway Vehicle Fund, recreational fees ($6)	609,439	864,000	1,514,00
Off-Highway License Fee Fund, in-lieu tax ($4)	424,606	576,000	1,009,00
Input			
Expenditures	$760,273	$891,309	$1,094,74
Personnel man-years	63.8	70.6	86.8

II. DRIVER LICENSING AND CONTROL

Need

More than 13,000,000 persons drive motor vehicles on the streets and highways of California for pleasure and business. Identification and control of these drivers are necessary to insure that all persons can make maximum use of highways with safety and without interfering with the rights of other users.

Objectives

The objectives of licensing and control of drivers is to promote highway safety by insuring that all drivers: (1) are identified, (2) have demonstrated that they have the physical and mental ability to drive safely, (3) have adequate knowledge of laws relating to safe driving, (4) have adequate skill and the proper control of a motor vehicle, and (5) have maintained physical and mental capabilities and have accepted their responsibilities in properly and safely using the highways.

Authority

Vehicle Code—Division 6 and Division 7, Chapters 2, 3, and 4.

General Description

Application for a driver's license must be made or

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

II. DRIVER LICENSING AND CONTROL—Continued

presented at a Department of Motor Vehicles' office or travel service location. An application for an original license is prepared at a local departmental office. Renewal applications are prepared in headquarters and mailed to licensees prior to the expiration of their license. Applicants must demonstrate their fitness to drive by taking a series of tests. Completed license applications are forwarded to Sacramento headquarters for processing, verification, and issuance.

The Vehicle Code provides for mandated actions against drivers convicted of certain major violations, such as hit and run, drunk driving, narcotic offenses, and manslaughter. The same provisions apply to drivers who fail to satisfy judgments rendered against them as a result of traffic accidents.

The Vehicle Code provides for the administrative withdrawal of the driving privilege, as necessary, for the safety of the person or others.

Those drivers who, after licensing, are identified by their traffic conviction and/or collision record or by information relating to their physical or mental condition as being unwilling or unable to comply with safe driving rules and practices, are brought into a driver improvement and control activity where an effort is made to assist them to compensate for their disabilities or to change their driving habits.

Workload Information

In the current year, the net decrease of 9.4 man-years provides for the increase and decrease in man-year requirements related to the adjusted 1973–74 revised workload estimates. It also reflects a reduction of 78.2 man-years for the drivers license workload leveling program and for the waiving of out-of-state drivers tests authorized under Chapter 891, Statutes of 1973.

The budget year adjustment of 222.2 additional man-years provides for the continuation of man-year reductions reflected in the 1973–74 budget offset by additional personnel required to handle workload increases. In addition to workload adjustments, the budget includes a proposal to add 85.2 positions, effective January 1, 1974, to provide for the drivers license selective testing program authorized under Chapter 891, Statutes of 1973. It also provides for an estimated 38.1 man-years for the proposal to key verify data entry work instead of using the visual verification system.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	2,520.1	2,672.8	2,672.8	$33,371,558	$39,176,994	$40,082,685
Workload adjustments	–	-9.4	222.2	–	62,232	1,897,965
Totals, Driver Licensing and Control	2,520.1	2,663.4	2,895	$33,371,558	$39,239,226	$41,980,650
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account				*29,410,511*	*34,686,883*	*37,790,266*
Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund				*68,331*	–	–
Reimbursement				*3,892,716*	*4,552,343*	*4,190,384*
Program Elements:						
Drivers license issuance	1,471.4	1,540.3	1,683.6	$20,086,706	$22,997,280	$24,675,278
Post licensing control	895.8	973.4	1,056.4	11,347,554	14,135,499	15,016,238
Certificate issuance	6.7	7.8	8.3	84,827	95,254	104,146
Information services	146.2	141.9	146.7	1,852,471	2,011,193	2,184,988

A. Drivers License Issuance

Applications for driver's licenses originate from Department of Motor Vehicles' field offices and travel service locations throughout the state. Each case entails the preparation of an application, the giving of a written test and a vision test. A photograph is taken of each applicant. When required, an oral and/or driving test must be taken. Medical reports are required of some applicants.

Nonresident minors require special processing as do members of the armed forces who are minors.

At the end of each working day, all processed applications with necessary documents attached are forwarded to Sacramento headquarters.

In headquarters, the applications are screened for completeness, verified for eligibility to issue, assigned term of issuance depending upon status of driving record, reviewed for the imposition of appropriate restrictions and conditions, entered into the computer, processed and mailed.

The home state driver record of all out-of-state cases is requested, and this record is incorporated in the California record of each driver.

This program element includes an expenditure of funds from the Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund for the purpose of conducting a comparative analysis of secondary school driver training with commerical school driver training. This study, which is authorized by Chapter 1454, Statutes of 1969, will be completed by January 1974.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Output			
Drivers' licenses issued	4,193,000	4,462,000	4,709,000
Drivers' license fees	$13,312,147	$14,108,000	$15,185,000
Input			
Expenditures	$20,086,706	$22,997,280	$24,675,278
Personnel man-years	1,471.4	1,540.3	1,683.6

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

II. DRIVER LICENSING AND CONTROL—Continued

B. Postlicensing Control

Postlicensing control is a necessary extension of driver's license issuance and an indispensable part of the overall licensing system. Additionally, it is an integral part of the overall traffic safety system involving the department, law enforcement, and the courts. The relationship of these three factors is such that if one function fails to carry out its responsibilities, the entire traffic safety system is diminished. At the time of licensing, a determination is made that a person has the necessary physical and mental capabilities of safely operating a motor vehicle. However, subsequent to licensing, physical, mental or behavioral changes may take place which affect a person's ability to drive safely. It is at this point that postlicensing control must be activated in order to provide for the safety of the general public.

Drivers subject to postlicensing control are brought to the department's attention through various sources. These include abstracts of conviction, collision reports, medical reports, referrals from enforcement agencies, courts, the medical profession, and interested citizens indicating that persons may have a driving problem. When this information is received by the department, the driving records are pulled or an EDP printout is generated and reviewed by the personnel of the Division of Drivers Licenses.

The Legislature and the Governor, through the Vehicle Code, have delegated to the Department of Motor Vehicles the responsibility and authority to take administrative actions against those drivers who are unwilling or unable, as shown by their driving record or by reports regarding their physical or mental condition, to maintain safe standards of driving.

Statutory administrative authority involves primarily those individuals who, as research indicates, have a higher accident and violation frequency than the average driver. For the safety of the general public, control must be exerted over such individuals. Through the department's driver improvement function, an effort is made to assist the involved driver who has a poor driving record in retaining his driving privilege by accepting his responsibility as a driver and changing his adverse driving habits. This is exemplified by the department's activities involving statutorily defined negligent drivers. This involves sequential activities beginning with the least expensive, a warning letter. This warning letter is sent to individuals who are bordering on becoming negligent drivers. Those who continue to drive in an unsafe manner are then required to attend a safety-oriented group education meeting which has been proven to have a high degree of effectiveness. If an individual continues to accrue accidents or violations, action against his driving privilege is considered.

In physical and mental cases, the emphasis is on assisting the driver to secure medical help to correct his condition or to drive within his limitations. If these efforts fail, the driving privilege must be wit drawn to prevent the driver from endangering tl public.

In each case where administrative action is take the subject must be afforded a hearing before a driv improvement analyst (DIA). In order to proper conduct a hearing, the DIA must have a knowled and understanding of such items as medical tern and conditions, behavioral and attitude patterns, ar Vehicle Code, Penal Code, and other statutory requir ments. Administrative hearings must be held f individuals: suffering from physical and mental cond tions, such as lapses of consciousness; defined as negl gent operators or convicted of certain major traff violations; who use alcohol to excess or have bee convicted of possession or use of narcotics or drug who have violated their signed promise to appear court; who have become involved in fraudulent driv license activities; and who require action due to tl result of reexamination.

The Vehicle Code also provides for mandated a tions against drivers who are convicted of major vi lations. These actions are taken for a period pr scribed by statute and usually require the filing proof of ability to respond in future damages pric to reinstatement. Additionally, a reinstatement fee due on each mandated action. Mandated actions a provided for persons convicted of driving while u der the influence of intoxicating liquor, driving und the influence of or while addicted to drugs, certai major traffic violations, felony involving a vehicl and auto theft. Additionally, mandated actions a taken in cases involving unsatisfied civil judgmen and failure to comply with the Implied Consent La

In implied consent cases, the subject is entitled t a hearing before a DIA. These time-consuming hea ings, which may be formal or informal, constitute major portion of postlicensing control activities.

The department is currently in the process of d veloping and implementing the comprehensive Ma agement Reporting and Evaluation System for pos licensing control activities. This system will enabl the department to better evaluate its activities an make more effective management decisions in the are of improved traffic safety.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Warning letters sent (negligent operator)	116,000	190,000	175,00
Persons called to group meetings (GEM)	27,500	42,300	49,50
Hearings, interviews and reexaminations	79,520	87,500	96,10
Licenses suspended, revoked, cancelled or driver placed on probation	164,580	157,510	176,07
Reinstatement of driving privilege	106,000	106,000	117,00
Input			
Expenditures	$11,347,554	$14,135,499	$15,016,23
Personnel man-years	895.8	973.4	1,056.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

II. DRIVER LICENSING AND CONTROL—Continued

C. Certificate Issuance

Drivers of schoolbuses, farm labor vehicles, ambulances, and heavy equipment are required to take special written and/or driving tests in addition to the test required for their regular driver's licenses. All drivers of these vehicles must submit a report of medical examination. In addition, schoolbus and ambulance drivers must qualify in first aid practices. The certificate issued after qualifying tests is in addition to the regular license of the class required for the vehicle to be driven. Drivers of ambulances and schoolbuses must also submit fingerprints for the purpose of checking prior criminal records.

The department handles the entire procedure for issuance of certificates for ambulance drivers, construction equipment drivers, and farm labor drivers. This includes examination by field office and processing and issuance by headquarters.

The schoolbus certificate examination is handled by the California Highway Patrol. Processing and issuance is handled by the department.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Certificates Issued:			
Ambulance certificates	2,600	2,470	2,840
School bus certificates	10,800	11,000	11,100
Construction equipment certificates	1,080	1,220	1,260
Farm labor certificates	446	505	520
Totals	14,926	15,195	15,720
Input			
Expenditures	$84,827	$95,254	$104,146
Personnel man-years	6.7	7.8	8.3

D. Information Services

Requests for driver record information are received in the department via California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), teletype, telegram, microwave radio, telephone, remote inquiry devices, letters and standard forms. These requests are separated into urgent and nonurgent categories and fee required and no fee required.

The department's records are then analyzed and the answer is provided to the requester via the most appropriate communication channel. This service is provided for governmental agencies from 6 a.m. until 2 a.m. Monday through Friday and from 8 a.m. until midnight on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. CLETS inquiries are received and processed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The general public is serviced at the department's various public counters between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Driver record information is provided without fee to governmental agencies. A fee is required on all commercial requests. The majority of commercial requests are processed under bonded agreement and are received on a standard form provided by the requester. Normally, these requests are processed within 48 hours after receipt.

One of the specialized reports prepared for other state departments by the Division of EDP Services is a report for the Department of Finance of statistical information reflecting migration of people from one county to another within the State of California. There is no charge made for this service.

All requests for driver's license information via teletype, telegram, and short wave radio are received in departmental headquarters. Service is provided to law enforcement agencies on a 16 to 20 hours per day, 7 days per week basis.

CLETS inquiries go directly to the department's computer.

The Division of Administration provides bonding information, billing service, and acts as liaison between the department and commercial requesters.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Drivers License Information Services:			
Fee requests—items	7,042,000	7,314,000	7,545,000
Fee requests—(income)	($3,746,042)	($3,840,300)	($3,961,800)
No fee requests—items	4,778,000	4,963,000	5,119,000
Total Requests	$11,820,000	$12,277,000	$12,664,000
Input			
Expenditures	$1,852,471	$2,011,193	$2,184,988
Personnel man-years	146.2	141.9	146.7

III. OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING AND REGULATION

Need

Because of the overall significance and size of, and the total dollar amount represented in the automotive industry's contribution to the total economy, and its actual and potential impact on the individual consumer-citizen, this segment of the business requires close, constant, and vigorous scrutiny and regulation in order to insure adequate protection to the public from those persons who, through unscrupulous, deceptive and fraudulent practices, would otherwise cause monetary, personal property, and in many cases, irrecoverable losses to innocent victims. The public is also subjected to severe physical and property injury as a result of unqualified and unskilled persons and firms in the business of conducting driver training.

Objectives

A. Department of Motor Vehicles:

To minimize and, where possible, prevent public injury through maximum enforcement, education and preventive efforts; to provide methods of remedial or recovery action for victims of financial loss; to initiate appropriate action against persons engaged in fraudulent, deceptive or otherwise unlawful means by:

1. Conducting investigations of each applicant for

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

III. OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING AND REGULATION—Continued

vehicle dealer's, salesman's, manufacturer's, transporters', dismantler's, driving school and driver instructor's license.

2. Denying occupational licenses to those who are deemed unqualified because of unacceptable background, or financial irresponsibility.

3. Initiating appropriate disciplinary action against licensees who violate the law subsequent to licensing.

4. Effecting compliance from persons who engage in such business activities without having procured the necessary license.

5. Determining that dealer license applicants and holders establish, and thereafter maintain, proof of financial responsibility in the form of a surety or cash bond.

B. New Motor Vehicle Board:

1. Prescribe rules and regulations governing such matters as are specifically committed to its jurisdiction.

2. Hear and consider an appeal presented by an applicant for, or holder of, a license as a new car dealer, manufacturer, manufacturer branch, distributor, distributor branch or representative from administrative actions taken by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

3. Consider any matter concerning the activities or practices of any person applying for or holding a license as a new car dealer, manufacturer, distributor or representative and make referrals, as deemed reasonable, to the Department of Motor Vehicles for investigation.

4. Undertake to arbitrate or resolve complaints by any member of the public against any new car dealer, manufacturer, distributor or representative.

5. Hear and consider a protest presented by a franchisee pursuant to relevent sections of the Vehicle Code.

Authority

California Government Code, California Vehicle Code, California Revenue and Taxation Code, California Administrative Code, California Penal Code, California Civil Code, California Business and Professions Code.

General Description

The administration of this program includes:

1. Investigating, processing and renewal of licens for all occupational groups identified within Divisi 5 of the Vehicle Code (vehicle dealers, salesme transporters, manufacturers, dismantlers, and drivi school operators and instructors; and, in the case driving school operators and instructors, a comprehe sive knowledge and skill test is utilized.)

2. Developing and presenting evidence throug legal process to deny licenses to unqualified a plicants.

3. Initiating appropriate action to suppress illeg operation by unlicensed parties.

4. Investigating the business practices of license for the purpose of preventing monetary loss to th motoring public by determining whether the licens is complying with laws, rules, and regulations peculi to the occupational license; and, by initiating appr priate action against licensees not in compliance wi such laws, rules, and regulations.

5. Responding to, and disposing of valid consum complaints against licensees to either prevent or r cover loss of title to, or financial investment in aut motive products.

6. Providing maximum assistance to state and loc consumer fraud units, including active field invest gation, developing and presenting physical eviden and providing records, information, and expert wi nesses in the process of legal actions, both civil an criminal.

Workload Information

Both the current year and the budget year adjus ments reflect the personnel needs consistent with th revised workload estimates based on engineered tim standards. In addition, the budget year provides fo 4.5 man-years to administer the provisions of Chapte 996, Statutes of 1973, which changed the name of th present New Car Dealers Policy and Appeals Boar to the New Motor Vehicle Board and expanded it duties and responsibilities. The budget year also re flects a proposal to add four man-years to compl with a legal opinion requiring licensing and regula tion of vehicle lease companies.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	222.1	237.8	237.8	$3,384,102	$4,082,707	$4,099,577
Workload adjustments	–	15.9	26	–	302.720	255,941
Totals, Occupational Licensing and Regulation	222.1	253.7	263.8	$3,384,102	$4,385,427	$4,355,518
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account				*3,357,155*	*4,268,148*	*4,355,518*
Reimbursements				*26,947*	*117,279*	–
Program Elements:						
Occupational licensing	82.9	96.2	100.6	1,190,340	1,547,181	1,502,408
Occupational regulation	139.2	157.5	163.2	2,193,762	2,838,246	2,853,110

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

III. OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING AND REGULATION—Continued

A. Occupational Licensing (Licensing of Vehicle Dealers, Manufacturers, Transporters, Salesmen, Dismantlers, and Driving Schools and Instructors)

Upon receipt of application, statutory fees, proof of financial responsibility, demonstration of required knowledge and skill (when required), the department investigates the applicant's background as to criminal record and moral character, and physical business facilities; applications are processed and, if acceptable, appropriate occupational license, permits, books, special license plates and certificates are issued. All license renewals are processed annually, or as otherwise required by statute. Applications which are unacceptable are either denied or conditioned through administrative process when issuance is deemed adverse to public interest.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Dealer, dismantler, manufacturer, transporter licenses processed	22,100	23,800	26,000
Salesman licenses processed	61,400	67,100	73,800
Driving school licenses issued (originals)	70	115	100
Driving instructor licenses issued	700	1,000	1,100
Transfer of instructor licenses	400	390	400
Salesmen license fees	$563,154	$616,000	$713,000
Driving school and instructors license fees	$21,272	$24,500	$25,000
Investigation fees	$107,680	$116,000	$126,000
Special plate fees	$1,013,553	$1,088,000	$1,189,000
Input			
Expenditures	$1,190,340	$1,547,181	$1,502,408
Personnel man-years	82.9	96.2	100.6

B. Occupational Regulation (Regulation of Vehicle Dealers, Manufacturers, Transporters, Salesmen, Dismantlers, and Driving Schools and Instructors)

Evidence is developed to identify unlicensed persons and firms and if such unlicensed activity is not terminated, criminal action is initiated to achieve compliance; complete background, character and qualification investigations are conducted to develop evidence to support denial of a license to unfit or unqualified persons and firms; investigations of licensed persons and firms are conducted to determine the extent of compliance with laws, rules and regulations peculiar to the occupational license with appropriate administrative or criminal action taken against persons and firms violating such laws, rules and regulations.

During the 1973 legislative session, a new law (Chapter 996, Statutes of 1973) was enacted which amended the Vehicle Code, changing the name of the New Car Dealers Policy and Appeals Board to the New Motor Vehicle Board and enlarging its functions.

The objectives of the New Motor Vehicle Board are:

To prescribe rules and regulations governing such matters as are specifically committed to its jurisdiction; hear and consider an appeal presented by an applicant for, or holder of, a license as a new car dealer, manufacturer, manufacturer branch, distributor, distributor branch or representative from administrative actions taken by the Department of Motor Vehicles; consider any matter concerning the activities or practices of any person applying for or holding a license as a new car dealer, manufacturer, distributor or representative and make referrals, as deemed reasonable, to the Department of Motor Vehicles for investigation; undertake to arbitrate or resolve complaints by any member of the public against any new car dealer, manufacturer, distributor or representative; and hear and consider a protest presented by a franchise pursuant to relevant sections of the Vehicle Code.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Complaints against licenses	7,380	8,040	9,720
Dealer and dismantler reviews	911	1,300	1,350
Administrative action against licensees (licenses, denied, suspended, revoked or licensees placed on probation)	1,326	1,300	1,350
Forfeiture fees and dismantler service fees	$223,616	$240,000	$262,000
Field review of driving school operation	716	900	1,000
New car dealer, manufacturer, distributor, or representative license fees	$86,527	$93,000	$102,000
Input			
Expenditures	$2,193,762	$2,838,246	$2,853,110
Personnel man-years	139.2	157.5	163.2

IV. SECURITY FOLLOWING ACCIDENT LAW

Need

Thousand of Californians each year suffer injuries and/or damages in automobile accidents. Since compensation for such injury and/or damage rests upon culpability, the determination of which frequently is long and costly, it is necessary that the financial ability to satisfy a judgment for damages be quickly established, if there appears to be a reasonable possibility of a judgment being rendered against an uninsured motorist. The Security Following Accident Law is designed to do this, pending final determination of the culpability issue.

Objectives

To determine that each driver and/or owner of a motor vehicle involved in a reportable accident demonstrates that he was not at fault, or has ability to satisfy any reasonable judgment for damages against him that may arise from the accident, and to withdraw driving and/or registration privileges if he fails to comply.

Authority

California Vehicle Code, Division 7, Chapter 1, Division 2, Article 3.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

IV. SECURITY FOLLOWING ACCIDENT LAW—Continued

General Description

Each driver and/or owner of a vehicle involved in a reportable accident is required to file a report with the department. Unless his report evidences the existence of liability insurance, or establishes that he was not at fault, the department evaluates the injuries and damages for which he might eventually be held liable and requires the deposit of sufficient cash security to create a fund from which the judgment could be paid. Unless he deposits security or establishes an exemption to its requirement within 76 days following the department's first receipt of a report of the accident, his driving privilege, and the registration of the involved vehicle, must be suspended.

If still suspended for noncompliance a year from date of accident, reinstatement is in order provided: (1) no suit for damages is pending and (2) th suspended person provides the department with pro of ability to respond in damages in the event of f ture accident.

Workload Information

Both the current and budget years' man year a justments are consistent with the revised worklo estimates based on engineered time standards an reflect an increase in efficiency or improved perfor ance. The budget year estimates provide for th continuation of a net reduction of 6.8 man years r flected in the revised 1973–74 fiscal year partiall offset by additional man-years required to handle th increase in workload.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	173.3	179.7	179.7	$2,078,625	$2,283,074	$2,309,629
Workload adjustments	–	–6.8	–2.6	–	–63,162	–28,711
Totals, Security Following Accident Law	173.3	172.9	177.1	$2,078,625	$2,219,912	$2,280,918
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account				*2,027,422*	*2,168,656*	*2,228,718*
Reimbursements				*51,203*	*51,256*	*52,200*
Program Elements:						
Registration and driving privilege control	150.5	150	154.2	1,818,961	1,948,542	2,010,705
Information services	22.8	22.9	22.9	259,664	271,370	270,213

A. Registration and Driving Privilege Control (Financial Responsibility)

The accident reporting form is designed to identify the driver, the owner, and the damage to each involved vehicle, together with facts relative to the accident. It requires the identification of other persons or property that were injured or damaged. It also requires the date and location of the accident. Provision is made for the inclusion of sufficient insurance information to enable the department to request confirmation of the coverage listed.

When there is a reasonable possibility of a judgment being rendered against an uninsured driver or owner, the individuals are notified as to the amount of security required and for whom it is required. Failure to comply with the request results in a suspension order which states the reason, authority, effective date, and license media to be surrendered. If the subject does not respond to the mailed order, actio is taken to enforce the surrender of the driver's l cense and/or registration plates.

Cash deposits, received in lieu of insurance, are d posited in a special trust fund. Authorization for di bursements is controlled by the financial responsibilit analysts.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Registration and Driving Privilege Control (Financial Responsibility):			
Accident reports processed (SR 1)	547,000	563,000	580,00
Orders of suspension issued	53,000	50,400	47,90
Input			
Expenditures	$1,818,961	$1,948,542	$2,010,70
Personnel man-years	150.5	150	154.

B. Information Services

Requests for information may originate by letter, information request form, teletype, telegram, or by appearance at the division's reception desk. The most involved cases are handled by the unit's most experienced analysts. This group also handles long distance telephone calls, which number in excess of 65 on an average working day.

Historically, the unit has not imposed a fee for in formation. Effective January 1, 1967, however, th director imposed a fee. The fee applies to request other than those emanating from government agen cies.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

IV. SECURITY FOLLOWING ACCIDENT LAW—Continued

B. Information Services—Continued

Most information requests from private sources now are handled through a standard request form. Others are handled by letter or form letter as occasion requires.

File information is available for all law enforcement agencies on a daily basis, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, from 7 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Information Services (Financial Responsibility):			
Commercial requests—item count	49,600	50,700	52,200
Commercial requests—(income)	($49,600)	($50,700)	($52,200)
Input			
Expenditures	$259,664	$271,370	$270,213
Personnel man-years	22.8	22.9	22.9

V. DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ASSOCIATED SERVICES

Need

There are services that the general public needs or desires which, in order to be provided economically and effectively, must be administered by an agency having facilities convenient to the public.

Objectives

As directed by the Legislature, to economically provide services not directly related to motor vehicles or driver licensing, to the general public and to other state agencies through the Department of Motor Vehicles headquarters operation or network of field offices.

Authority

The Vehicle Code, Sections 13000–13007, 14902 and 14903; the Harbors and Navigation Code, Sections 5681.9 and 682.8; Chapter 779, Statutes of 1970; Revenue and Taxation Code, Sections 6248 and 6249 and Chapter 3.5.

General Description

The Department of Motor Vehicles provides the following associated services: (1) California identification card issuance, (2) undocumented vessel registration and fee collection, (3) environmental license plates registration and fee collection, and (4) use tax computation and collection.

California Identification Card Issuance: The Department of Motor Vehicles upon application, issues photo identification cards to qualified California residents.

Undocumented Vessel Registration and Fee Collection: The department accepts applications for original, renewal or transfer of boat registration, collects necessary fees and transmits the applications and fees to the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development.

Environmental License Plates Registration and Fee Collection: Experience in other states has evidenced that there is considerable public demand for vehicle license plates bearing a combination of letters and/or numbers to suit the personal desire of the owner. The 1970 Legislature elected to initiate such a program of personalized license plates to provide funds for the support of the California Environmental Protection Program Fund.

Use Tax Computation and Collection: The department assesses and collects from individuals a tax on sales or use transactions involving motor vehicles which are not taxed by the State Board of Equalization. The revenue is deposited in the General Fund.

Workload Information

All workload adjustments relate to maintaining the level of service authorized in the 1973–74 final budget. In addition to workload adjustments, 1.7 and 3.7 man-years are reduced for 1973–74 fiscal year and 1974–75 fiscal year respectively to reflect reduced personnel needs due to Chapter 965, Statutes of 1973, relating to issuance of identification cards to any person 16 years of age or older which eliminated certain verification requirements by the department.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	272.3	285.6	285.6	$2,779,599	$3,277,047	$3,335,044
Workload adjustments	–	6.7	20.9	–	40,761	184,970
Totals, Department of Motor Vehicles Associated Services	272.3	292.3	306.5	$2,779,599	$3,317,808	$3,520,014
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account				*341,134*	*417,662*	*406,478*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*630,759*	*853,778*	*906,494*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				*529,569*	*610,008*	*720,041*
Reimbursements				*1,278,137*	*1,436,360*	*1,487,001*
Program Elements:						
California identification card issuance	29.5	30.1	29.4	341,555	417,758	402,078
Undocumented vessel registration and fee collection	68.5	77.1	81.2	658,688	885,278	944,494
Environmental license plates registration and fee collection	37.3	43.3	49.6	529,569	610,008	720,041
Use tax computation and collection	137	141.8	146.3	1,249,787	1,404,764	1,453,401

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

V. DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ASSOCIATED SERVICES—Continued

A. California Identification Card Issuance

Applications for identification cards are presented in the Department of Motor Vehicles field offices and travel service locations throughout the state. Each case entails the payment of a fee and the preparation of an application and verification of proof of birthdate document. A photograph is taken of each applicant. At the end of each working day, the applications along with any necessary documents are forwarded to Sacramento headquarters and necessary reports and statistics are recorded.

In headquarters, the applications are screened for completeness, verified for eligibility to issue, assigned expiration dates and numbers, processed and t photo identification card mailed. The applications a filed in numerical sequence so that requests for inf mation concerning identification cardholders can rapidly processed.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Identification cards issued	101,000	101,000	111,0
Identification card fees	$342,012	$342,000	$386,0
Input			
Expenditures	$341,555	$417,758	$402,0
Personnel man-years	29.5	30.1	2

B. Documented Vessel Registration and Fee Collection

Applications for original registration, transfer of registration, renewal of registration and duplicate certificates or stickers on undocumented vessels are presented in person or mailed to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

The applications are reviewed for completeness and any necessary support documents to prove ownership. Fees are calculated, collected and recorded. Either a temporary certificate of number or miscellaneous receipt temporary certificate of number is issued to the applicant. These applications are rated and coded and forwarded to EDP where the permanent vessel certificates are issued and mailed to the applicant.

Fees collected are deposited in the State Treasu and credited to the Harbors and Watercraft Revol ing Fund.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Registered vehicles	436,000	445,000	458,0
Original registrations	48,400	53,000	56,6
Transfers	84,000	85,000	87,0
Duplicate certificates	26,400	26,700	27,5
Renewal registrations	419,000	428,000	440,0
Revenue	$1,559,653	$1,573,000	$1,626,0
Input			
Expenditures	$658,688	$885,278	$944,4
Personnel man-years	68.5	77.1	81

C. Environmental License Plates Registration and Fee Collection

The applicant is given a form on which he may request three choices of combinations of two to six letters and/or figures. A special issue fee of $25 is collected. Unless already issued or restricted, the desired plate is manufactured and sent to a local field office for delivery. Regular plates, if any, are turned in upon receipt of environmental plates.

Close control is maintained in the headquarters issue unit to assure that combinations are not duplicated and that applications are treated on first-come-first-served basis. Unlike regular issue, environmental license plates follow the owner and may be moved to a different vehicle when the owner acquires one.

Environmental plates require a special renewal fe of $10 per year. Net revenues are deposited in th Environmental Protection Program Fund.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Originals	51,700	56,700	61,70
Renewals	76,500	96,700	127,80
Interchanges	10,400	12,600	15,90
Totals	138,600	166,000	205,40
Revenue	$2,263,237	$2,535,700	$3,011,30
Input			
Expenditures	$529,569	$610,008	$720,04
Personnel man-years	37.3	43.3	49.

D. Use Tax Computation and Collection

This program element provides for administrative enforcement and collection of the equivalent to the state-city-county 5-percent sales tax on certain private sales of vehicles. It is a buyer's rather than a seller's tax, and is based on sales price. It was legislated for enforcement, administration, computation and collection by the Department of Motor Vehicles in 1963 and substantially amended in 1965.

Beginning with the 1970–71 fiscal year an additional one-half percent use tax was collected for th Bay Area Rapid Transit System as authorized by Chapter 24, Statutes of 1969.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Use tax collected for Board of Equalization	$47,161,291	$48,571,000	$49,868,00
Input			
Expenditures	$1,249,787	$1,404,764	$1,453,40
Personnel man-years	137	141.8	146.3

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

VI. DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Need

Provide executive direction, policy determination and management required for all departmental programs.

Objectives

The executive officer of the department is the Director of Motor Vehicles who by statute is responsible for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Vehicle Code relating to the department.

Authority

Vehicle Code—Sections 1504 through 1507, 1650.

General Description

The scope of departmental administration and supervision encompasses the director, his staff, the division chiefs and assistant division chiefs. The director's immediate executive staff includes a chief deputy director for operations, a deputy director for plans, programs and research, legislative liaison office, legal counsel, internal audit staff, research and statistics, information office and secretarial-stenographic staff. The division chiefs are responsible for carrying out the department's policy. The Division of Administration provides the instruments for effecting the director's administrative programs.

The Division of Administration makes available to the director and other administrators of the department, the range of management services required in all executive functions. These services are: fiscal and business management, personnel and training and operations and management analysis.

Workload Information

The 1973–74 fiscal year estimate provides for a workload adjustment of 13.1 man-years. In addition to workload, the estimate includes 1.7 man-years funded from the unencumbered balance of the appropriation made by Chapter 885, Statutes of 1973 concerning bicycle licensing. These funds were reappropriated to the Department of Motor Vehicles under Section 10.8 of the Budget Act of 1973. The estimate also reflects adjustments related to the direct charge to other programs of man-years identified as Departmental Administration in the 1973–74 budget and man-years required to support the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center.

The budget year workload adjustment of 3.7 man-years includes the continuation of current year workload adjustments and reflects in addition to clerical and temporary help positions, the following:

1. The addition of an information officer I and an editorial technician to meet the anticipated public information needs related to the implementation of year-round registration and other special programs.
2. An increase of five analyst positions in the operations and management analysis element related to the maintenance of the engineered work standards data upon which the department's budget is based.
3. A staff counsel I position in the legal section due to workload increase.
4. A reduction in man-year effort in support of the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	360.5	395.5	395.5	$5,136,163	$6,110,615	$6,106,606
Workload adjustments	–	13.1	3.7	–	168,789	279,551
Totals, Departmental Administration	360.5	408.6	399.2	$5,136,163	$6,279,404	$6,386,157
Program Elements:						
Executive	(17.8)	(28.3)	(26.6)	(308,141)	(504,088)	(484,749)
Program administration	(96)	(107.8)	(107.2)	(1,512,211)	(1,798,043)	(1,859,817)
Legal	(15)	(19.1)	(21.8)	(236,050)	(321,172)	(370,876)
Fiscal and business management	(77.3)	(84.8)	(85.6)	(767,866)	(934,112)	(995,267)
Personnel and training	(51.3)	(56.2)	(55.5)	(577,152)	(684,958)	(705,727)
Operations and management analysis	(46.4)	(52)	(55.7)	(653,646)	(779,459)	(841,078)
Research and statistics	(12.4)	(15.3)	(15.5)	(195,647)	(261,114)	(257,586)
Public information	(3.4)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(64,017)	(94,937)	(102,770)
EDP services	(40.9)	(39.5)	(25.7)	(821,433)	(901,521)	(768,287)
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
Vehicle licensing and titling				–2,362,323	–2,835,401	–2,868,336
Driver licensing and control				–1,959,806	–2,411,462	–2,519,623
Occupational licensing and regulation				–304,501	–409,451	–380,210
Security Following Accident Law				–121,707	–144,283	–146,923
Department of Motor Vehicles associated services				–124,322	–165,676	–179,553
Totals				–$4,872,659	–$5,966,273	–$6,094,645
Net Totals, Departmental Administration Undistributed				$263,504	$313,131	$291,512
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account				*263,504*	*286,059*	*291,512*
General Fund				–	*27,072*	–
Chapter 53/73, Fire Damage *(State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account)*				$4,038,000	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	6,606.2	6,763.8	6,763.8	$53,218,825	$60,434,090	$61,398,930
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(824,892)	(929,280)	(941,167)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–48.9	–325.9	–	–335,824	–2,190,722
Proposed new positions	–	265.5	856.1	–	1,997,226	5,924,644
Totals, Adjustments	–	216.6	530.2	–	$1,661,402	$3,733,922
Totals, Salaries and Wages	6,606.2	6,980.4	7,294	$53,218,825	$62,095,492	$65,132,852
Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	*–702,813*	*–739,965*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	6,606.2	6,980.4	7,294	$53,218,825	$61,392,679	$64,392,887
Staff benefits	–	–	–	6,766,425	7,709,514	8,294,043
Totals, Personal Services	6,606.2	6,980.4	7,294	$59,985,250	$69,102,193	$72,686,930
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$4,994,646	$5,701,005	$6,110,772
Printing				1,153,653	1,557,032	1,600,597
Communications				4,515,927	5,353,068	6,497,650
Traveling—in-state				459,098	534,132	565,842
Traveling—out-of-state				5,748	28,500	35,250
Electronic data processing charges				3,041,168	84,798	319,327
Facilities operations				3,763,761	4,431,430	4,795,688
Equipment				376,126	767,046	707,226
Prorated interdepartmental charges				1,229,832	1,805,394	1,791,720
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$19,539,959	$20,262,405	$22,424,072
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				933,576	4,624,468	4,500,965
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				–	9,800	129,700
CHAPTER 53/73, FIRE DAMAGE APPROPRIATION				4,038,000	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$84,496,785	$93,998,866	$99,741,667
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–$37,918*	*–$541,551*	*–$205,611*
Other				*–6,037,670*	*–6,549,814*	*–6,480,862*
Net Totals, Expenditures				$78,421,197	$86,907,501	$93,055,194
General Fund				–	*27,072*	–
State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account				*67,711,153*	*74,885,798*	*79,968,585*
Transportation Tax Fund, Motor Vehicle License Fee Account				*9,327,365*	*10,453,694*	*11,460,074*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*630,759*	*853,778*	*906,494*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				*529,569*	*610,008*	*720,041*
Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund				*68,331*	–	–
Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund				*154,020*	*77,151*	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

State Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (support)	$65,354,398	$67,278,437	$79,968,585
Authorization for salary increase	3,350,976	5,140,261	–
Authorization for health benefits	98,726	–	–
Chapter 53, Statutes of 1973 (fire damage)	4,038,000	–	–
Chapter 889, Statutes of 1973 (year-round registration)	–	250,000	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 813, Statutes of 1970 (motorcycle registration)	16,087	–	–
Chapter 819, Statutes of 1970 (fraudulent practice)	17,162	–	–
Proposed Deficiency Appropriation	–	2,217,100	–
Totals Available	$72,875,349	$74,885,798	$79,968,585
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–5,164,196	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$67,711,153	$74,885,798	$79,968,585

Transportation Tax Fund, Motor Vehicle License Fee Account

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$8,930,621	$9,649,545	$11,460,074
Allocation for salary increase	381,119	804,149	–
Allocation for health benefits	15,625	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$9,327,365	$10,453,694	$11,460,074

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$650,686	$722,215	$906,494
Authorization for salary increase	30,324	52,472	–
Authorization for health benefits	1,087	–	–
Continuing appropriation, Section 9863(a), Vehicle Code	–	79,091	–
Totals Available	$682,097	$853,778	$906,494
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–51,338	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$630,759	$853,778	$906,494

California Environmental Protection Program Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$237,860	$339,822	$720,041
Continuing appropriation, Section 39071 of Health and Safety Code	325,256	236,565	–
Allocation for salary increase	1,150	33,621	–
Totals Available	$564,266	$610,008	$720,041
Unexpended balances, estimated savings	–34,697	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$529,569	$610,008	$720,041

Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 1454, Statutes of 1969 (Study of commercial driving school training)	$85,191	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–16,860	–	–
TOTAL, EXPENDITURES	$68,331	–	–

Abandoned Vehicle Trust Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$274,758	$69,658	–
Allocation for salary increase	10,946	7,493	–
Totals Available	$285,704	$77,151	–
Unexpended balances, estimated savings	–131,684	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$154,020	$77,151	–

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Chapter 129, Section 10.8, Budget Act of 1973 (bicycle registration)	–	$27,072	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$27,072	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$78,421,197	$86,907,501	$93,055,194

FUND CONDITION

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCOUNT, TRANSPORTATION TAX FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$11,777,365	$23,331,737	$24,223,737
Prior year adjustments	223,715	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$12,001,080	$23,331,737	$24,223,737
Revenues:			
Motor vehicle registration and other fees	$303,527,433	$337,000,000	$354,000,000
Off-highway vehicle registration and other fees	608,046	–	–
Sale of fixed assets	60,602	–	–
Income from surplus money investments	1,937,787	1,900,000	1,500,000
Miscellaneous	1,421,789	1,200,000	1,300,000
Totals, Revenue	$307,555,657	$340,892,000	$358,223,000
Transfers to:			
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	–296,225,000	340,000,000	357,000,000
Totals, Resources	$23,331,737	$24,223,737	$25,446,737
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$23,331,737	$24,223,737	$25,446,737
Reserved per Section 42273 of the Motor Vehicle Code	*$23,331,737*	*$24,223,737*	*$25,446,737*

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

FUND CONDITION

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEE ACCOUNT, TRANSPORTATION TAX FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$22,141,985	$38,115,336	$23,000,000
Prior year adjustments	203,259	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$22,345,244	$38,115,336	$23,000,000
Revenues:			
Motor vehicle license fees	271,727,699	296,500,000	316,750,000
Trailer coach fees	21,666,595	24,500,000	27,250,000
Income from surplus money investments	2,397,532	2,901,500	2,640,000
Totals, Revenues	$295,791,826	$323,901,500	$346,640,000
Totals, Resources	$318,137,070	$362,016,836	$369,640,000
Less Expenditures:			
Department of Motor Vehicles	9,327,365	10,453,694	11,460,074
Claims of Secretary, State Board of Control	144	20,588	145
Totals, Expenditures, State Operations	$9,327,509	$10,474,282	$11,460,219
Apportionments;			
To cities	126,182,933	153,521,277	154,200,000
To counties	126,182,933	153,521,277	154,200,000
To counties, trailer coach fees	18,328,359	21,500,000	24,500,000
Totals, Apportionments	$270,694,225	$328,542,554	$332,900,000
Totals, Expenditures and Apportionments	$280,021,734	$339,016,836	$344,360,219
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$38,115,336	$23,000,000	$25,279,781
Surplus available for appropriation	*38,115,336*	*22,700,000*	*24,654,781*
Reserve for future salary increases	–	*300,000*	*625,000*

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL ACCOUNT, TRANSPORTATION TAX FUND

Accumulated surplus, July 1	$1,442,516	$4,969,286	$5,166,982
Prior year adjustments	1,692,200	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$3,134,716	$4,969,286	$5,166,982
Revenues:			
Motor vehicle fuel tax (gasoline)	699,112,924	675,000,000	$650,000,000
Use fuel tax (diesel)	48,291,061	49,000,000	53,000,000
Income From:			
Surplus money investments	1,127,183	1,510,000	1,215,000
Miscellaneous	20,792	18,000	18,000
Totals, Revenues	$748,551,960	$725,528,000	$704,233,000
Transfers to Other Funds or Accounts:			
Highway Users Tax Account, Transportation Tax Fund	–732,447,467	–711,000,000	–689,854,000
Aeronautics Account, State Transportation Fund	–3,569,881	3,300,000	2,900,000
Agriculture Fund	–2,310,000	2,230,000	2,230,000
Totals, Resources	$13,359,328	$13,967,286	$14,415,982
Less Expenditures:			
Support:			
State Controller	951,149	1,074,730	1,032,674
State Board of Equalization	1,436,781	1,725,574	1,758,297
Claims of Secretary, State Board of Control	2,112	–	487
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,200,000
Totals, Expenditures	$8,390,042	$8,800,304	$8,991,458
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$4,969,286	$5,166,982	$5,424,524
Surplus available for appropriation	*4,969,286*	*5,076,982*	*5,244,524*
Reserve for future salary increases	–	*90,000*	*180,000*

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

FUND CONDITION

MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION TAX ACCOUNT, TRANSPORTATION TAX FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$270	$2,820,841	$410,659
Prior year adjustment	2,385,793	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$2,386,063	$2,820,841	$410,659
Revenues:			
Motor vehicle transportation tax	29,948,993	6,000,000	600,000
Income from surplus money investments	81,133	151,000	6,000
Miscellaneous	18,319	–	–
Totals, Revenue	$30,048,445	$6,151,000	$606,000
Transfers to:			
Highway Users Tax Account, Transportation Tax Fund	–28,300,347	–7,270,000	–300,000
Totals, Resources	$4,134,161	$1,701,841	$716,659
Less Expenditures:			
Support:			
State Controller	99,354	92,990	36,456
Board of Equalization	1,202,576	874,434	348,819
Vehicle Safety Commission	11,390	6,000	–
Totals, Expenditures, Support	$1,313,320	$973,424	$385,275
Local Assistance:			
Department of Education	–	300,000	300,000
Capital Outlay:			
Department of Parks and Recreation	–	17,758	–
Totals, Expenditures, Capital Outlay	–	$17,758	–
Totals, Expenditures	–	$1,291,182	$685,275
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$2,820,841	$410,659	$31,384
Reserve for unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*17,758*	–	–
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*33,000*	*31,384*
Surplus available for appropriation	*2,803,083*	*377,659*	–

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCOUNT IN THE STATE TRANSPORTATION FUND

Accumulated surplus, July 1	$35,654,110	$38,296,084	$38,809,408
Prior year adjustments	612,487	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$36,266,597	$38,296,084	$38,809,408
Revenues:			
Income from surplus money investments	1,359,734	2,006,770	1,862,632
Miscellaneous	12,459	–	–
Totals, Revenue	$1,372,193	$2,006,770	$1,862,632
Transfers:			
Transfer from Motor Vehicle Account, Transportation Tax Fund	296,225,000	340,000,000	357,000,000
Transfer to State Highway Account, State Transportation Fund	–72,800,000	–83,000,000	–90,000,000
Totals, Resources	$261,063,790	$297,302,854	$307,332,875
Expenditures:			
Support:			
Secretary, Business and Transportation Agency	192,878	270,583	288,811
State Transportation Board	–	115,583	130,315
Office of Transportation Planning and Research	254,257	–	–
Department of Motor Vehicles	67,711,153	74,885,798	79,968,585
Department of the California Highway Patrol	138,699,717	151,346,743	154,272,963
State Highway Users Tax Study Commission	37,087	10,596	13,000
Air Resources Board	4,476,017	5,643,717	5,032,671
Department of Justice	2,981,294	3,347,963	3,386,987
Judicial Council	17,897	25,322	25,682
Department of Public Health	76,772	–	–
Department of Health	–	141,450	212,941
Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center	–	2,400,000	1,961,462
University of California, Air Pollution Research	219,341	68,118	–
Claims of Secretary, State Board of Control	1,596	4,194	5,966
Tort liability claims	61,920	–	–
Capital Outlay:			
Department of Motor Vehicles	5,250,693	8,569,094	4,204,150
Department of the California Highway Patrol	2,753,084	11,664,285	4,589,585
Air Resources Board	34,000	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$222,767,706	$258,493,446	$254,093,118
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$38,296,084	$38,809,408	$53,578,922
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*11,274,852*	*11,000,000*	*11,000,000*
Reserved per Section 42273 of the Motor Vehicle Code	*27,021,232*	*5,000,000*	*5,000,000*
Surplus available for appropriation	–	*5,609,408*	*22,578,922*
Reserve for future salary increases	–	*7,200,000*	*15,000,000*

Department of Motor Vehicles—Capital Outlay

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS							
Office building and parking facilities—Oxnard	–	$414,000 L					
		50,000 W	$793,600 C				
Office building and parking facilities—Placerville	–	82,800 L					
		10,000 W	386,000 C				
Office building and parking facilities—North Metropolitan San Diego area	–	662,400 L					
		50,000 W	1,022,650 C				
Office building and parking facilities—San Fernando	–	309,100 L					
		50,000 W	790,600 C				
Office building and parking facilities—South Sacramento	–	–	–	$331,200 L			
				50,000 W	$725,500 C		
Office building and parking facilities—West Covina	–	579,600 L					
		50,000 W	1,109,800 C				
Additional parking—San Mateo	$151,453 L	18,547 L	70,000 W C				
Project planning							
Funds are provided for preparation of preliminary plans for the 1975–76 Capital Outlay Budget	19,025	47,360	31,500	4,500	27,000	$5,000	$5,000
Office building and parking facilities—Compton area	–	–	–	500,000 L			
				23,197 W	309,300 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Clovis	–	–	–	270,000 L			
				27,000 W	346,000 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Los Angeles headquarters (Echo Park)	–	–	–	1,402,750 L			
				69,750 W	930,000 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Los Angeles—Central South	–	–	–	500,000 L			
				22,500 W	300,000 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Oceanside	–	–	–	375,000 L			
				18,618 W	248,250 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Oroville	–	–	–	150,000 L			
				6,903 W	92,040 C		
Office building and parking facilities—South Lake Tahoe	–	–	–	150,000 L			
				7,200 W	96,000 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Thousand Oaks	–	–	–	400,000 L			
				19,964 W	266,190 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Vallejo	–	–	–	350,000 L			
				16,875 W	225,000 C		
Expansion of existing facilities—Long Beach	–	–	–	159,455 W C			
Expansion of existing facilities—Montebello	–	–	–	160,185 W C			
Expansion of existing facilities—Mountain View	–	–	–	106,812 W C			
Expansion of existing facilities—Riverside	–	–	–	138,513 W C			
Expansion of existing parking facilities—Whittier	–	–	–	57,500 L			
Sacramento headquarters master plan	–	20,000					
Office building and parking facilities—Chula Vista	–	621,000 L					
		775,500 W C					
Additional parking facilities—Montebello	–	120,000 L					
		81,000 C					
Office building and parking facilities—Costa Mesa	276,763 L	677,000 W C					
		98,237 L					
Office building and parking facilities—Merced	27,099 L	456,900 W C					
		297,901 L					
Office building and parking facilities—Modesto	14,119 L	321,722 L					
		600,900 W C					
Office building and parking facilities—Santa Clara	411,126 L	708,100 W C					
		37,374 L					
Office building and parking facilities—Anaheim-Fullerton	660,687 C						
	35,000 W						
Office building and parking facilities—Bell	565,025 W C						
	223,228 L	4,975 W C					
Office building and parking facilities—Hawthorne	514,129 W C						
	1,648 L	26,585 W C					
Office building and parking facilities—Inglewood	–	519 L					
Additional parking facilities—Oakland	7,411 L C						
Office building and parking facilities—Redwood City	495,400 W C						
	419,353 L	3,379 L					

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay f

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
EDP relocation—Sacramento	254,300						
Grade, pave and landscape additional parking—Sacramento	37,425 C						
Additional parking facilities—San Francisco	98,794 L	119,967 L					
Office building and parking facilities—San Leandro	–	12,424 C					
Office building and parking facilities—Santa Cruz	35,000 C	447,900 C					
	4,378 L	371,447 L					
Office building and parking facilities—Santa Rosa	555,000 W C						
	444,330 L	442,457 L					
Office building and parking facilities—Santa Barbara	–	–	–	500,000 L			
				24,975 W	333,000 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Ukiah	–	–	–	150,000 L			
				7,202 W	96,030 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Woodland-Davis	–	–	–	300,000 L			
				15,120 W	201,600 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Chico	–	–	–	292,400 L P			
Office building and parking facilities—Fairfield	–	–	–	300,000 L P			
Office building and parking facilities—Fremont	–	–	–	280,000 L P			
Office building and parking facilities—Hemet	–	–	–	189,000 L P			
Office building and parking facilities—Hollister	–	–	–	105,000 L P			
Office building and parking facilities—Lancaster	–	–	–	537,358 L W	339,450 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Manteca	–	–	–	140,000 L			
				6,815 W	90,870 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Newhall	–	–	–	–	320,000 L P		
Office building and parking facilities—Pleasanton	–	–	–	–	332,000 L P		
Office building and parking facilities—Roseville	–	–	–	122,500 L P			
Office building and parking facilities—San Pedro	–	–	–	–	320,000 L P		
Office building and parking facilities—Tracy	–	–	–	101,000 L P			
Office building and parking facilities—Turlock	–	–	–	84,936 L P			
Office building and parking facilities—Victorville	–	–	–	–	125,000 L P		
Office building and parking facilities—Watsonville	–	–	–	165,000 L P			
Office building and parking facilities—El Cajon	–	–	–	540,000 L			
				27,000 W	360,000 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Gilroy	–	–	–	–	–	200,000 L P	
Office building and parking facilities—Napa	–	–	–	310,000 L			
				15,480 W	206,400 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Pomona	–	–	–	540,000 L			
				27,000 W	360,000 C		
Office building and parking facilities—San Clemente	–	–	–	395,000 L			
				20,250 L	270,000 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Torrance	–	–	–	–	540,000 L		
					27,000 W	360,000 C	
Office building and parking facilities—Walnut Creek	–	–	–	540,000 L			
				27,000 W	360,000 C		
Office building and parking facilities—Paso Robles	–	–	–	–	–	–	125,000 L P
Office building and parking facilities—Banning	–	–	–	–	–	–	150,000 L P
Office building and parking facilities—Blythe	–	–	–	–	–	150,000 L P	
Office building and parking facilities—Delano	–	–	–	–	–	–	150,000 L P
Office building and parking facilities—Jackson	–	–	–	–	–	93,000 L	
						4,650 W	62,000 C
Office building and parking facilities—Red Bluff	–	–	–	–	–	115,000 L	
						6,850 W	78,000 C
Office building and parking facilities—Visalia	–	–	–	–	–	170,000 L	
						8,100 W	108,000 C
Office building and parking facilities—Petaluma	–	–	–	–	–	170,000 L	
						8,100 W	108,000 C
Office building and parking facilities—Pittsburg	–	–	–	–	–	220,000 L	
						10,950 W	146,000 C
Office building and parking facilities—Martinez	–	–	–	–	–	170,000 L	
						8,100 W	108,000 C
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$5,250,693	$8,569,094	$4,204,150	$11,080,958	$7,846,630	$1,699,750	$1,040,000
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM [1]							$25,871,488

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS							
Motor Vehicle Account in the State Transportation Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Budget Act appropriation	$3,783,800	$6,316,800	$4,204,150				
Transfer from Section 16352, Government Code	143,068	10,000	–				
Chapter 1179, Statutes of 1973	–	438,000	–				
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Budget Act of 1970, Item 335	368,599	–	–				
Budget Act of 1971, Item 297	3,297,138	–	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 302	–	862,860	–				
Budget Act of 1973, Item 344	–	941,434	–				
Totals Available	$7,592,605	$8,569,094	$4,204,150				
Balance available in subsequent year	–1,804,294	–	–				
Unexpended Balances, Estimated Savings:							
Budget Act of 1970, Item 335	–332,011	–	–				
Budget Act of 1971, Item 297	–154,407	–	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 302	–51,200	–	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY *(Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund)*	$5,250,693	$8,569,094	$4,204,150				

[1]The last four years of the five-year building program are the agency's current estimate of need and do not represent a program approved by the administration.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

New Motor Vehicle Board

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	2.6	2.5	2.5	$31,963	$35,567	$35,570
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Staff counsel II	–	–	1	1,649–2,005	–	19,788
Secretary	–	–	1	738–897	–	8,856
Per diem	–	–	–	$25/day	–	6,000
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	2	–	–	$34,644
Totals, New Motor Vehicle Board	2.6	2.5	4.5	$31,963	$35,567	$70,214

Departmental Administration

Totals, Authorized Positions	324.9	341	341	$2,954,355	$3,474,150	$3,540,070
Work'oad and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Executive:						
Temporary help	–	1.7	–	–	23,825	–
Research and Statistics:						
Temporary help	–	13.4	–	–	150,997	–
Fiscal and Business Management:						
Temporary help	–	4	–	–	27,887	–
Personnel and Training:						
Temporary help	–	1.8	–	–	13,032	–
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Executive:						
Temporary help	–	–0.2	–0.2	–	–1,304	–1,304
Legal:						
Temporary help	–	–0.6	–0.6	–	–4,915	–4,915
Manpower Review and Authorization:						
Temporary help	–	–	–0.1	–	–	–662
Operations Analysis Section:						
Temporary help	–	–	–2	–	–	–14,196
Fiscal and Business Management:						
Temporary help	–	–8.8	–8.8	–	–63,255	–63,255
Personnel and Training:						
Mgr IV	–	–1	–1	1,230–1,496	–17,952	–17,952
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	10.3	–12.7	–	$128,315	–$102,284
Proposed New Positions:						
Executive:						
Info off I	–	–	1	1,144–1,390	–	14,070
Editorial tech	–	–	1	776–942	–	10,026
Temporary help	–	2	–	–	21,028	–
Legal Section:						
Staff counsel I	–	–	1	1,496–1,819	–	17,952
Steno II	–	–	1	551–669	–	6,780
Temporary help	–	–	0.6	–	–	7,843
Manpower Review and Authorization:						
Clk II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,618
Operations Analysis Section:						
Assoc mgt analyst	–	–	1	1,202–1,460	–	15,144
Jr staff analyst	–	–	4	776–988	–	38,616
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–686	–	6,618
Temporary help	–	3	–	–	26,051	–
Management Analysis Section:						
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–686	–	6,618
Fiscal and Business Management:						
Auto equip opr I	–	–	2	814–897	–	20,472
Account clk II	–	–	5	538–654	–	33,090
Clk I	–	–	1	463–565	–	5,988
Temporary help	–	11.1	3.1	–	75,648	30,919
Personnel and Training:						
Personnel asst II	–	–	3	721–874	–	25,956
Temporary help	–	2.7	–	–	19,548	–
Other reclassifications of vacant positions	–	(1)	(1)	–	–1,989	–2,088
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	18.8	26.7	–	$140,286	$244,622
Totals, Adjustments	–	29.1	14	–	$268,601	$142,338
Totals, Departmental Administration	324.9	370.1	355	$2,954,355	$3,742,751	$3,682,408

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

Division of Registration

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	1,116.1	1,193.9	1,193.9	$7,782,292	$9,173,533	$9,353,978
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:				SALARY RANGE		
Vehicle Registration:						
Temporary help	–	34.8	–	–	225,470	–
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
General Administration:						
Temporary help	–	–0.1	–0.5	–	–569	–2,846
Record Review:						
Clk I	–	–2	–2	463-565	–11,388	–11,976
Temporary help	–	–	–0.3	–	–	–2,066
Vehicle Registration:						
Sr clk (effective 9-1-74)	–	–	–1	622–757	–	–7,570
Sr clk (effective 10-1-74)	–	–	–1	622–757	–	–6,813
Clk I (effective 9-1-74)	–	–	–8	463–565	–	–37,776
Clk I (effective 10-1-74)	–	–	–8	463–565	–	–33,888
Clk I (effective 11-1-74)	–	–	–8	463–565	–	–30,000
Clk I (effective 12-1-74)	–	–	–6	463–565	–	–19,584
Temporary help	–	–15.6	–20.7	–	–107,422	–141,397
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	17.1	–55.5	–	$106,091	–$293,916
Proposed New Positions:						
General Administration:						
Temporary help	–	6	3	–	80,592	41,379
Record Review:						
Clk I	–	–	2	463–565	–	11,388
Temporary help	–	0.5	0.5	–	3,443	3,443
Vehicle Registration:						
Motor vehicle asst	–	–	3	565–686	–	20,340
Clk II	–	–	27	538–654	–	178,686
Clk I	–	–	6	463–565	–	34,164
Temporary help	–	–	83.3	–	–	565,465
Overtime	–	–	8	–	–	74,408
Prorate Section:						
Sr clk	–	–	2	622–757	–	15,696
Motor vehicle asst	–	–	6	565–686	–	42,624
Clk-typist II	–	–	3	538–686	–	20,826
Temporary help	–	8	8	–	54,762	54,240
Overtime	–	–	1	–	–	10,656
Associated Services:						
Vessel Service Unit:						
Clk-typist I	–	–	2	486–592	–	12,600
Clk I	–	–	4	463–565	–	23,952
Temporary help	–	4.7	0.2	–	27,409	1,139
Environmental License Plate Unit:						
Supvng clk I	–	–	1	834–1,013	–	9,084
Sr clk	–	–	1	622–757	–	7,848
Motor vehicle asst	–	–	4	565–686	–	28,416
Clk-typist I	–	–	1	486–592	–	6,300
Clk I	–	–	2	463–565	–	11,976
Temporary help	–	13.7	0.8	–	87,374	5,424
Overtime	–	–	2	–	–	20,340
Off-Highway Vehicle Unit:						
Sr clk	–	–	1	622–757	–	7,848
Motor vehicle asst	–	–	7	565–686	–	49,728
Clk-typist I	–	–	4	486–592	–	25,200
Clk I	–	–	4	463–565	–	23,952
Temporary help	–	14.4	11.5	–	92,071	68,405
Overtime	–	–	0.5	–	–	4,964
Other reclassifications of vacant positions	–	(2)	(2)	–	28	29
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	47.3	198.8	–	$345,679	$1,380,520
Totals, Adjustments	–	64.4	143.3	–	$451,770	$1,086,604
Totals, Division of Registration	1,116.1	1,258.3	1,337.2	$7,782,292	$9,625,303	$10,440,582

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

Division of Drivers Licenses

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	1,367.5	1,469	1,469	$10,681,033	$12,682,105	$12,893,891
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
General Operations:				SALARY RANGE		
Clk-typist II	–	–0.5	–0.5	538–686	–3,292	–3,461
Clk II	–	–3	–5	538–654	–19,854	–34,062
Clk-typist I	–	–2	–2	486–592	–11,976	–12,600
Clk I	–	–13	–15	463–565	–74,022	–90,427
Temporary help	–	–7.3	–6.6	–	–60,146	–56,671
Driver Improvement:						
Driver improvement analyst II	–	–6	–6	920–1,117	–66,085	–69,503
Clk-typist II	–	–3	–3	538–686	–20,765	–21,819
Temporary help	–	–0.2	–0.4	–	–1,310	–2,618
Financial Responsibility:						
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	538–686	–6,618	–6,942
Clk II	–	–1	–1	538–654	–6,618	–6,942
Temporary help	–	–3.2	–3.2	–	–27,149	–27,149
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–40.2	–43.7	–	–$297,835	–$332,194
Proposed New Positions:						
General Administration:						
Driver improvement analyst III	–	–	4	1,013–1,230	–	56,296
Temporary help	–	6.6	2.6	–	72,535	21,892
General Operation:						
Mgr IV	–	–	1	1,230–1,496	–	14,760
Supvng clk I	–	–	1	721–874	–	8,652
Sr clk	–	–	3	622–757	–	22,392
Clk-typist II	–	–	26	538–686	–	172,068
Clk I	–	–	15	463–565	–	85,410
Temporary help	–	1.6	7.9	–	10,589	50,654
Driver Improvement:						
Driver improvement analyst III	–	–	3	1,013–1,230	–	36,468
Driver improvement analyst II	–	–	11	920–1,117	–	121,872
Driver improvement analyst I	–	–	8	795–965	–	77,864
Hearing transcriber-typist	–	–	12	622–757	–	91,800
Clk-typist II	–	–	8	538–686	–	53,204
Temporary help	–	10.3	3.8	–	90,218	31,279
Overtime	–	–	2	–	–	33,120
Financial Responsibility:						
Temporary help	–	–	1.7	–	–	14,423
Other Reclassifications of Vacant Positions	–	(12)	(12)	–	–2,230	–2,342
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	18.5	110	–	$171,112	$889,812
Totals, Adjustments	–	–21.7	66.3	–	–$126,723	$557,618
Totals, Division of Drivers Licenses	1,367.5	1,447.3	1,535.3	$10,681,033	$12,555,382	$13,451,509

Division of Field Office Operation

Totals, Authorized Positions	2,846.6	2,816.6	2,816.6	$23,261,882	$25,502,170	$25,856,132
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
General Administration:						
Temporary help	–	0.8	–	–	4,455	–
General Operations:						
Temporary help	–	28	–	–	190,079	–
Overtime	–	2.1	–	–	30,909	–
Central Control:						
Temporary help	–	4.3	–	–	30,555	–
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Central Control:						
Temporary help	–	–	–2.5	–	–	–17,965
General Services:						
Los Angeles Inquiry Center:						
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	538–686	–6,584	–6,922
Clk II	–	–3	–3	538–654	–19,751	–20,765
General Operations:						
Mgr I	–	–	–1	874–1,064	–	–10,488
Drivers license examiner	–	–30	–45	721–874	–259,560	–402,663
Clk-typist II	–	–20	–20	538–686	–132,360	–139,243
Motor vehicle asst	–	–6	–6	565–686	–40,680	–42,815
Temporary help	–	–21.9	–39.5	–	–158,647	–278,449
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–46.7	–118	–	–$361,584	–$919,310

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

Division of Field Office Operation—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS					
Proposed New Positions:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
				SALARY RANGE		
General Operations:						
Drivers license examiners (eff 1-1-75)	–	–	82	721–874	–	354,732
Motor vehicle asst (eff 1-1-75)	–	–	2	565–686	–	6,780
Motor vehicle asst	–	–	26	565–686	–	184,704
Clk-typist II	–	–	62	538–686	–	430,404
Clk II	–	–	7	538–654	–	48,594
Janitors	–	1.4	1.4	551–669	10,033	10,508
Temporary help	–	150.2	108	–	1,091,873	782,715
Other reclassifications of vacant positions	–	(22)	(22)	–	–14,742	–15,479
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	151.6	288.4	–	$1,087,164	$1,802,958
Totals, Adjustments	–	104.9	170.4	–	$725,580	$883,648
Totals, Division of Field Office Operation	2,846.6	2,921.5	2,987	$23,261,882	$26,227,750	$26,739,780

Division of EDP Service

Totals, Authorized Positions	669	630.8	630.8	$5,419,243	$5,767,025	$5,867,700
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Programming and Analysis:						
Temporary help	–	0.3	–	–	3,226	–
Overtime	–	3.9	–	–	70,344	–
Operations:						
Temporary help	–	14.1	–	–	101,980	–
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Programming and Analysis:						
Temporary help	–	–	–1.9	–	–	–21,442
Overtime	–	–	–0.3	–	–	–5,516
Operations:						
Sr clk (effective 9-1-74)	–	–	–2	622–757	–	–12,440
Sr clk (effective 10-1-74)	–	–	–2	622–757	–	–11,196
Sr clk (effective 11-1-74)	–	–	–1	622–757	–	–4,976
Clk II (effective 9-1-74)	–	–	–9	538–654	–	–49,392
Clk II (effective 10-1-74)	–	–	–9	538–654	–	–44,307
Clk II (effective 11-1-74)	–	–	–10	538–654	–	–43,580
Clk II (effective 12-1-74)	–	–	–6	538–654	–	–22,758
Clk I (effective 9-1-74)	–	–	–10	463–565	–	–47,220
Clk I (effective 10-1-74)	–	–	–10	463–565	–	–42,360
Clk I (effective 11-1-74)	–	–	–11	463–565	–	–41,250
Clk I (effective 12-1-74)	–	–	–10	463–565	–	–32,640
Temporary help	–	–2.6	–2.7	–	–22,713	–23,685
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	15.7	–84.9	–	$152,837	–$402,762
Proposed New Positions:						
General Administration:						
Overtime	–	–	0.4	–	–	7,355
Programming and Analysis:						
Assoc DP systems analyst	–	–	3	1,202–1,460	–	45,424
Supvr, EDP	–	–	1	1,202–1,460	–	15,141
Asst DP systems analyst	–	–	2	988–1,202	–	24,890
Programmer II	–	–	4	988–1,202	–	49,779
Sr DP techn	–	–	2	814–988	–	19,536
Temporary help	–	13.4	6.2	–	169,633	76,431

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

Division of EDP Service—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Operations:						
DP techn supvr II	–	–	3	1,202–1,460	–	35,568
Supvng clk II	–	–	1	834–1,013	–	8,652
Key data supvr I	–	–	5	638–776	–	39,091
Key data supvr I (effective 8-1-74)	–	–	4	638–776	–	28,568
Key data supvr I (effective 9-1-74)	–	–	4	638–776	–	25,971
Clk-typist II (effective 8-1-74)	–	–	1	538–686	–	6,296
Clk-typist II (effective 9-1-74)	–	–	2	538–686	–	11,217
Key data opr	–	–	26	579–704	–	190,579
Key data opr (effective 8-1-74)	–	–	20	579–704	–	132,758
Key data opr (effective 9-1-74)	–	–	40	579–704	–	240,746
Key data opr (effective 10-1-74)	–	–	20	579–704	–	107,988
Key data opr (effective 11-1-74)	–	–	40	579–704	–	191,205
Key data opr (effective 12-1-74)	–	–	6	579–704	–	24,965
Key data opr trainee (effective 12-1-74)	–	–	6	486–538	–	21,029
Temporary help	–	5.5	6.9	–	41,614	53,166
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	18.9	203.5	–	$211,247	$1,356,355
Totals, Adjustments	–	34.6	118.6	–	$364,084	$953,593
Totals, Division of EDP Service	669	665.4	749.4	$5,419,243	$6,131,109	$6,821,293

Division of Compliance

Totals, Authorized Positions	279.5	310	310	$3,088,057	$3,799,540	$3,851,589
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Investigation Section:						
Sr special investigator	–	–	–6	1,064–1,291	–	–76,608
Special investigator	–	–3	–3	965–1,173	–38,304	–38,304
Temporary help	–	–2.1	–2.1	–	–25,344	–25,344
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–5.1	-11.1	–	–$63,648	–$140,256
Proposed New Positions:						
General Administration:						
Overtime	–	0.1	0.2	–	1,000	2,500
Occupational Licensing:						
Sr clk	–	–	1	622–757	–	7,848
Steno II	–	–	1	551–669	–	6,780
Clk-typist I	–	–	5	486–592	–	31,500
Clk II	–	–	2	538–654	–	13,560
Temporary help	–	7.4	1	–	50,316	6,986
Investigation Section:						
Sr special investigator	–	–	3	1,064–1,291	–	38,304
Special investigator	–	–	7	965–1,173	–	81,060
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,618
Temporary help	–	2.9	5.5	–	36,192	68,640
Other reclassifications of vacant positions	–	(16)	(16)	–	–45,770	–48,063
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	10.4	26.7	–	$41,738	$215,733
Totals, Adjustments	–	5.3	15.6	–	–$21,910	$75,477
Totals, Division of Compliance	279.5	315.3	325.6	$3,088,057	$3,777,630	$3,927,066

SUMMARY

Totals, Authorized Positions	6,606.2	6,763.8	6,763.8	$53,218,825	$60,434,090	$61,398,930
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–48.9	–325.9	–	–335,824	–2,190,722
Proposed new positions	–	265.5	856.1	–	1,997,226	5,924,644
Totals, Adjustments	–	216.6	530.2	–	$1,661,402	$3,733,922
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	6,606.2	6,980.4	7,294	$53,218,825	$62,095,492	$65,132,852

STEPHEN P. TEALE CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Conversion	–	$4,300,000	$11,518,816
II. Facilities operation	3,503,681	7,287,904	12,043,673
III. Administration (distributed to other program)	(216,703)	(405,933)	(419,333)
Totals, Consolidated Data Processing Center	$3,503,681	$11,587,904	$23,562,489
Reimbursements—other	*–3,570,900*	*–7,237,904*	*–12,043,673*
Net Totals, Program	–$67,219	$4,300,000	$11,518,816
General Fund	*-67,219*	*1,900,000*	*9,557,354*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund	–	*2,400,000*	*1,961,462*
Personnel man-years	173.2	306	301

Program Objectives

Need

In 1970 when the Long-Range Master Plan for EDP in the State of California was approved, EDP expenditures were in excess of $70 million on an annual basis. Today, they are in excess of $83 million, and EDP annual expenditures are rising rapidly. We are experiencing, with the current fragmented unconsolidated approach, expenditures increasing at a rate which would reach an anticipated $200 million per annum in 1977.

The State of California has concluded that consolidation of certain EDP installations is feasible and offers potential dollar savings, as well as significant expansion of existing EDP capabilities and efficiencies. One of these consolidations is encompassed in the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center which will provide EDP services to 34 departments.

Chapter 787, Statutes of 1972, added Chapter 8, Section 11776 to Part I of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code relating to the establishment of the Business and Services Consolidated Data Center. Subsequent legislation renamed the data center to the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center.

Objective

The Teale Data Center is intended to fulfill the need for the responsive cost effective operation of the Long-Range Master Plan implementation of a large-scale computer center and making that power available to a variety of users, commensurate with their needs. Further, there is anticipated to be a substantial cost savings resulting from a reduction in the total EDP personnel in the Teale Data Center. This reduction will be possible because fewer EDP personnel will be required to man the fully operational Teale Center than is presently required to man the departmental computers individually. However, since some departmental computers will not be phased out until December 1974, the precise amount of personnel savings cannot be determined until that date. After conv sion is complete, the reduction in staff will be acco plished through attrition and an orderly process employee retraining and reclassification.

As cost savings are realized they will be reflect in reduced charging rates to our users.

The overall objectives of the Teale Data Cent are:

1. To minimize the unit costs of EDP usage to t customers (users) and provide facilities for expand usage by:

Reducing equipment duplication and unused c pacity.

Improving the average level of utilization of equi ment.

Realizing economies of scale in personnel ar support functions.

Efficiently allocating access to computer time amor users.

2. To maintain or improve the quality of ED service provided to users, the dimensions of whi include:

Turnaround time for jobs.

Production error or failure rate.

Security and confidentiality of data and facilities.

Equipment utilization.

3. To aid the effectiveness and operating efficienc of user departments by making EDP products mo accessible to the managers and nontechnical staff user departments and by encouraging new users an new applications of EDP.

To achieve the objectives as outlined above, it necessary that the following three budget progran be implemented:

(1) Conversion.

(2) Facilities operation.

(3) Administration.

I. CONVERSION

Objective

The objective of this program is to establish an organization of people and procedures to perform the conversion of programs and data for user's existing data processing center servicing 34 departments on an assembly line basis within the confines of a conversion schedule and available funds.

Output

The output of this program will be evidenced b the actual conversion of the programs and data base currently existing in the now functioning data cer ters to be consolidated into the Teale Data Center an by the Teale Data Center providing EDP service t these entities.

STEPHEN P. TEALE CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER—Continued

I. CONVERSION—Continued

General Description

The conversion program will be comprised of the following elements:

A standardized conversion input package.

A grouping of programs to facilitate the total conversion effort.

Development of production techniques for converting programs on an assembly line basis.

The use of automated conversion aids to the fullest extent possible.

Specialization of conversion groups for the conversion of programs of a particular language using the tools designed to aid that conversion.

The placing of responsibility for obtaining the programs, preparation of the input packages, approval of test results and parallel testing.

The use of subcontractors and state personnel in the conversion effort.

The conversion schedule and program elements as detailed above will permit the Teale Data Center to achieve earliest possible crossover in monthly operating costs to a lesser level than currently being experienced while ensuring absolute minimum disruptions to ongoing data processing operations by all user departments. Further, it will be necessary during the conversion program to accommodate costs attendant to parallel operation of displaced and new center equipment.

The Conversion Program includes all aspects of conversion such as equipment acquisition and installation, program and data base conversion, physical movement of personnel, release of no longer required equipment, project management, administration, management staffing, personnel evaluation, office equipment, security, and all other one-time costs attendant with the consolidation effort.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Conversion	–	30	30	–	$4,300,000	$11,518,816
General Fund				–	*1,900,000*	*9,557,354*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				–	*2,400,000*	*1,961,462*

II. FACILITIES OPERATION

Objectives

The goal of this program is the operation and support of a major large-scale central computing facility in a manner which will economically and effectively process the data and applications necessary to provide effective EDP support to the user organizations with particular attention given to turnaround time, production error rate, confidentiality of data and equipment utilization.

Output

Operations output will be evidenced by prompt, accurate, complete and effective responses to meeting the EDP service requests submitted by users. Batch work will be scheduled by mutual agreement between users and the Teale Data Center. This schedule will include data input time for users and scheduled output time for the Teale Data Center. Real time response will also be established by mutual agreement between users and the Teale Data Center. The measures to be used to gauge the effectiveness of this program are as follows:

A. Turnaround Time

1. Batch turnaround time for over the counter submittals will be the elapsed time beginning with data received by the Teale Data Center operations support. The satellite mini processor sites and other terminals using the batch mode, batch turnaround will be the elapsed time beginning with the computer log time stamp on input until the computer log time stamp registers output ready for printing. Statistical data will be compiled to indicate the "scheduled turnaround time" and the "actual turnaround time." In this way, the percent of jobs exceeding established maximum cutoff points for turnaround will be tabulated as an indicator of service quality experienced by users.

2. Real time turnaround time is the time necessary for the CPU to process and respond to inquiries and requests submitted either from in-house or remote sources through the Teale Data Center's communication network. Periodic tests of the inquiry system will be conducted to test the turnaround time to insure that response is adequate to meet user needs. Periodic surveys of users concerning their satisfaction with service in this regard will also be conducted. The purpose would be to determine subsatisfactory responses to user EDP needs.

Note: The man-years shown above do not reflect the total man-year requirement to implement the conversion program. Additional man-years will be provided by user departments.

STEPHEN P. TEALE CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER—Continued

II. FACILITIES OPERATION—Continued

B. Production Errors

1. Batch production error rate "production errors" refers to four types of events which adversely affect batch processing. These events are:

a. Equipment failure in which jobs in process are lost and must be rerun.

b. Teale Data Center input procedure failure—human errors in job submittals.

c. Batch terminal error—user submits his own job in error which results in other users rerunning their jobs.

d. User error—user caused error which affects only himself.

Statistical data concerning the type, source, t and cost of errors will be compiled in order to dicate the effectiveness of EDP service to users well as to determine the probable causes and soluti of problem areas. Errors caused by users will not included but will be referred to users for correctior

2. Real Time Error Rate. Statistical data conce ing the type, source, time and cost of errors will compiled in order to indicate the effectiveness of E inquiry service to users, as well as to determine probable causes and solutions of problem areas.

C. Confidentiality of Data

1. Protection of sensitive records from unauthorized access and use is presently, and will continue to be, a major consideration in the operation of the Teale Data Center. Strict controls are presently being implemented and privacy protection will continue to an ongoing procedure to ensure that a "zero rat of security violations is obtained.

D. Equipment Utilization

1. Equipment Utilization. Statistical data will be compiled which will indicate the available and used time for each of the following component areas:

(1) Total system availability—(24 hours a day, 7 days a week, minus vendor preventive maintenance) manned hours.

(2) Central processing unit—hours.

(3) Disk—input/output counts.

(4) Tape—input/output counts.

(5) Printer—input/output counts.

(6) Card reader/punch—input/output counts.

(7) Memory—time/quantity.

(8) Communication network availability—(24 hours a day, 7 days a week) hours.

Data gathered will include measurement of the level of service and attendant costs from the first day of Teale Data Center operations for comparison to future activity to provide a gauge for growth in usage and expense, as well as equipment utilization.

General Description

Four major elements of the Facilities Operations Program are required to fulfill the objective of this program.

1. Machine Operations—The functions performed by this element are concerned with operating the Teale Data Center central computer(s) and outlying satellite mini processors.

Users of the Teale Data Center requiring information stored in on-line files can gain access to the system through a network of inquiry terminals interfaced with a real time monitor. Access to the data bases will be controlled to meet the security and privacy requirements as developed in the supplementary report of the Committee on Conference, and as detailed in RFP 73-04. The following is a summary of those requirements:

a. It must be possible to limit and control the e cution of certain programs, without requiring cent operator intervention, due to the security requi ments of the data files the program accesses.

b. The system must provide, without central op ator intervention, controlled access to data bases a prevention of unauthorized access.

c. The system must record unauthorized attemp to access stored files.

d. Physical protection measures must be availab to guard computer terminals from unauthorized a cess and use.

2. Operations Support—This element will perfor tasks primarily concerned with scheduling the flow work to be processed at the Teale Data Center, as w as miscellaneous support functions such as tape a disk library maintenance, coordination of receipt a delivery of input and output materials, and compil tion of various statistical data necessary for manag ment control and measurement.

3. Software Support—This element will primari be concerned with maintaining the operating syste for the computers, maintaining the telecommunicatio system software interface modules, installing and in plementing vendor supplied proprietary softwa packages. In addition, they will assist users and a plications from the EDP technology available fro the Teale Data Center.

4. User Liaison—This element's primary functio will be to represent the users needs to the Teale Dat Center and represent the Teale Data Center to th user. They will keep the user informed of the tec nology available through the Teale Data Center an keep the Teale Data Center management aware of th users requirements, problems and funding.

STEPHEN P. TEALE CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER—Continued

II. FACILITIES OPERATION—Continued

D. Equipment Utilization—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
II. Facilities operation	173.2 [a]	281	281	$3,503,681	$7,287,904	$12,043,673
Transfers and reimbursements	–	–	–	–3,570,900	–7,287,904	–12,043,673
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				–$67,219 [a]	–	–

III. ADMINISTRATION

Objectives

The goal of this program is to provide administrative support to the programs administered by the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center such as providing staff support to line functions, including personnel, fiscal, budget, planning and general administrative services.

Output

Accomplishment of personnel, fiscal, budget, contract administration and any needed administrative functions.

General Description

The administration of the Teale Data Center makes available to the Director and other administrators of the Teale Data Center the range of management services required in all executive functions.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
III. Administration	(11)	(29)	(29)	$216,703	$405,933	$419,333
Charged to other units	(11)	(29)	(29)	216,703	405,933	419,333
Net Totals, Administration	–	–	–	–	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	173.2	311	311	$1,762,993	$3,452,568	$3,540,498
Estimated salary savings	–	*–5*	*–10*	–	*–100,000*	*–100,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	173.2	306	301	$1,762,993	$3,352,568	$3,440,498
Staff benefits	–	–	–	222,302	435,834	447,265
Totals, Personal Services	173.2	306	301	$1,985,295	$3,788,402	$3,887,763
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$5,158	$54,650	$46,118
Printing				91	4,000	4,000
Communications				2,432	12,150	22,128
Travel—in-state				1,486	7,450	13,410
Site preparation				780,700	22,000	27,000
Rent and maintenance—building				65,900	204,500	189,902
Equipment				17,300	3,181,859	7,433,924
EDP operation				622,879	654,964	1,296,298
Professional services				22,440	15,790	24,600
Conversion				–	3,398,452	10,531,533
In-service training				–	243,687	85,813
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$1,518,386	$7,799,502	$19,674,726
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$3,503,681	$11,587,904	$23,562,489
Reimbursements—other				*–3,570,900*	*–7,287,904*	*–12,043,673*
NET TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				–$67,219	$4,300,000	$11,518,816
General Fund				*–67,219*	*1,900,000*	*9,557,354*
Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				–	*2,400,000*	*1,961,462*

[a] Approximately 116 man-years for period of July 1, 1972 to December 1, 1972 are reflected in the budgets of user departments.

STEPHEN P. TEALE CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget act appropriation (expenditures)	–$67,219	$1,900,000	$9,557,354
State Transoprtation Fund, Motor Vehicle Account			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditure)	–	$2,400,000	$1,961,462
State Transportation Fund, State Highway Account			
Budget Act appropriation	–	$2,400,000	–
Expenditure limitation	–	–2,400,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	–$67,219	$4,300,000	$11,518,816



RESOURCES

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Advisory Commission on Marine and Coastal Resources	$39,391	–	–
II. Tahoe Regional Planning Compact	50,000	$100,000	$50,000
III. California Tahoe Regional Planning Agency	–	–	50,000
IV. California Tahoe Conservancy Agency	–	–	1,500
V. Waterways Management Planning	64,602	260,398	265,000
VI. California Youth Conservation Corps	42,266	232,734	–
VII. Sea Grant Program	–	–	500,000
VIII. Fuel supply coordination center	–	–	184,723
IX. Legislative mandate—wildlife habitat preservation property tax relief	–	–	160,000
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$196,259	$593,132	$1,211,223
General Fund	*146,259*	*593,132*	*1,051,223*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	*50,000*	–	*160,000*
Personnel man-years	1.2	–	11

I. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES

General Description

The commission evaluated the activities and accomplishments of several agencies of the State of California involved in the conservation and development of marine and coastal resources. Results of commission meetings were printed containing formal recommendations and resolutions and were transmitted to the Governor and the Legislature for consideration and appropriate action.

Passage of the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act of 1972 created a State Coastal Zone Commission and six regional commissions. The action required of these commissions, preempted the activity of the advisory commission. Therefore, the advisory commission was terminated effective June 30, 1973.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	1.2	–	–	$39,391	–	–

II. TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING COMPACT

Need

Coordinated planning between California and Nevada is needed to preserve and enhance the environment in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Objectives, Authority and General Description

Chapter 1589, Statutes of 1967, established the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact as a bistate agreement between Nevada and California. The compact has been approved by the State of Nevada and the Congress.

The act requires adoption of both interim and comprehensive regional plans by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency relative to effective environmental controls in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Subsequently, Chapter 988, Statutes of 1968, made certain amendments to the original legislation and appropriated funds to carry out the purposes of the compact. The program was later modified by Chapter 1064, Statutes of 1973. In addition, Chapter 1185, Statutes of 1973, appropriated $50,000 to pay for legal fees and other litigation expenses of the agency.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	$50,000	$100,000	$50,000

III. CALIFORNIA TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

Need

The interests of the State of California in negotiations with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency are the primary concern of this body. Chapter 1064, Statutes of 1973, revised the membership of the agency, and provided for state funding of the body deleting provisions of the earlier legislation calling for assessment of counties within the Tahoe region to support the agency.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	–	–	$50,000

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES—Continued

IV. CALIFORNIA TAHOE CONSERVANCY AGENCY

Need

The agency was established by Chapter 1064, Statutes of 1973, to provide a body that would have the capacity to acquire and hold land in the Tahoe Basin in response to planning decisions made by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and the related Californ Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. The governi body of the agency is required to include statewi members in addition to those representing counti within the Tahoe region.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	–	–	$1,500

V. WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Need

The people of California have demonstrated a vital interest in waterways possessing extraordinary scenic, fishery, wildlife or outdoor recreation values. In 1971, the Resources Agency reported in the "Protected Waterways Plan" that waterway management must be more positive and goal-oriented and that more concerted state, local, private and federal efforts are necessary to conserve environmental values to the maximum practicable extent consistent with the development and use of waterways to satisfy California's economic and social needs.

Authority

Chapter 761, Statutes of 1971 requires preparation of waterway management plans that include provisions to achieve optimum human use, enjoyment and benefit.

Under additional authority of Chapter 1259, Sta utes of 1972, the Resources Agency is required to a minister a State Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Objectives

The program objective is to prepare detailed wate way management plans with provisions for necessa and desirable flood control, water conservation, recre tion, fish and wildlife preservation and enhancemen water quality protection and enhancement, streamflo augmentation, and free-flowing rivers. Plans ar provisions to administer a Wild and Scenic Rive System will also be developed in close conjunctio with waterway management plans.

These plans are to be prepared by the Resourc Agency and affected local agencies and submitted the Legislature.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	$64,602	$260,398	$235,000
Workload adjustments	–	–	30,000
Totals, Waterways Management Planning	$64,602	$260,398	$265,000
General Fund	*14,602*	*260,398*	*265,000*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	*50,000*	–	–
Program Elements:			
Protected waterways	$64,602	$260,398	$235,000
Wild and scenic rivers	-	–	30,000

Protected Waterways

Authority

Commencing July 1, 1972, this element was established on a long-range basis to prepare and publish waterway management plans for 20 rivers and tributaries as provided for by Chapter 761, Statutes of 1971, and other waterways which may be designated by the Legislature or the Resources Agency.

General Description

This element is administered and conducted by:

1. A policy-level interdepartmental management committee composed of departmental representatives from within the Resources Agency.

2. A professional staff consisting of specialists i fisheries and wildlife management; parks and recre tion; forestry and land use; and water resources en gineering. Additional professional assistance is pr vided through assignments from the departments an boards of the agency.

The Resources Agency will grant funds to assis local agencies on a cost-sharing basis for parts of th studies.

The management committee reviews the technica studies, schedules, concepts, criteria and methods an achieves coordination within the agency and amon federal agency counterparts.

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES—Continued

V. WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT PLANNING—Continued

Protected Waterways—Continued

The program staff is responsible for technical aspects of this element. This includes identification and development of information on alternative measures, formulation of plans and preparation of report drafts for review by the management committee and affected local agencies.

Specific tasks include:

1. Establish an economic and environmental account for each river which lists values and problems and compares consequences of various management actions;

2. From the above, formulate a range of alternative plans and describe consequences of each, including tradeoffs and compromises.

3. From the array of alternative plans and programs, recommend a specific plan to be implemented;

4. Prepare draft reports enbracing the preceding subjects for management and local entity reviews and public hearings;

5. Submit final waterway management plans to the Legislature.

Work Program

The draft report for the Smith River will be completed in the current year and submitted for review by the Resources Agency Management Committee, Del Norte County and affected public agencies. Public hearings will be conducted as appropriate, and the final plan will be submitted to the Legislature for approval.

The program staff will participate in the conduct of a comprehensive U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plan for the Russian River. This plan should be completed in 1976.

Development of the Eel River plan will continue to scheduled completion in 1975.

Close liaison will be maintained with concerned public agencies. Funds will be granted to affected counties for participation in plan formulation, including review of plans for public and private properties.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$64,602	$260,398	$235,000

Wild and Scenic Rivers

General Description and Output

This element will be administered in conjunction with the Protected Waterways element since both elements are parallel in many activities. Specific functions attributable to this element alone are to develop classifications for the rivers in accord with specific criteria, administer the state system in accord with guidelines prepared by the agency and to develop interim guidelines for administration.

This element will prepare and publish wild and scenic river management plans for the five rivers listed in Chapter 1259, Statutes of 1972.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	–	$30,000

VI. CALIFORNIA YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

Need

Gainful employment during the summer months for the youth of this state in the healthful outdoor atmosphere in the state park system and other publicly owned lands is needed to provide an opportunity for understanding and appreciating the state's natural environment.

Objectives

To provide meaningful educational and work opportunity during the summer months for the benefit of the state's youth; and in doing so to further the development and maintenance of the natural resources of the state.

Authority

Chapter 1041, Statutes of 1971, and Chapter 904, Statutes of 1973.

Work Program

A pilot camp has been operating in San Diego County since the summer of 1972. Chapter 904, Statutes of 1973 requires the Department of Parks and Recreation to continue this pilot camp and to establish a program to be financed by federal, state and local government. For the budget year this program will be found in the Department of Parks and Recreation local assistance budget.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	$42,266	$232,734	–

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES—Continued

VII. SEA GRANT PROGRAM

Need

The ability of California institutions of higher education to provide the necessary matching funds to cooperate in the Federal Sea Grant Program is diminishing. To ensure that selected projects receive adequate priorities and to guarantee continuing national sea grant participation by California institutions of higher education, it is desirable for the state to commit a portion of the local matching funds annually in the same two-to-one basis as the federal p gram.

Objectives

To ensure that selected projects receive adequ priorities and to guarantee continuing sea grant p ticipation by California higher education institutio

Authority

Chapter 1115, Statutes of 1973.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	–	–	$500,000

VIII. FUEL SUPPLY COORDINATION CENTER

Need

To administer the state reserve of middle distillate fuels as prescribed by the Federal Mandatory Program for the allocation of middle distillate fuels.

Objective

The objectives of the center are to make recommendations to the federal allocation officer for the distribution of up to 10 percent of the future allocation of middle distillate fuels of wholesale purchasers to alleviate temporary exceptional hardship cases of end users within the state; to assess and judge individual problems and make them known to the federal government so they can be rapidly dealt with.

Authority

The Federal-State Fuel Supply Coordination Center is authorized by the Lieutenant Governor as chairman of the state's Energy Planning Council. This program will be established in the current ye within the Department of Conservation, Division Oil and Gas.

General Description

The Federal-State Fuel Supply Coordinati Center's major mission is to redirect supplies of t state reserve of middle distillate fuel oils to allevia exceptional hardship cases of end users. The sta reserve is 10 percent of the allocation of wholesa purchasers within the state. The center must asse and judge each individual problem and make a recon mendation to the federal allocation officer for di tribution of fuel to meet the hardship. On recon mending distribution of this reserve, the center mu be concerned that various suppliers are called upon a equitably as possible, that state sulfur standards ar met, and that no recommendation for fuel distribu tion discriminates against nonresidents in favor o residents.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	–	–	11	–	–	$184,723

IX. LEGISLATIVE MANDATE (Wildlife Habitat Preservation Property Tax Relief)

General Description

Chapter 1165, Statutes of 1973 establishes authority for units of local government to claim reimbursement by the state for property tax revenues lost as a result of classifying wildlife habitat and native pasture land as open space land.

Mandate

The legislation requires a county assessor, for purposes of property tax assessments, to value open-space land subject to a wildlife habitat contract by using the average current per-acre value of such lands sold within the same county. The legislation provides method for determining current per-acre value o such lands.

Fiscal Data

Funds provided for 1974–75 fiscal year are based on an estimate of the claims for reimbursement that might be expected statewide. It is proposed to fund the need from Environmental Protection Program Fund resources because of the close correlation between the purpose of the fund and the wildlife habitat preservation program.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Legislative Mandate *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	–	–	$160,000

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	1.2	–	–	$9,669	–	–
Proposed New Positions:						
Fuel Supply Coordination Center:				SALARY RANGE		
Sr oil and gas engr	–	–	1	1,349–1,641	–	19,332
Assoc analyst	–	–	3	1,138–1,383	–	43,272
Asst oil and gas engr	–	–	2	959–1,166	–	25,536
Steno II	–	–	1	522–666	–	6,912
Account clk	–	–	1	484–589	–	6,420
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	484–683	–	5,808
Temporary help	–	–	2	–	–	12,840
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	11	–	–	$120,120
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	1.2	–	11	$9,669	–	$120,120

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	1.2	–	–	$9,669	–	–
Proposed new positions	–	–	11	–	–	$120,120
Net Salaries and Wages	1.2	–	11	$9,669	–	$120,120
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,312	–	16,018
Totals, Personal Services	1.2	–	11	$10,981	–	$136,138
Special items of expense				185,278	593,132	915,085
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$196,259	$593,132	$1,051,223
General Fund				*146,259*	*593,132*	*1,051,223*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				*50,000*	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (Tahoe Regional Planning Compact)	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
Budget Act appropriation (California Tahoe Regional Planning Agency)	–	–	50,000
Budget Act appropriation (California Tahoe Conservancy Agency)	–	–	1,500
Budget Act appropriation (Advisory Commission on Marine and Coastal Resources)	52,885	–	–
Allocation for Salary Increase (Advisory Commission on Marine and Coastal Resources)	1,800	–	–
Allocation for Health Benefits Increase (Advisory Commission on Marine and Coastal Resources)	50	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (Waterways Management Planning)	50,000	225,000	265,000
Chapter 904, Statutes of 1973 (California Youth Conservation Corps)	–	150,000	–
Chapter 1185, Statutes of 1973 (Tahoe Regional Planning Agency)	–	50,000	–
Budget Act appropriation (Sea Grant Program)	–	–	500,000
Budget Act appropriation (Fuel Supply Coordination Center)	–	–	184,723
Prior Year Appropriation Available:			
Budget Act Appropriation (Waterways Management Planning)	–	35,398	–
Chapter 1041, Statutes of 1971 (California Youth Conservation Corps)	125,000	82,734	–
Totals Available	$279,735	$593,132	$1,051,223
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–15,344	–	–
Balance available in subsequent years	–118,132	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$146,259	$593,132	$1,051,223

California Environmental Protection Program Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Chapter 761, Statutes of 1971 (Waterways Management Planning) *(Expenditures)*	$50,000	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$196,259	$593,132	$1,051,223
General Fund	*146,259*	*593,132*	*1,051,223*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	*50,000*	–	–

SPECIAL RESOURCES SERVICES AND STUDIES—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Legislative Mandate—Wildlife Habitat Preservation Property Tax Relief *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	–	–	$160,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

California Environmental Protection Program Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	–	$160,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$196,259	$593,132	$1,211,223

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Environmental Protection Program *(California Protection Program Fund)*	$951,854	$1,712,820	–

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM

Need

There exists a need to preserve and protect California's natural environment from misuse and deterioration.

Objectives

The Secretary for Resources and the Secretary for Business and Transportation are responsible for developing appropriate environmental protection plans and insuring that the plans are successfully implemented.

Authority

Chapter 779, Statutes of 1970.

General Description

The Marks-Badham Environmental Protection and Research Act of 1970 established the California Environmental Protection Program Fund into which fees are deposited for carrying out the purposes of this act. The Secretaries for Resources and Business and Transportation develop environmental protection plans and recommend apportionment of funds among the various state agencies, local political subdivisions, the University of California, and private research organizations. Diversified programs are proposed which will help to preserve the California environment including, but not limited to: (1) control of environmental pollution, (2) protection of significant ecological areas, and (3) increasing public awareness of the need to protect the environment.

The source of revenue for this program is the sale of personalized motor vehicle license plates by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Commencing with the 1974–75 budget, appropriations for carrying out the environmental protection program will be made directly to those state agencies given the responsibility to carry out specific approved programs. In fiscal year 1974–75 a total of $4 million will be allocated from the California Environmental Protection Program Fund to the Department of Fish and Game $1 000,000 for support and $300,000 for ecological reserves; the Air Resources Board $1.800,-000; the Solid Waste Management Board $465,000; the Department of Education $275,000; and Chapter 1165. Statutes of 1973, which is budgeted in the Special Resources Services and Studies budget $160,000.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Environmental Protection Program *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	$951,854	$1,712,820	–
Program Elements: [a]			
Ecology education projects	–	100,000	–
Air pollution studies regarding stationary sources	–	500,000	–
Air pollution education films	–	2,500	–
Placerita Canyon nature center	–	163,000	–
Mobile pollution monitoring vans	–	120,000	–
Youth litter patrols	–	50,000	–
Pacific Crest trail	–	53,000	–
Bolsa Chica Bay planning	–	100,000	–
Natural areas data collection program	–	100.000	–
Purchase of ecological reserves	333,373	429,320	–
Purchase and development of ecological reserves	–	(120,000)	–
Environmental land classification and inventory by State Lands Commission	55,000	–	–
School district environmental land acquisition and development	345,000	95,000	–
Roadside ecological viewing areas	150.000	–	–
Research on oxides of nitrogen	(300,000)	(50,000)	–
Siting of underground power plants	17.500	–	–
Uses of mercury	30,000	–	–
Power plant siting coordination	20,000	–	–
Ventura-Los Angeles Mountains and Coastal Study Commission	981	–	–
Waterways Management planning	(50,000)	–	–

Ecology Education Projects

The Resources Agency Conservation Education Committee will develop environmental education materials which will provide unique and dynamic educational experiences. A multidisciplinary approach will be used to provide a well-balanced environmental education program.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$100,000	–

[a] Amounts shown in brackets are reported as expenditures elsewhere in the budget and are shown here for information only.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM—Continued

Air Pollution Studies Regarding Stationary Sources

A testing technique will be developed to measure emissions of fine particles from stationary sources. The project will include development and field validation of the technique for application to stationary sources. ($125,000)

A study will be made to collect detailed ambient air data on a relatively intense monitoring network to define the causative factors of smog in the eastern portion of the south coast air basin. Mobile monitoring stations will be constructed. ($125,000)

Inexpensive equipment will be developed to continuously monitor and record emissions of particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen and sulphur dioxide from stationary sources. ($250,000)

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$500,000	

Air Pollution Education Films

35 m.m. film "spots" will be provided for drive-in theaters which will tell what drivers can do to reduce air pollution from their vehicles.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$2,500	

Placerita Canyon Nature Center

This project will provide funds to match local funds to construct ecological exhibits within the existing facility at the nature center.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$163,000	

Mobile Pollution Monitoring Vans

The Department of Public Works will acquire three fully equipped mobile vans which will be utilized at schools and other public facilities to monitor air and noise pollution. These would be coordinated with the Air Resources Board.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$120,000	

Youth Litter Patrols

This project will provide funds for local civic groups to furnish transportation, supplies and any other necessary equipment to organize youth groups to conduct litter cleanup projects along local roadways or park areas. The funds would be allotted to counties or cities who would parcel it out to applying civic groups.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$50,000	

Pacific Crest Trail

Congress has established a Pacific Crest Trail which runs from the Canadian border, through Washington, Oregon and California. The legislation provides for the assistance of state and local government. Washington and Oregon are almost complete but much of California is not. This fund would provide the only input that California has given and would provide funds for the purchase of a 20-foot right-of-way through an area outside the Angeles National Forest.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$53,000	

Bolsa Chica Bay Planning

The state will be acquiring 530 acres of land in the Bolsa Chica Bay to develop a salt water marsh area and other recreational facilities. This project will enable the State Office of Architecture, working with governmental entities and other interests, to develop preliminary and working drawings for the proposed ecological reserve.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$100,000	

Natural Areas Data Collection Program

To complement the work of the office of planning and research in its development of a state land use policy plan and to assist all levels of government and private enterprise in the preparation and evaluation of environmental impact statements, an inventory of natural areas of scientific, educational or aesthetic interest will be prepared. This will include all of California including the tide and submerged lands. All state departments, colleges and universities and known private organizations working on different inventory aspects of the state will be coordinated under this project to eliminate overlaps or gaps occurring.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–	$100,000	

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM—Continued

Purchase of Ecological Reserves

Provides for acquisition in fee of areas in the state having unique ecological value; provides for the acquisition of unique or critical wildlife habitat areas which have been identified as meeting that criteria and are proposed for acquisition; provides for improvements, such as fencing, to the acquired properties for the purpose of protecting the ecological values therein.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$333,373	$429,320	–

Environmental Land Classification and Inventory by State Lands Commission

Chapter 1555, Statutes of 1970, provides for the State Lands Commission to inventory unconveyed state school lands, tide lands, and submerged lands and identify those lands that possess unique environmental values. Upon identification of these lands, the Commission shall adopt regulations to assure permanent protection of these lands.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$55,000	–	–

School District Environmental Land Acquisition and Development

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, upon the recommendation of the Conservation Education Service and the Advisory Committee on Conservation Education, will make grants to schools, universities and colleges. The Environmental Land Acquisition and Development Program will assist local schools or school districts in the acquisition and development for orderly use of lands that have high ecological value. The lands will remain in perpetuity as ecological study areas designed to increase community awareness of natural resources and the nature of living processes.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$345,000	$95,000	–

Roadside Ecological Viewing Areas

Fifteen (15) viewing areas will be constructed along existing roads and highways in selected areas of unique ecological value. The viewing areas will have parking facilities and permanent displays that visually explain the ecology of the view and its importance to the environment.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$150,000	–	–

Research on Oxides of Nitrogen

Chapter 1599, Statutes of 1970 appropriated funds to the Air Resources Board for research projects dealing with stationary sources of air pollution and maintaining a repository of information for all basins and applied air pollution research.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	($300,000)	($50,000)	–

Siting of Underground Powerplants

Chapter 1299, Statutes of 1970, appropriated funds for a study of underground powerplants and other improved methods of power plant siting which offer potential for enhanced pollution benefits in location, operation and protection of the environment.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$17,500	–	–

Uses of Mercury

Chapter 1669, Statutes of 1971, appropriated funds for a study of the uses of mercury and mercury compounds and disposal of mercury-hearing waste.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$30,000	–	–

Powerplant Siting Coordination

Chapter 1533, Statutes of 1970, provides for the Resources Agency to develop a plan indicating the optimum location for all electric power generating plants expected to be constructed in the state over the next 20 years. The plan is to consider electric powered demands, type of facilities needed, recommendations as to type of fuel at each facility and the effects of power generation on the environment.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$20,000	–	–

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM—Continued

Ventura-Los Angeles Mountain and Coastal Study Commission

Chapter 1556, Statutes of 1970, established a 15-member commission charged with making a study of the Ventura-Los Angeles mountain and coastal zone. The study is to include a detailed investigation of the factors which make up the environment of the zone; make recommendations to plan for the conservation and development of the zone; and to report its findings to the Governor and the Legislature. T commission, in the performance of its charge, m contract for or employ professional services and m conduct hearings.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Expenditures	$981	–	

Waterway Management Planning

Chapter 761, Statutes of 1971, provides for the Resources Agency to develop detailed waterway management plans for specified waterways which shall include provisions for necessary and desirable flood control, water conservation, recreation, fish and wildlife preservation and enhancement, water quality protecti and enhancement, streamflow augmentation and fr flowing rivers.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Expenditures	($50,000)	–	

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	$951,854	$1,712,820	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

California Environmental Protection Program Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$1,144,770	$1,712,820	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 1669, Statutes of 1971	30,000	–	–
Chapter 1299, Statutes of 1970	125,000	–	–
Chapter 1533, Statutes of 1970	75,150	–	–
Chapter 1556, Statutes of 1970	85,030	–	–
Totals Available	$1,459,950	$1,712,820	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–508,096	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$951,854	$1,712,820	–

FUND CONDITION

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$1,275,302	$1,841,593	$2,050,515
Prior year adjustment	33,916	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$1,309,218	$1,841,593	$2,050,515
Revenues:			
Personalized license plates	$2,263,237	$2,535,700	$3,011,300
Income from surplus money investments	100,561	166,050	60,000
Totals, Revenues	$2,363,798	$2,701,750	$3,071,300
Totals, Resources	$3,673,016	$4,543,343	$5,121,815
Less Expenditures:			
Department of Motor Vehicles	$529,569	$610,008	$720,041
Environmental Protection Program	951,854	1,712,820	–
Waterways Management Planning	50,000	–	–
Department of Fish and Game—support	–	–	1,000,000
Department of Fish and Game—capital outlay	–	120,000	300,000
Air Resources Board	300,000	50,000	1,800,000
Solid Waste Management Board—local assistance	–	–	465,000
Department of Education	–	–	275,000
Chapter 1165, Statutes of 1973, Special Resources Services and Studies	–	–	160,000
Totals, Expenditures	$1,831,423	$2,492,828	$4,720,041
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$1,841,593	$2,050,515	$401,774
Reserve for unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*625,000*	–	–
Surplus available for appropriation	*1,216,593*	*2,050,515*	*401,774*

CALIFORNIA POLLUTION CONTROL FINANCING AUTHORITY

The issuance of pollution control revenue bonds was approved by a vote of the people November 7, 1972. Enabling legislation is contained in the California Pollution Control Financing Authority Act (Division 27, Chapter 1 of the Health and Safety Code, commencing with Section 39600).

This program provides an opportunity for private industrial firms to utilize tax exempt financing to acquire, construct, or install pollution control facilities to meet the quality standards established by federal, state and local governments for the control of environmental pollution.

An initial maximum of $200,000,000 in bonds or notes is authorized by the act.

The law specifically provides that such indebtedness shall not be secured by the taxing power of the state, nor any of its political subdivisions. Under no circumstances shall the authority create any debt, liability, or obligation on the part of the state payable from any source whatsoever other than project revenues or other moneys received by the authority. This is a trust activity and involves no state revenues or expenditures.

A loan from the General Fund in the amount of $50,000 was made to the authority in 1972–73 for its initial administrative costs. This amount is to be repaid with interest from revenues or proceeds from bonds and notes received by the authority in accordance with Section 39626 of the Health and Safety Code.

STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Program Objectives

The responsibility and objectives of the State Solid Waste Management Board are to promote change and improvements in the handling, disposal and reuse of solid waste by local governments. Success of the program will result in the following benefits:

1. Contribute to the protection of the public's health, safety and well-being.
2. Develop new disposal methods which will eliminate pollution of the environment.
3. Conserve natural resources by promoting the reutilization and conversion of solid waste to other beneficial uses.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Solid waste management				$45,179	$373,538	$922,738
General Funds				*45,179*	*260,938*	*357,338*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	–	*465,000*
Federal funds				–	*112,600*	*100,400*
Personnel man-years				–	10.8	14

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Needs

There is an urgent need for better solid waste management throughout California. The increasing volume and variety of solid wastes being generated throughout the state, coupled with often inadequate methods of managing such wastes, are creating conditions which threaten the public health, safety, and well-being by contributing to air, water, and land pollution, to the production of flies, rodents, and litter, to the waste of dwindling natural resources, and to the general deterioration of the environment. This situation arises from the interaction of a number of factors, including rapid population increase, decentralized urban growth, industrial expansion, agricultural changes, transportation improvements, and technological developments in the manufacturing, packaging, and marketing of consumer products, which collectively are placing planning, economic, and resource base limitations upon the availability of land for solid waste disposal.

The traditional methods of solid waste management directed largely to land disposal may not meet future requirements for eliminating environmental pollution and conserving natural resources. New methods of solid waste management, emphasizing source reduction, recovery, conversion, and recycling of all solid wastes must be investigated and implemented when feasible.

Objectives

The basic responsibility of the board is to establish and maintain a comprehensive state solid waste management and resource recovery policy, the objective of which will be to manage solid wastes in this state so as to protect the public health, safety, and well-being, to preserve the environment, and to provide for the maximum reutilization and conversion to other uses of the resource contained therein. Specific objectives and responsibilities include the following:

1. Develop and adopt statewide policy and standards for effective solid waste management.
2. Develop state policies and adopt programs for recovery of resources and energy from solid wastes.
3. Assure coordinated development of comprehensive solid waste management plans for all areas of the state.
4. Provide technical assistance, information and guidelines to local agencies; study problems of litter control; and determine appropriate means of providing financial assistance to local agencies.

Authority

Title 7.3, commencing with Section 66700. Government Code and Chapter 5, commencing with Section 4500, of Part 2, Division 5 of the Health and Safety Code, as amended by Chapter 342, Statutes of 1972.

STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD—Continued

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT—Continued

General Description

The board consists of seven board members plus three ex officio members. A chief executive officer appointed by the board administers the functions of the board and directs its staff.

The board must adopt a state policy for solid waste management which includes a program for solid waste resource recovery by January 1, 1975. A 25-member advisory council, appointed to advise and assist the board, is charged with preparing and recommending a policy and program by July 1, 1974. The council will terminate on July 1, 1976.

After a state policy and recovery program have been established, local governments will have until January 1, 1976 to develop and submit for approval comprehensive, coordinated solid waste management plans for all waste disposal within their areas. A clerk-typist and one man-year of temporary help are proposed new positions to handle an expected workload increase for review of these plans. Although the board will administer this program, primary responsibility for solid waste management will remain a function of local government.

State offices, departments and boards in carrying out activities involving solid waste disposal shall comply with solid waste management plans approved by the state board unless otherwise directed or authorized by statute, in which case, they shall indicate to the board in writing, their authority for not complying with such plans.

The State Solid Waste Resource Recovery Program is intended to develop technologically and economically feasible systems for the collection, reduction, separation, recovery, conversion and recycling of all solid wastes, and the environmentally safe disposal of nonusable residues. Program activities shall consist of: Research and development in conjunction with federal, state and private organizations; special studies and demonstration projects on the recovery of useful energy and resources; and development of pilot re sources recovery projects at state institutions.

The board will perform the following related duties Provide technical assistance to state and local agen cies and others in the planning and operation o solid waste programs; implement a public informa tion program to promote the effective reuse of wast products; study the nature, extent and methods o reducing and controlling the litter problem.

In the budget year the board will initiate a litte management and cleanup program in cooperatio with local governmental agencies. This program wil be financed at the state level by $465,000 appropri ated from the California Environmental Protectio Program Fund.

Output

Specific outputs for the current year by the boar will include: guidelines for the development of loca solid waste management plans; and report on method for providing financial assistance to local agencies fo solid waste management.

In addition, technical assistance will be provide to state and local agencies on solid waste managemen plans. A public information program will also be in itiated to provide solid waste management informa tion to the public and government agencies.

Specific outputs by the board for the budget yea will include: A state policy for solid waste manage ment, including standards; a state solid waste re source recovery program; a report of conclusions and recommendations on the statewide litter problem.

The board will implement the state policy for solic waste management and will enforce the standards de veloped as a part of the policies. County solid waste management plans will be reviewed and approved The board will also provide: Planning and othe technical assistance to state and local agencies; and solid waste management information to government agencies, private industries and the public.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	–	12	12	$4,391	$215,692	$220,438
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	–	–	(4,902)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	–1,428	–1,584
Proposed new positions	–	1	2	–	5,900	12,456
Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	13	14	$4,391	$220,164	$231,310
Estimated salary savings	–	*–2.2*	–	–	*–36,618*	–
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	–	10.8	14	$4,391	$183,546	$231,310
Staff benefits	–	–	–	145	28,392	31,768
Totals, Personal Services	–	10.8	14	$4,536	$211,938	$263,078

STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD—Continued

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General expense	$23,013	$10,000	$15,260
Printing	–	5,000	10,000
Communications	–	11,000	13,000
Travel—in-state	3,768	45,000	55,000
Travel—out-of-state	–	3,000	4,000
Consultant and professional services	–	67,000	80,000
Facilities operations	13,862	13,100	15,400
Equipment	–	7,500	2,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$40,643	$161,600	$194,660
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$45,179	$373,538	$457,738
General Fund	*45,179*	*260,938*	*357,338*
Federal funds	–	*112,600*	*100,400*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	–	$187,000	$233,417
Chapter 342, Statutes of 1972	228,000	–	–
Allocation for salary increase	–	15,038	–
Balance Available:			
Chapter 342, Statutes of 1972	–	182,821	123,921
Totals Available	$228,000	$384,859	$357,338
Balance available in subsequent year	–182,821	–123,921	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$45,179	$260,938	$357,338

Federal Funds

APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal grants	–	$112,600	$100,400
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$45,179	$373,538	$457,738

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Local litter management and cleanup program *(California Environmental Protection Program Fund)*	–	–	$465,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

California Environmental Protection Program Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	–	$465,000

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	–	12	12	$4,391	$215,692	$220,438
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:				SALARY RANGE		
Assoc economist	–	1	1	$1,138–1,383	$14,424	$15,120
Envr health spec	–	1	1	1,166–1,417	14,760	15,492
Envr spec II	–	1	1	983–1,196	13,404	14,076
Adm asst	–	1	1	937–1,138	11,856	12,432
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Adm servs off I	–	–1	–1	1,254–1,525	–15,888	–16,680
Assoc engr	–	–1	–1	1,166–1,417	–15,120	–15,888
Asst engr	–	–2	–2	959–1,166	–24,864	–26,136
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–	–	–	–$1,428	–$1,584
Proposed New Positions:						
Clk typist II	–	1	1	509–619	5,900	6,456
Temporary help	–	–	1	–	–	6,000
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	1	2	–	$5,900	$12,456
Totals, Adjustments	–	1	2	–	$4,472	$10,872
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	–	13	14	$4,391	$220,164	$231,310

AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Program Objectives

By law, the Air Resources Board was established to provide a single state agency for administration, research, establishment of standards, and the coordination of air conservation activities carried on within the state. As such, it is responsible for the control of motor vehicle emissions on a statewide basis, and for a coordinated state and local program for the control of emissions from stationary sources.

The goal of the board is to achieve and maintain an air quality level within the standards considered to be safe and proper for human, animal, and vegetable life.

The Legislature in 1973 requested that a statement of program goals and objectives, and the proposed means for accomplishing these objectives be submitted on a quarterly basis beginning July 1, 1973. It further requested that the progress made in achieving the program goals and objectives for each quarter be submitted beginning October 1, 1973. Preparation of these reports has resulted in the development of a format for discussing goals and management planning as well as for budgetary proposals. The planning staff is presently working with the Department of Finance to develop program effectiveness measures to quantify progress towards meeting objectives. Until this work is completed, quantified output in terms of workload measurements in previous budgets will be replaced by statements as to the means by which the objectives will be accomplished. The Air Resources Board intends to maintain and update statement of goals and its measures of progress towards their achievement.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Air Pollution Control	$11,859,046	$14,665,175	$16,602,581
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–1,015,956*	*–991,500*	*–958,000*
Other	*–107,284*	*–900,000*	*–400,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$10,735,806	$12,773,675	$15,244,581
General Fund	*5,959,789*	*7,079,958*	*7,123,267*
State Transportation Fund (MV)	*4,476,017*	*5,643,717*	*5,032,671*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	*300,000*	*50,000*	*1,800,000*
Automobile Repair Fund	–	–	*1,288,643*
Personnel man-years	226.8	307.5	316

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Need

California faces real challenges in the management of its air resources to enhance the quality through control of air pollution. Air pollution varies widely throughout the state both in nature and degree. Urban areas of the state typically experience "smog", photochemical air pollution, which is measured by high concentrations of oxidant. Organic gases (principally hydrocarbon) and oxides of nitrogen react together in sunlight to produce this type of air pollution.

High levels of carbon monoxide are also found in many of the state's heavily populated areas. Motor vehicles are the largest sources of organic gases, oxides of nitrogen, and carbon monoxide. In Los Angeles metropolitan area, for example, automobiles account for more than 95 percent of the carbon monoxide emissions, about two-thirds of the hydrocarbons, and three-fourths of the oxides of nitrogen.

In rural areas air pollution is largely due to particulate matter from activities such as agricultural operations, lumber production, and mineral processing.

Objectives

The overall objective is to reduce the quantity of air pollutants discharged into the atmosphere and to achieve an air quality level within the standards established and considered to be safe and proper for humans, animals, and vegetation. Specifically, the objectives are to accomplish the following goals by the years shown:

1. 1975—Achieving and maintaining the primary national ambient air quality standards in eight of the eleven air basins in the state.
2. 1977—Developing a socially, economically, and politically acceptable control strategy, meeting the primary national ambient air quality standard wherever possible throughout the state.
3. 1980—Meeting the secondary national ambient air quality standards insofar as possible and maintaining the primary standards throughout the state.

These specific objectives are achieved through the following means:

1. Make sound policy decisions through consideration of all technical and socioeconomical factors and weighing the benefits to be achieved with the cost of implementation.
2. Administer the air pollution control program using best management techniques and embodying the following process:

a. Collect adequate and compatible air quality data in every part of the state, so as to provide background for analysis of the trend of air pollution problem and to evaluate the effect of air pollution strategies in order that sound policy decisions can be made.

b. Conduct a research program in order to solve the yet unknowns in the cause and effect and control of air pollution.

c. Establish air quality standards proper for humans, animals, and vegetation.

d. Plan and test strategies for the control of air pollution.

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

e. Enforce air pollution control laws and regulations which have been promulgated after careful weighing of all factors affecting the society.

Authority

Authority for the air pollution control program of the Air Resources Board is contained in Health and Safety Code 39000–39299.

General Description

The air pollution control program consist of the following elements: administration; data collection; research; standards; state strategy planning and testing operations; enforcement. The cost for each of the program elements, including a pro rata portion of the administrative cost, is shown in the table below. The data also includes the cost of assistance of local districts through the air pollution control subvention program distributed within each element.

This budget reflects a major change in the placement of responsibility for air pollution. In 1973–74, the Governor's cabinet approved the concept for centralizing the vehicle emissions control program within the Air Resources Board so that the board which establishes standards of conduct would also be responsible for recommending the enforcement levels and the budget needs. Therefore, the proposed budget of the Air Resources Board reflects vehicle emissions control program previously located in other departments as follows, and detailed under the enforcement element:

a. That portion of the Passenger Vehicle Inspection Program attributable to smog control conducted by the California Highway Patrol.

b. That portion of the smog station license and inspection program attributable to smog control conducted by the Department of Consumer Affairs (Bureau of Automotive Repair and Division of Investigation).

This budget also reflects the carry-over of 15 positions administratively established in 1973–74 to implement two program elements. Eleven positions were established to review, monitor and audit the subvention of matching funds for effective local air pollution control programs detailed under Local Assistance. Four positions were established with funds obtained through a grant by the Federal Housing and Urban Development Agency to the board through the State Office of Planning and Research to develop, refine, and evaluate methodologies and techniques to relate land use and transportation planning to air quality. This portion is detailed under State Strategy Planning and Testing Operations.

COST DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM ELEMENTS

Program Element	Program Cost			Distribution, Percentage		
	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Data collection [a]	$1,002,328	$1,196,000	$1,196,000	8	8	7
Data collection [b]	860,041	1,092,239	1,514,700	8	8	9
Research [b]	2,872,181	2,632,783	1,714,457	24	18	10
Standards [b]	447,880	376,865	407,816	3	3	2
State strategy planning testing [a]	71,595	92,000	92,000	–	–	–
State strategy planning/testing [b]	1,740,311	2,695,563	2,381,932	15	17	15
Enforcement [a]	2,505,821	3,312,000	3,312,000	21	23	19
Enforcement [b]	2,358,889	3,267,725	5,983,676	21	23	38
(Administration) [b]	(652,219)	(605,837)	(764,243)	–	–	–
TOTALS	$11,859,046	$14,665,175	$16,602,581	100	100	100

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Continuing program costs	226.8	295.5	295.5	$11,859,046	$14,442,407	$16,302,581
Workload adjustments	–	12	20.5	–	222,768	300,000
Totals, Air Pollution Control	226.8	307.5	316	$11,859,046	$14,665,175	$16,602,581
General Fund				*5,959,789*	*7,079,958*	*7,123,267*
State Transportation Fund (MV)				*4,476,017*	*5,643,717*	*5,032,671*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				*300,000*	*50,000*	*1,800,000*
Automobile Repair Fund				–	–	*1,288,643*
Reimbursements				*1,123,240*	*1,891,500*	*1,358,000*
Program Elements:						
Data collection	33.8	47	47	1,862,369	2,288,239	2,710,700
Research	10	14	14	2,872,181	2,632,783	1,714,457
Standards	20	21	21	447,880	376,865	407,816
State strategy planning and testing operations	58	65	69	1,811,906	2,787,563	2,473,932
Enforcement	105	160.5	165	4,864,710	6,579,725	9,295,676
Administration	(31)	(46)	(49)	(652,219)	(605,837)	(764,243)

[a] Local assistance.
[b] State operations.

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

Administration

Need

The Air Resources Board formulates and adopts state policy for air pollution control. These policies must be administered by an effective management-oriented team which plans, directs, coordinates and follows up on progress of the activities completed by the best available air pollution control professionals in California.

The management team must anticipate the problems growing out of air pollution and makes its plans taking into consideration the degree of effectiveness of local agencies control of nonvehicular sources as well as the expanding requirements of the federal government. It must also be in a position to determine how existing or proposed federal laws relate to the conditions of California and to effect such changes as necessary in state regulation or attempt to bring about changes in federal laws. It must determine whether local regulations are less stringent than, and therefore be in conflict with state law and policy.

Objectives

To make sound policy on air pollution control in the general public interest and to provide effective management of the resources of the air pollution control program.

Description

The objectives are accomplished by:

1. A constant review of all available policy and technical input from local, state and national levels, as well as in-house technical data, in order to evaluate the trend as well as solution of air pollution problems.
2. Establishing standards for air quality and promulgating rules and regulations.
3. Planning short-range and long-range solutions or alternatives, including administrative and legislative recommendations.
4. Coordinating the in-house activities with the local and federal actions or anticipatory actions.
5. Evaluating the results of such activities and updating the goals and policies.
6. Informing the public of the program and its requirements.
7. Enforcing laws, rules and regulations.

Board

The Air Resources Board is a five-member, part-time board created under Chapter 1674, Statutes of 1971. The board meets regularly twice a month as a full board; conducts public hearings and workshop sessions as specific issues required; and meets in committees, presently constituted as follows: Vehicular emissions and control; nonvehicular emissions and control; implementation plan and compliance; legislation; public information; executive.

Management Team

Implementation of the management concept is accomplished through meetings of the management team on a frequency of no less than twice a month on general matters, and more often on specific issues. The management team is composed of the executive officer, the deputy executive officer, and the heads of the following divisions and sections: vehicle emissions control; implementation and enforcement; technical services; evaluation and planning; research; legal services; administrative services; public information. The budgetary expenditures and personnel inputs are reflected in each of the team member's responsible program, but their activities in directing their respective responsibilities are an outgrowth of the team decisions.

Executive Officer

The executive officer, appointed by the board, and assisted by the deputy executive officer, administers the air pollution control program, and leads the management team in implementing the policies of the board.

Legal Services

Legal services provide support for the board's increased activities in meeting and responding to the public needs as well as providing assistance to the Legislature in their development of proper legislation to solve the air pollution problem.

The workload has increased because of the demand of additional legislation, an increased number of public hearings, actions to enforce air pollution rules and regulations, and lawsuits involving the ARB. A governmental analyst position is proposed to keep pace with the increasing workload.

Administrative Services

This function supports the technical divisions by providing accounting, budgetary, business, personnel, training, duplication, messenger, purchasing, fiscal control, and management information services.

Administrative services is developing management information reports as tools for program managers. Full implementation will depend on the requested addition of two clerical positions for operation of an automated bookkeeping system which is also required by the increased number of accounting, personnel, and business transactions.

Public Information

The single largest contribution that can be made to reduce air pollution is that of each individual—a contribution which could change his lifestyle. Public sensitivity to air pollution problems has increased as the public concern over environmental matter has in general, increased. The subject has become highly emotional, very visible, and often controversial. There are many sides to the problem as well as many elements in the solution. Public understanding and support are therefore essential to successful air resources management.

This unit provides objective and factual answers to the public as to the current status of the problem and what is being done about it, and what contribu

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

Administration—Continued

tions the individual himself can make. Fact sheets, bimonthly bulletins, film strips, brochures, exhibits, and information on important actions by the board are made available to the public. The dissemination of this information, however, cannot be accomplished alone and help is solicited and obtained from editors, news directors, public service directors, environmental groups, etc.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$652,219	$605,837	$764,243
Board	(92,589)	(86,366)	(97,525)
Executive officer	(94,045)	(87,693)	(99,023)
Legal services	(60,327)	(71,039)	(107,621)
Administrative services	(276,011)	(283,561)	(372,898)
Public information	(129,247)	(77,178)	(87,176)
Personnel man-years	(31)	(46)	(49)

Administration costs and personnel are distributed to each of the program elements.

Data Collection

Need

Accurate air monitoring and meteorological data must be acquired through measurement of pollution levels and climatological readings in all areas of the state in order to evaluate the effects of these emissions in the particular atmosphere for the purpose of making sound air pollution control decisions. This information is also needed to enable the board and the local districts to evaluate the efficiency of control strategies, and the progress towards achieving the state and national air quality standards as delineated in the state implementation plan.

Objective

Specifically, the objectives are to:

1. Acquire accurate air quality and meteorological data in all areas of the state in order to provide background in making sound air pollution control decisions.

2. Increase the degree of confidence and compatibility of data received from local districts by standardizing air monitoring procedures and calibration methods, and continual management through a quality assurance program.

3. Expand the capability to handle air monitoring data on a timely basis through telemetry and computerization, so as to predict situations requiring the activation and deactivation of the emergency episode plan.

General Description

A state network of 40 air monitoring stations continuously measure from five to seven pollutants. Twenty-two of these stations are manned and operated by state personnel, and 18 are owned by local districts partially supported by state funds through contract with the board. Additionally, data are also acquired from 40 locally owned stations and are supported in part by funds from the local assistance air pollution subvention program.

The location of the state stations are coordinated with the local districts to ensure that air quality would be assessed in every air basin. Although efforts are made to assure compatibility of data, inconsistencies warrant a greater emphasis for quality assurance. Mobile vans are moved to local districts' locations to ascertain problems of inconsistency. The vans are also used to acquire data where continuous permanent station is not justified. To support the agricultural burning forecasts and the emergency plan, daily air temperature soundings at various elevations are taken by aircraft contracted to private firms at various locations.

Data from air quality and meteorological measurements are acquired, processed, and secured in computer data banks. Maximum hourly concentrations and selected data are published quarterly and are available for internal evaluations as well as for use by local and federal agencies.

Output

A. In 1973–74, this element will involve:

1. Develop an ARB master plan for the utilization of EDP.

2. Upgrade the air quality processing system to improve its efficiency and flexibility.

a. Modify the air quality data system to provide for new contaminants and different station types.

b. Redesign the air quality data system for greater ease of file correction and updating of data.

c. Investigate the feasibility of interfacing SAROAD to the air quality data system.

d. Develop methods and procedures for reporting of air quality data to EPA in SAROAD format.

3. Expand the inversion and upper air data processing system to handle aircraft soundings.

4. Review the content of the air quality data quarterly publication for usefulness, and modify or reduce its content accordingly.

5. Adjust historical oxidant data for NO_2 and SO_2 to make them consistent with state and federal standards.

B. Continuing output:

1. Measure the ambient air quality throughout the state by operating a network of air monitoring stations.

2. Replace obsolete equipment on the second year of a five-year, $1,000,000 program through purchase of second generation equipment.

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

Data Collection—Continued

3. Collect, edit, and process air quality data from state and locally owned monitoring stations.

4. Publish the processed data quarterly ("California Air Quality Data").

5. Compile annual summary of air quality and make this available to EPA and the APCDs.

6. Set up a data bank for emission data from stationary sources (NEDS).

7. Study SAROAD features and requirements and identify and resolve incompatibilities. Determine interface requirements and plan for system integration by June 30, 1977.

8. Operate a shop for the maintenance, repair, and modification of monitoring instruments.

9. Provide a meteorological service to determine "no burn" and "permissive burn" days to control the disposal of agricultural wastes, forestry management and range improvement by burning.

10. Make daily predictions of max-hour oxidant concentrations of 0.20 ppm or more.

11. Improve methods of determining agricultural burning conditions, and predicting oxidant and carbon monoxide concentrations.

12. Expand program of pollutant source evaluation, including source testing, special studies, source inventories, and enforcement actions.

13. Prepare a report on the diurnal and seasonal flow pattern in the South Coast, Bay Area, and San Joaquin Valley Air Basins.

14. Provide meteorological consultation to local APCDs, other divisions of ARB, and other state agencies (such as State Division of Forestry) on a wide variety of air pollution-related meterological problems.

15. Analyze meteorological and air quality data to determine trends, distribution and transport of pollutant concentrations, and issue a meteorological and climatological report for eight air basins.

16. Conduct parallel sampling of new generation monitoring instruments with the old to evaluate equivalency of measurement methods. One important objective of this program is to develop a correlation between oxidant and ozone levels to permit correction of historical data for NO_2 and SO_2 interferences.

17. Conduct a mobile monitoring program to assess air quality in areas of the state with insufficient or no air monitoring. Analyses of the data will be used to determine additional monitoring required to comply with EPA and ARB requirements.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$1,862,369	$2,288,239	$2,710,700
State operations	(860,041)	(1,092,239)	(1,514,700)
Local assistance	(1,002,328)	(1,196,000)	(1,196,000)
Personnel Man-Years:			
State operations	33.8	47	47

Research

Need

Continued research is an absolute must since the field of air pollution is still full of unknowns even to cause and effect. The resolving of unknowns gradually leads to the determination of proper air quality and emission standards for the protection of mankind, animals and vegetation. Without proper research and results, control measures can be costly, ineffective, and worse yet, irreplaceable time could be wasted.

Because the air pollution field is so broad, priorities must be established as to which particular areas would benefit most from the expenditure of limited time, effort and money. Likewise, care must be exercised to be sure that research from all other sources is not duplicated.

Objective

The objectives of the research program to control air pollution are:

1. To insure to the limit of available funds the performance of reliable applied research necessary for policy decisions for controlling air pollution.

2. To make an effective and balanced distribution of state funds to accomplish or stimulate timely and necessary research.

3. To obtain all possible information on research being conducted by others in the air pollution field in order to be abreast of current and potential solutions, and to avoid duplication of efforts.

4. To disseminate information on research findings to scientific workers and policymakers both within the ARB and elsewhere where needed.

General Description

From the establishment of the three-year $7.8 million research program in 1970, and its continuation of $1.5 million with 1973–74 budgeted funds, projects in four broad categories of research have been conducted.

1. *Effect of Pollutants on Health*—Research in this area is used in the review of air quality standards in terms of better information on the effects of each pollutant on health. This has become exceedingly important because some pollutant standards are very near background levels. A better understanding of the health effects must be achieved to ascertain whether these standards are correct so that we can develop adequate but economically feasible control strategies.

2. *Photochemical Air Pollution*—Control strategy in the South Coast Air Basin is based largely on

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

Research—Continued

photochemical smog. The present strategy is based on the reduction of oxidant being proportional to the reduction of hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen. It is highly probable that this is not a correct model but it is the best one now available. Research includes studies of chemical reactions in the atmosphere and in smog chambers, and studies of the photochemical production of aerosols.

3. *Measurement and Control of Pollutants*—The current control strategy model is also deficient in terms of the distribution of sources of pollution. An improved strategy must consider better the relationship between ambient air quality and sources of emissions. In addition, the effectiveness of reduction in photochemical smog formation can be determined only through valid measurement. Research is continuing on the distribution and transport of air pollution in the South Coast Air Basin by three-dimensional studies of pollutant concentrations and tracer studies, and on the identification and quantification of small particles.

4. *Motor Vehicle Emissions*—The emissions from some classes of vehicles are unknown. There are also insufficient data on the effects of some vehicle emissions control strategies. Research is underway on the reduction of emissions through engine adjustment, the reduction obtainable by periodic maintenance, emissions from small engines such as motorcycles, the effects of vacuum spark advance disconnect on engine life and the correlation of the results obtainable from CHP roadside testing with other test procedures.

Specifically, the additional $1.5 million 1973–74 budgeted funds will be devoted to the following areas of concern based on priorities determined by the Research Advisory Committee which is composed of two scientist members of the board, representatives from the Departments of Transportation and Health, a representative from a research institute, and a physician from a university:

1. Variation in smog concentrations in the South Coast Air Basin;

2. Use of smog concentration as index to determine emission reductions required to achieve ambient air quality standards;

3. Identification of sources of particulate matter from direct emission and photochemical formation;

4. Physiological response of humans to air pollutants;

5. Examination and identification of high concentrations of oxidants in the east part of the South Coast Air Basin to determine remedial actions;

6. Identification of influence of meteorological factors on ambient air quality, particularly the exchange of air pollutants between air basins and the pollutant carrying capacity of an air basin.

The proposal for the 1974–75 research program continues the provision of new state funds at the 1973–74 level. The program has likewise been reviewed by the advisory committee which designated the following categories and projects as the highest priority for 1974–75:

1. *Transportation of Air-Blown Pollutants*—$600,000—The concentration of pollutants in a specific location is affected not only by its local emissions but is affected considerably by pollutants in neighboring areas transported by meteorological influences. Specifically, it is intended to investigate the phenomena responsible for and the amount of transportation of pollutants from the South Coast Air Basin into the Coachella Valley and the Antelope Valley.

2. *Chemistry of Smog Formation*—$300,000—A number of studies conducted in environmental chambers have contributed to the establishment of emission standards. Recent studies indicate that if the smog produced in a chamber is retained in the chamber and a small amount of new, unreacted mixture is added and irradiated (as sometimes happens in the atmosphere), the resulting smog is much more severe than would be expected from the strength of the reinjection. If on further investigation, this is confirmed, motor vehicle reductions may need to be yet more stringent. The economic implications are so great that these chamber studies need to be confirmed by field experimentation to reevaluate emission standards and control strategies. Specific projects in this category include:

a. Environmental chamber studies ($150,000).

b. Chemistry of smog formation in Ojai Valley ($150,000).

3. *Health Effects*—$600,000—Many studies and opinions have been developed on the health effects of air pollution, but few irrefutable hard facts are yet available. Additional data need to be collected on the acute effects of certain pollutants on persons with respiratory and cardiac problems. Of particular importance is the determination of the specific pollutant concentration which can be sustained by such persons before physiological damage would occur, as opposed to mere discomfort, since the cost of control is related to the concentration level to be maintained.

a. Effects of ozone on cardiacs ($200,000).

b. Effects of ozone on asthmatics ($200,000).

c. Health effects of sulfates ($200,000).

The expenditure and personnel for this element included portions of costs and man-years of the atmospheric studies section located in the El Monte facility. This section carries out studies designed to develop bases for improved vehicle emission and ambient air quality standards and procedures. Typical studies investigate fuel content and its effect on emissions and pollution; atmospheric reactions and their relationship to emissions and air quality.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$2,872,181	$2,632,783	$1,714,457
Personnel man-years	10	14	14

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

Standards

Need

After a problem has been identified and research has uncovered possible solutions, it is necessary to establish standards upon which plans can be developed for the ultimate control. Standards are of two kinds: air quality standards necessary for the protection of the population and its property, and emission standards necessary to achieve and maintain the air quality standards. While standards for many of the pollutants have already been established, they must be continually reviewed and updated in light of the efficacy of the control and new information on the effects on man, animals, and vegetation. Standards must be established also for new hazards identified or created by changing technology.

Objective

The overall objective of the standard setting is to establish and continually update air quality and emission standards determined to be safe and proper for human, animal and vegetable life. Specifically, this would involve the following objectives for the budget year:

1. Establishment or revision of ambient air quality standards for some pollutants (e.g., asbestos, lead, sulfate or sulfuric acid, cadmium, mercury, beryllium, etc.). Work is progressing on a number of pollutants and is dependent largely upon medical research done by other agencies.
2. Development and implementation of additional vehicle emission standards as needed (e.g., particulate matter, lead, aldehydes).
3. Continuation of the study of photochemical reactions and the relationship of NO_x and hydrocarbon emissions to smog products, to evaluate present and proposed vehicle emission standards.
4. Determination of the character and the proportions of the atmospheric particulate matter attributable to (a) natural forces, (b) direct emissions from man's activities, and (c) photochemical reactions in the atmosphere.
5. Review of data obtained from passenger vehicle inspection program and update the standards used for roadside testing if required.
6. Report on the contribution of pollutant emissions from natural sources and effect on air quality in California.
7. Evaluation of methods used in environmental impact analysis to project air quality resulting from proposed emission sources.
8. Evaluation of findings of completed research projects that pertain to air quality and emission standards and recommendation of changes as indicated.
9. Prepare annual standards status report, and propose new standards as needed.

General Description

A standards section within the Division of Technical Services is responsible for evaluating the results gathered from air monitoring data, research projects and various other input such as information and publications from public and private institutions, and recommending the establishment or the updating of air quality standards. Additionally, it also utilizes the data and results derived from the board's atmospheric chamber studies and other studies such as the effects of fuel content on emissions, and the relationship of atmospheric reactions to emissions and air quality.

The 1974–75 proposal would provide additional equipment and instrumentation to utilize fully an air sampling mobile van and a high vacuum environmental chamber being constructed at the laboratory facility in El Monte.

Output

In 1972–73 the following accomplishments were effected:

1. A review of the Ringelmann No. 1 opacity standard for stationary sources (required by Section 39052.8 of the Health and Safety Code) was completed and a report was submitted to the Legislature.
2. A review of a proposed lead emission standard for stationary sources (required by Section 39078b of the Health and Safety Code) was completed.
3. A review of the EPA asbestos emission standard was completed. In cooperation with the State Department of Health, a study is being conducted to determine the desirability of a California air quality standard for asbestos.
4. A review of the proposed EPA regulation on lead and phosphorous in gasoline was completed. An estimate was made as to the effect such a regulation would have on the air quality in the South Coast Air Basin.

In 1973–74, it is projected that the following will be accomplished:

1. Proposal of a lead emission standard for stationary sources.
2. Review of the impact of the EPA standards for hazardous emissions and proposal of state standards where necessary.
3. Evaluation of completed findings of research projects on aerosols to determine adequacy of air quality and emission standards for particulate matter.
4. Review of requirement for air quality standard for organic lead.
5. Analysis of air quality data to determine the validity of national hydrocarbon standard.
6. Publication of a report on air quality standards, including basis, history, methods of measurement and control implications, for both federal and state standards.

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

Standards—Continued

7. Review of findings of completed research projects relating to pollutant effects on vegetation, particularly damage to agricultural crops. Proposal of air quality standards for the prevention of damage to vegetation if necessary.

8. Evaluation of current air pollution models and their application to air pollution control in California.

9. Analysis of air monitoring data to determine pollutant concentration trends and adequacy of control strategies.

10. Proposal of changes in air quality standards for oxidant, carbon monoxide, and suspended particulate matter, working together with a medical advisory committee.

11. Evaluation of alternative air quality measurement, known as "cumulative excess," as an indicator of air quality and air pollution damage.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$447,880	$376,865	$407,816
Personnel man-years	20	21	21

State Strategy Planning and Testing Operations

Need

As more and more sources come under increasingly better control, the remaining emissions will be more difficult to deal with. Social and economic factors are assuming greater importance in developing control strategies, while technology continues to develop rapidly in several areas. Short-term and long-term planning are essential for air quality control and management if the resources of time, energy and cost are to be used to the fullest extent. Decisions must be made among alternatives and balancing the cost and timing of control techniques with the benefits to be derived.

Objective

The objective of the planning and testing effort of the ARB is to develop a coordinated air resources management program in California to achieve and maintain the necessary air quality standards in a time frame consistent with the needs and desires of the people and the technical and economic feasibility.

The goals in 1974–75 will be:

1. To bring into harmony the state and federal programs in California, thereby, reducing or eliminating duplicatory and incompatible state/federal activities.

2. To assure that local plans are consistent with state and federal policies.

3. To develop methods for measuring ARB program effectiveness as a means of improving activities management.

4. To undertake the measurement of the cost of air pollution damage in California.

5. To provide input for including air pollution control considerations in land use provisions of county and city general plans.

6. To provide input for including air pollution control considerations in transportation planning.

7. To prepare short-range and long-range plans for control of both vehicular and stationary sources of emissions.

8. To develop plans for a mandatory periodic vehicle inspection, and maintenance pilot project.

9. To institute a fuel additive evaluation program.

General Description

California has a long history of leadership in air pollution control with a record of many firsts in strong measures to handle this problem. Even today with the increased interest in air pollution control at the national level, the standards in California for vehicular and nonvehicular emissions are often more stringent than those of the other 49 states. In some areas, we have gone about as far as technology seems to permit in reducing emissions by means of direct control. What is to be done further must be done partly and sometimes largely by limitations on the operations of sources of pollutions rather than by limits on discharges. The costs and social impact of such strategies will often be high and widely felt by the people. The ARB recognizes several areas of planning, the importance of which has never been greater.

State and Federal Planning

The state implementation plan forms the master plan for control of air pollution in California. It cannot be static but must be constantly reviewed to adjust to new developments and new conditions, generally becoming more stringent with each revision. The plan—which is a state policy—should also be in harmony with the Federal Clean Air Act and its 1970 amendments. That it is not is a source of great difficulty in planning a sound program for California. The reasons for conflict between state and federal programs are three: (1) The exceedingly stringent federal air quality standards which are at or near background levels in some parts of the state unrealistically allow no room for any sources of growth; (2) the severe timetable in the federal law—all primary standards must be met by 1977—allows no time to develop long-range control measures; and (3) the extreme rigidity of the federal law and the EPA administration of this law. Efforts to resolve or reduce difficulties between federal requirements and state laws and policies is a major planning effort of the ARB.

State and Local Planning

California laws place the jurisdiction over nonvehicular sources of air pollution with local air pollu-

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

State Strategy Planning and Testing Operations—Continued

tion control districts. Coordination of state and local plans is essential to achieve clean air on a statewide basis. This is particularly important because of the shared responsibilities between the two entities, and state's role as an overseer to be sure that local programs function adequately. Therefore, the local air pollution control plans are a part of the state implementation plan and are reviewed to assure that they lead to achievement of state and federal air quality standards. Local plans not in compliance with this criterion will be modified.

Policy and Program Planning

The effort of the air pollution control program is to reduce emission of pollutants. The goal is improved air quality, therefore, the interrelationship between air quality and control are appraised by the technical staff with expertise in measurement and control and by the policy and programming staff.

State law requires that all projects with possible environmental impact have environmental impact reports. The secondary impacts of many projects are of great importance to the air quality control strategy. The planning personnel review and comment on these reports and the projects' effects on long-range planning. The number of such reports has grown large and their importance is great.

One additional position is required to review environmental impact statements.

Air Pollution Cost Studies

The air pollution control program must take cost/benefit considerations into account. However, since adequate quantification of air pollution costs is limited, sound cost/benefit analysis is not possible at present. Therefore, the Board has begun a cost quantification effort which will determine and maintain cost estimates for air pollution damage in California. A first step is to review and evaluate all past major studies in order to avoid duplication of effort and then to design the approach to the cost studies.

Land Use and Transportation Planning

The ARB's efforts in land use planning resulted from three factors: (1) a legislative directive (SB 981, 1972 Session) directing the ARB to submit a report on guidelines for local jurisdictions to include an air pollution control element for their general plans; (2) the on-going environmental impact review process in which EIR's are reviewed by the Air Resources Board for their adequacy in documenting the impact on air quality; and (3) the EPA regulations which require the review and regulations of proposed complex sources as a means for maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

As a result of these developments, the need fo relating planning processes and air quality has bee clearly demonstrated. To establish this relationshi and to facilitate the reduction of air pollution throug planning decision, emission forecasts based on preser and future land use and transportation patterns wi be necessary.

In 1973–74, an interdisciplinary land use plannin group was established within the evaluation and plar ning section. Supported in part by a $50,000 HUI OPR grant to provide one year's advance pilot wor in this critical area, the group has expertise in lan use planning, systems analysis, meteorology, and ai pollution emissions. The principal activity of th group will be the development, refinement, and evalu ation of methodologies and techniques to relate lan use and transportation planning to air quality. Sinc these are major concerns to the state, three profes sionals and one clerical position will be necessary t carry on this function.

Vehicle Emissions Control Planning

Planning for the vehicle emissions control progra is the responsibility of the Division of Vehicle Emi sion Control located in the engineering and testin facility in El Monte. Vehicle emission standards ar continually reviewed and updated based on the tech nology available and the results of the vehicle survei lance program, assembly line testing program, con sidered together with socioeconomic factors.

The board also encourages the development o emission control devices and systems for used vehicle because the emissions from such vehicles contribut significantly to the deterioration of air quality. Suc devices or systems are tested, and if approved a meeting state standards, are certified for installatio

Pursuant to legislation enacted under Chapter 115 Statutes of 1973 to establish a demonstration progra for the periodic inspection of motor vehicles, the boar will prescribe test procedure and emission standard for the program and will establish specifications an procedures for low-emission tuneups, maintenance an repairs. An appropriation of $100,000 was made fo this demonstration program. The cost and benefit fo the full implementation of this program will be de termined and submitted to a joint committee of th Legislature.

Pending development and implementation of th periodic inspection program, the effectiveness of th current control systems must continue to be studie through a surveillance testing which includes ca in use by the general public and governmental an private fleets. Valuable information is gained on th deterioration of control devices with age and mileag This information is used to make future decisions co cerning control strategies.

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

State Strategy Planning and Testing Operations—Continued

Output

The means of achieving the planning and testing objectives are to:

1. Develop a performance effectiveness measures system in cooperation with the Department of Finance and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research.

2. Coordinate air pollution control efforts at the federal, state and local levels.

3. Continually review and update the state implementation plan.

4. Design and adopt a program for the mandatory periodic inspection and maintenance of the exhaust emissions from motor vehicles in conjunction with the Department of Consumer Affairs and the California Highway Patrol. Establish specifications and procedures for motor vehicle maintenance and repairs and for low-emission motor tuneups.

5. Conduct tests on fuel additives to determine if they cause harmful exhaust pollutants or which impair the attainment of air quality standards.

6. Develop and revise 10- and 20-year emissions factors for dissemination to planners at all levels of government.

7. Evaluate models as they are developed by other agencies—federal, state, local, and private—for validity and applicability to various California regions.

8. Provide consultation to other state organizations on the projected long-term air quality impact of projects and plans.

9. Provide a mechanism for interchange of experiences, critiques, and methods of relating to land use and transportation planning in different air basins in the state.

10. Prepare a detailed handbook for use by land use planners in relating projected air quality to planning and in meeting CEQA requirements.

11. Identify data collection needs for other units of ARB for support of air quality land use planning program in the state.

12. Participate in regional and local planning programs to ensure inclusion of air quality considerations and air quality goals in the planning process.

13. Estimate cost benefit of air pollution control programs.

14. Update and review agricultural burning program, including consideration of additional alternatives, and evaluate the implementation of agricultural burning guidelines and accumulate statistical data on quantities and types of agricultural waste burned.

15. Investigate air pollution effects of alternate fuel source, such as geothermal and low sulfur fuels.

16. Evaluate emissions inventory and study alternative methods of control.

17. Continue investigation of motor vehicle emissions system including:

a. Update motor vehicle standards and test procedures.

b. Encourage development of low emission vehicles.

c. Vacuum spark advance disconnect (VSAD) as an alternative control device.

d. Motor vehicle carburetion systems using natural gas or LPG fuels.

e. Manufacturers' progress in meeting future vehicle emissions standards.

f. Issue experimental permits for vehicle exhaust controls.

g. Conduct vehicle emissions system maintenance studies.

h. Device failures and emissions effects.

i. Feasible means of controlling tank fuel vapor losses during refuel operation.

j. Evaluate advantages and disadvantages of NO_x devices on short-term experience.

k. Evaluate performance of proposed systems designed to meet future stringent emission requirements.

l. Develop test cycles that more nearly simulate the driving patterns of average vehicle owners.

m. Develop instrument trains to provide greater accuracy in emissions testing and to measure parameters not now measured.

n. Develop instrument quality tests to assure accuracy and dependability for other users of instruments (i.e., vehicle inspection stations and the California Highway Patrol.)

o. Test, evaluate, and approve evaporative emissions control systems for heavy duty vehicles.

p. Evaluate emissions from experimental steam-powered vehicles under the legislative program to develop such vehicles.

q. Test fleets of prototype new cars for certification prior to the beginning of each model year.

r. Test prototype low-emission control systems or devices proposed either for future use on new vehicles or as retrofit devices for used cars.

s. Surveillance testing of emissions from privately owned vehicles to determine how control systems stand up under continued use.

18. Continue and refine procedures for surveillance of manufacturers' assembly line testing.

19. Review regulations and procedures to prevent the construction, modification, or operation of stationary sources where emissions will prevent the attainment or maintenance of a state or national air quality standard.

20. Determine and compile information on compliance of federal facilities with local APCD rules and regulations and negotiate compliance schedules for those facilities not as yet in compliance.

21. Coordinate distribution of federal grant funds from EPA with the state subvention funds to insure that each basin is equitably financed.

22. Analyze air quality data to determine the trends and area distributions of the various pollutants.

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

State Strategy Planning and Testing Operations—Continued

23. Study air quality and meteorological data to define pollutant distributions and transport patterns.
24. Assess the contributory effect of vehicular emissions and control on ambient air quality.
25. Develop a program to assess the effects of fuel additives on vehicular emissions.

Input	1972-73	1973-74	1974-7
Expenditures	$1,811,906	$2,787,563	$2,473,9
State operations	(1,740,311)	(2,695,563)	(2,381,93
Local assistance	(71,595)	(92,000)	(92,00
Personnel man-years	58	65	

Enforcement

Need

The ultimate result desired in the air pollution control program—the achievement of clean air—cannot be reached unless the standards established through data collection, research, and planning are complied with. Compliance, for the most part, is gained through voluntary actions; however, a surveillance program must be maintained to inspect suspected sources, and where required, compliance must be achieved through enforcement actions. An effective enforcement program therefore, is the final step in the process of air pollution control.

Objective

The broad objective is the uniform enforcement of emissions controls. The general goals in fiscal year 1974–75 are:

1. To assure compliance with California rules and regulations relating to the control of emissions from new and used cars.
2. To assure that local air pollution control districts implement their plans for controlling nonvehicular sources.
3. To increase voluntary compliance by the public at large through public awareness of air pollution and its control.
4. To update and improve the conduct of passenger vehicle inspection program by means of a contract with California Highway Patrol.
5. To update and improve the smog station license and inspection program by means of a contract with Department of Consumer Affairs.

General Description

a. Program by Air Resources Board Staff

ARB enforcement activities are in the areas of vehicular emissions and stationary emissions.

Vehicle Emissions Enforcement

When vehicle emission standards have been determined for the achievement of acceptable air quality, test procedures are designed and implemented. The board evaluates tests on prototype models to be sure new cars are designed to meet such standards. Approval is given for their sale in California only after compliance has been determined in tests of prototype cars as well as tests conducted at the assembly lines. During 1973–74, and continued in the budget year, assembly line tests will be conducted on 100 percent of production. Additionally, certain tests will be conducted at the dealers' shops after cars arrive in California. The costs for assembly line and dealership surveillance are reimbursed to the state through fees charged to the manufacturers, provided by Chapter 1234, Statutes of 1972.

The major responsibilities for enforcement of vehicular emissions include: development of vehicle emission standards and test procedures; evaluation of new and used car emission control systems and devices; inspection of vehicle assembly plants; evaluation of manufacturers' quarterly reports concerning assembly line testing; evaluation of applications for experimental permits and requests for exemptions from the prohibitions of Vehicle Code Section 27156; conducting special field studies concerning maintenance of the emission control systems of vehicles; and investigation of complaints concerning exhaust emission control devices.

Stationary Emissions Enforcement

The local districts have basic and primary responsibility for control of stationary sources of emissions. Enforcement by the board is conducted in those cases where investigations indicate inadequacies in the control of these sources by local agencies. Past enforcement activities included investigation of rice dryers, charcoal briquet manufacturing and cement industry. Open-dump burning will be phased out by January 1, 1975.

To support the enforcement activities, an engineering evaluation unit conducts field investigations and oversees and evaluates the engineering adequacies of local districts. Where inadequacies develop and the board is asked to perform such local agency responsibilities, a portion of the air pollution control subvention money is withheld from such districts. This unit also develops procedures for testing stationary emission sources and for controlling emissions from them and conducts emission source testing to support development of basinwide emission inventories.

Air Pollution Emergency Contingency Plan

The board will adopt, in 1973–74, an air pollution emergency contingency plan to provide the basis for taking extraordinary actions to prevent or abate air pollutant concentrations from reaching levels endangering public health. Under the plan, criteria are specified for three abatement stages: stage 1 (health advisory alert), stage 2 (warning), and stage 3 (emergency).

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

Enforcement—Continued

Stage 1 will occur when pollutant concentration reach a level at which persons with special health problems and children should take precautions against exposure. For instance, a health advisory will be directed to this sensitive group when the concentration of photochemical oxidant reaches 0.20 parts per million.

If the level is expected on the basis of meteorological prediction to approach the warning stage, unless abatement action is taken, residents of the affected area will be requested to take voluntary action to abate the problem, such as reducing vehicle travel and refraining from outside burning.

State 2 will be called when the concentration of pollutants specified for this stage is reached and when it is predicted that air pollution concentrations may reach the emergency stage unless abatement actions are taken. Actions to be taken at this stage include, traffic reduction or curtailing emissions from industry in accordance with preestablished plans.

Abatement actions to be taken when abatement stage 3 is reached may include curtailing of industrial sources which contribute to the episode, and closing of business and recreation centers as a means to reduce traffic.

Episode criteria levels will be established by the board.

This budget provides for a data processing professional and three clerical positions in order to implement the emergency plan and to support the meteorological and data processing function which is already overburdened by the agricultural burning forecast program. This overburdened condition, and the increased acquisition of data both for ongoing programs and for prediction of pollution episodes support this proposal.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State operations, ARB	$2,358,889	$3,267,725	$3,6[illegible]3,286
Personnel man-years	105	160.5	165

b. Program Through Contract

The Governor's cabinet approved the concept in 1973–74 for centralizing the vehicle emissions control program within the Air Resources Board so that the board which established standards of conduct would also be responsible for recommending the enforcement levels and the budget needs.

1. *Passenger Vehicle Inspection*—In previous years, the California Highway Patrol used teams to inspect passenger vehicles on a random-lane type operation known as PVI, to check for safety features such as brakes and lamps as well as smog devices. The team generally consists of a traffic officer as point man to select the vehicles and direct them into the inspection lanes; a traffic officer as enforcement officer to explain the certification and corrective procedure to the drivers; an underhood inspector to ensure that all required smog systems are properly installed and functioning; and an inspector to check actual emissions from tailpipes with HC and CO analyzers. Team size vary from two-man to five-man teams depending on traffic volume, etc. The portion of the teams' workload attributed to smog device inspection and enforcement is 52.2 man-years. ARB will enter into a contract with CHP in 1974–75 to perform this service under guidelines established by ARB.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Passenger vehicle inspection (smog-related portion)	($799,471)*	($1,086,091)*	$1,001,747
Personnel man-years	(41.7)*	(52.2)*	(52.2)*

* Expenditures and personnel contained in budget of California Highway Patrol.

2. *Smog Station License and Inspection*—In previous years, the California Highway Patrol initially, and since 1972, the Bureau of Automotive Repair, Department of Consumer Affairs, licenses motor vehicle pollution device installation and inspection stations, examines and licenses device installers and supervises the operation of both. The Division of Investigation, Department of Consumer Affairs was responsible for the inspection of licensed smog stations for compliance of regulations. ARB will enter into a contract with Consumer Affairs in 1974–75 to perform this service under guidelines established by ARB.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Smog station inspection (smog-related portion)	($1,041,229)*	($1,128,772)*	$1,288,643
Personnel man-years	(49.5)*	(57)*	(57)*

* Expenditures and personnel contained in budget of Consumer Affairs (Bureau of Automotive Repair and Division of Investigation).

3. *Program Through Local Assistance*—Chapter 1016, Statutes of 1972, provided $4.6 million from the General Fund for a subvention program to assist local government in achieving an effective air pollution control program. $4,600,000 was provided in the 1973–74 budget and a like amount is proposed for 1974–75. Subvention is awarded on a matching basis according to the provisions of the law and the guidelines set by the ARB.

The number of counties and the amounts subvened or to be expended are as follows: 1972–73: 46 counties, $3,579,744; 1973–74: 51 counties, $4,600,000; 1974–75: 57 counties, $4,600,000.

A management audit is conducted to verify the compliance with the conditions of the guidelines and provisions of the subvention award. The board has also contracted with the State Controller to conduct fiscal audits on each application. Likewise, the board works in close liaison with the Federal Environmental Protection Agency to coordinate both the state subvention program and the federal air pollution grant program. The subvention program is discussed in detail in the local assistance section of the Governor's budget.

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

I. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

Enforcement—Continued

Input

The following input is provided to relate the local districts' program to the board's program elements:

Air Pollution Control Subvention	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Data collection	$1,002,328 (28%)	$1,196,000 (26%)	$1,196,000 (26%)
Research	–	–	–
Standards	–	–	–
Strategy planning	71,595 (2%)	92,000 (2%)	92,000 (2%)
Enforcement	2,505,821 (70%)	3,312,000 (72%)	3,312,000 (72%)
Totals	$3,579,744	$4,600,000	$4,600,000

Input, Enforcement	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$4,864,710	$6,579,725	$9,295,676
State operation	2,358,889	3,267,725	5,983,676
Air resources board	2,358,889	3,267,725	3,693,286
Passenger vehicle inspection	(799,471) [a]	(1,086,991) [a]	1,001,747
Smog station inspection	(1,041,299) [b]	(1,128,772) [b]	1,288,643
Local assistance	2,505,821	3,312,000	3,312,000
Personnel Man-Years:			
State operation	105	160.5	165
Passenger vehicle inspection	41.7	52.2	52.2
Smog station inspection	49.5	57	57 [b]

[a] Budgeted by California Highway Patrol.
[b] Budgeted by Department of Consumer Affairs (Bureau of Automotive Repair and Division of Investigation).

Output

The means to accomplish the objectives include the following:

1. Conduct 100 percent assembly line testing of motor vehicle and increase in capability to analyze data obtained from 100 percent assembly line testing.
2. Continue surveillance test program to determine emission inventory and evaluate benefits of vehicle emission control systems.
3. Test, evaluate and approve evaporative control systems for heavy duty vehicles.
4. Test, evaluate, and approve retrofit vehicle emission control devices and systems.
5. Assist the office of the Attorney General in bringing actions against violators of motor vehicle control laws and regulations.
6. Review and update the air quality implementation plan as required by federal regulations 40 CRF 51 to achieve and maintain air quality standards.
7. Review and update implementation plans for the 11 air basins, check timetables for achievement of standards, and all standards for hazardous materials.
8. Determine the status of compliance for stationary sources in districts for which ARB does the engineering and establish schedules of compliance for sources not in compliance with emission standards.
9. Provide basic nonvehicular air pollution control programs in those parts of the state without sufficient resources to do so.
10. Develop a workable set of regulations regarding complex sources and seek adoption by local APCD's.
11. Continue to operate subvention program and monitor the achievements of each district which receives a subvention.
12. Expand training programs for personnel of local districts, especially in the areas of visible emission evaluation and enforcement.
13. Continue program to phase out open-burning dumps by January 1, 1975.
14. Develop improved methods to permit advance issuance of agricultural burn notices.
15. Review variances issued for periods exceeding one year to determine reasonableness of such issuance.
16. Determine amount of agricultural waste burned and the effect of such on ambient air quality.
17. Determine necessity to burn crop residue.
18. Continue study of alternatives to wood waste disposal.
19. Evaluate pulpmill odor problems.
20. Contract for passenger vehicle inspection program with California Highway Patrol and monitor and evaluate results. Revise standards if necessary and coordinate with the mandatory inspection pilot program.
21. Contract for licensing and surveillance of the smog stations with Department of Consumer Affairs (Bureau of Automotive Repair). Monitor program and determine cost effectiveness.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	226.8	295.5	295.5	$3,106,853	$4,160,221	$4,269,878
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	1	–	–	35,128	13,668
Proposed new positions	–	15	23.5	–	187,640	328,043
Totals, Adjustments	–	16	23.5	–	$222,768	$341,711
Totals, Salaries and Wages	226.8	311.5	319	$3,106,853	$4,382,989	$4,611,589
Estimated salary savings	–	*–4*	*–3*	–	*–55,982*	*–40,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	226.8	307.5	316	$3,106,853	$4,327,007	$4,571,589
Staff benefits	–	–	–	373,036	494,333	519,286
Totals, Personal Services	226.8	307.5	316	$3,479,889	$4,821,340	$5,090,875

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General expense	$536,245	$670,011	$735,165
Traveling—in-state	168,140	284,420	301,850
Facilities operations	198,218	198,107	228,677
Consultant and professional services	3,309,675	3,310,025	4,810,265
Pro rata charges	95,618	106,000	215,000
Equipment	491,517	675,272	587,249
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$4,799,413	$5,243,835	$6,878,206
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER	–	–	33,500
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–1,015,956*	*–991,500*	*–958,000*
Other	*–107,284*	*–900,000*	*–400,000*
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$7,156,062	$8,173,675	$10,644,581
General Fund	*2,380,045*	*2,479,958*	*2,523,267*
State Transportation Fund—Motor Vehicle Account	*4,476,017*	*5,643,717*	*5,032,671*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	*300,000*	*50,000*	*1,800,000*
Automotive Repair Fund	–	–	*1,288,643*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$700,000	$2,348,119	$2,523,267
Chapter 1347, Statutes of 1970	56,785	11,672	–
Chapter 1016, Statutes of 1972	1,700,000	–	–
Allocation for salary increase	29,809	120,167	–
Totals Available	$2,486,594	$2,479,958	$2,523,267
Balance available in subsequent years	–11,672	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–94,877	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,380,045	$2,479,958	$2,523,267

State Transportation Fund—Motor Vehicle Account

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$3,861,590	$4,324,358	$5,032,671
Chapter 715, Statutes of 1970	3,312	4,133	–
Chapter 1599, Statutes of 1970	2,882,571	696,011	–
Chapter 1229, Statutes of 1970	178,930	178,930	–
Chapter 1016, Statutes of 1972	–1,700,000	–	–
Chapter 1338, Statutes of 1972	50,000	18,209	–
Chapter 1152, Statutes of 1972	21,000	–	–
Chapter 1137, Statutes of 1972	10,000	–	–
Allocation for Salary Increase	86,897	251,006	–
Chapter 1045, Statutes of 1973	–	250,000	–
Chapter 1154, Statutes of 1973	–	100,000	–
Totals Available	$5,394,300	$5,822,647	$5,032,671
Balance available in subsequent years	–897,283	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–21,000	–178,930	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$4,476,017	$5,643,717	$5,032,671

California Environmental Protection Program Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$1,800,000
Chapter 1599, Statutes of 1970	$925,000	$625,000	–
Totals Available	$925,000	$625,000	$1,800,000
Balance available in subsequent years	–625,000	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–575,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$300,000	$50,000	$1,800,000

Automotive Repair Fund

APPROPRIATION			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	–	$1,288,643
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$7,156,062	$8,173,675	$10,644,581

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (Air Pollution Control Subvention Program)	–	$4,600,000	$4,600,000
Chapter 1016, Statutes of 1972 (Air Pollution Control Subvention Program)	$4,600,000	–	–
Totals Available	$4,600,000	$4,600,000	$4,600,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	−1,020,256	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$3,579,744	$4,600,000	$4,600,000

SUMMARY—STATE OPERATIONS AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State operations	$7,156,062	$8,173,675	$10,644,581
Local assistance	3,579,744	4,600,000	4,600,000
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$10,735,806	$12,773,675	$15,244,581

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$326	–	–

Air Resources Board—Capital Outlay

MAJOR PROJECTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Air Resources laboratory	$34,000	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

Motor Vehicle Account—State Transportation Fund

APPROPRIATION	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Transfer from Section 16352 of the Government Code	$34,000	–	–

AIR RESOURCES BOARD—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	226.8	295.5	295.5	$3,106,853	$4,160,221	$4,269,878
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Data Collection—Atmospheric Studies:				SALARY RANGE		
Temporary help	–	0.7	–	669–738	7,000	–
Research:						
Special consultants	–	0.3	–	150 day	15,000	–
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
Assoc air poll oper spec to air poll res spec	–	(1)	(1)	1,285–1,564	1,428	1,500
Asst air poll eng to jr elect eng	–	(1)	(1)	915–1,058	–1,128	–1,092
Jr air poll oper spec to asst air poll eng	–	(1)	(1)	959–1,166	1,740	1,668
Asst air poll engr to air san eng assoc	–	(1)	(1)	1,111–1,349	696	696
Jr air poll oper spec to asst air poll spec	–	(2)	(2)	915–1,111	3,240	3,336
Jr air poll oper spec to asst air poll oper eng	–	(1)	(1)	959–1,156	1,668	1,764
Civil eng tech I to asst air poll oper spec	–	(1)	(1)	915–1,111	636	660
Asst air poll oper spec to assoc MVPC eng	–	(1)	(1)	1,166–1,417	924	972
Major Reclassification of Vacant Positions:						
Assoc air poll spec to air poll res spec	–	(1)	(1)	1,285–1,564	2,256	2,400
Jr air poll oper spec to asst air poll eng	–	(1)	(1)	959–1,156	1,668	1,764
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	1	–	–	$35,128	$13,668
Proposed New Positions:						
Administration:						
Accountant I	–	1	1	700–849	6,512	9,312
Sr govt prog analyst	–	–	1	1,303–1,682	–	20,184
Bookkeeping mach opr	–	–	1	484–589	–	6,582
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	484–589	–	6,582
State Strategy Planning and Test Operator:						
Sr air poll opr spec	–	1	1	1,285–1,584	15,420	17,868
Air san engr assoc	–	1	1	1,111–1,349	13,332	15,426
Assoc meteorologist	–	1	1	1,111–1,349	13,992	15,426
Sr clk-typist	–	1	1	589–717	7,068	8,004
Asst air poll engr	–	–	1	959–1,156	–	13,332
Temporary help	–	–	0.5	–	–	3,291
Enforcement:						
Sr air san engr	–	1	1	1,349–1,641	16,188	19,332
Assoc air san engr	–	3	3	1,166–1,417	51,012	72,648
Asst air poll engr	–	1	1	959–1,166	14,352	13,728
Asst engr spec air poll	–	1	1	959–1,156	11,508	13,728
Civil engr techn II	–	1	1	915–1,111	10,980	13,068
Civil engr techn I	–	1	1	791–959	10,766	11,305
Jr air poll opr spec	–	1	1	830–959	10,402	11,305
Clk II	–	1	1	484–589	6,108	7,464
Assoc DP syst analyst	–	–	1	1,138–1,383	–	15,426
Mech eng techn I	–	–	2	791–959	–	26,028
Statistical clk	–	–	1	589–717	–	8,004
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	15	23.5	–	$187,640	$328.043
Totals, Adjustments	–	16	23.5	–	$222,768	$341,711
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	226.8	311.5	319	$3,106,853	$4,382,989	$4,611,589

CALIFORNIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
California Advisory Committee *(General Fund)*	$4,784	$8,320	$8,640
Personnel man-years	0.1	–	–

Need

Development of regional water plans by the western states requires that adequate representation be given California's water interests.

Objectives

To participate in planning for regional developments of water resources and provide advisory services to the Western States Water Council, the Legislature and interstate commission members.

General Description

A Western States Water Council was established in 1965. The California Advisory Committee was activated to advise California's representation on the council.

The advisory committee consists of one Member of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, one Member of the Senate appointed by the Rules Committee of the Senate, one member of the California Water Commission appointed by the commission and four members of the public appointed by the Governor. The per diem, travel and compensation expenses of Governor's appointees to the Western States Water Council who are not officers or employees of the state are paid from the advisory committee budget. The committee advises interstate commission members and the Legislature on regional water planning matters. It received testimony from the public on matters involving its responsibilities and expressed its advice by resolution when appropriate.

Authority

Sections 190–192 of the Water Code.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	$4,784	$8,320	$8,640

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	0.1	–	–	$425	$400	$400
Staff benefits	–	–	–	23	40	45
Totals, Personal Services	0.1	–	–	$448	$440	$445
OPERATING EXPENSES						
General expense				$279	$725	$925
Communications				160	200	350
Travel—in-state				817	2,555	2,470
Travel—out-of-state				1,303	3,000	3,000
Fiscal and personnel services				1,536	950	1,000
Support services				241	450	450
Totals, Operating Expenses				$4,336	$7,880	$8,195
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$4,784	$8,320	$8,640

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$8,000	$8,320	$8,640
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	−3,216	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$4,784	$8,320	$8,640

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission *(General Fund)*	$19,250	$27,500	$27,500

Need

The California-Nevada Interstate Compact, which resulted from 14 years of negotiations between the States of Nevada and California, requires congressional consent before it can become effective. Bills providing for this consent have been introduced in both houses of the Congress. The California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission is needed to undertake all activities necessary to obtain congressional consent so that the compact can take effect. Continued interstate conflict over water rights will result if the compact is not finalized.

Objectives

The objective of the California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission is to work with its counterpart Nevada Commission, with federal agencies, and with legislative and congressional groups to obtain final approval of the compact and to report back to the Legislature on any problems which might affect this final approval. When approval is obtained, the commission will have no further reason for existence and will be terminated. Legislation of 1972 provides that the commission shall be abolished upon the earlier occurrence of either the effective date of the compact or the 61st day after final adjournment of the 1974 session of the Legislature.

Authority

Sections 8130–8140 of the Government Code.

General Description

The California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission will join with the Nevada Commission in meeting and working with federal agencies and congressional groups in resolving problems arising during consideration of the compact by the Congress. This will involve meetings of the California Commission with members of the Nevada Commission and with the federal interests concerned with passage of the compact.

Progress on obtaining Congressional consent to the compact was delayed during most of fiscal year 1972–73 while the United States Supreme Court determined whether it should hear a suit to define the rights of all water users along the Truckee River. In June 1973 the Supreme Court issued an opinion that it should not accept the suit. This cleared the way for renewed efforts by the commission to obtain congressional consent to the compact, a course which it is now pursuing.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Contracts	$19,250	$19,250	$19,250
Travel—in-state	–	1,650	1,650
Travel—out-of-state	–	6,600	6,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$19,250	$27,500	$27,500

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$27,500	$27,500	$27,500
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–8,250	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$19,250	$27,500	$27,500

COLORADO RIVER BOARD

Program Objectives

The Colorado River Board was established to protect and enhance California's rights and interests in the water and power resources of the Colorado River through investigations, negotiations with the other basin states and federal agencies, seeking of favorable federal legislation and administrative decrees, and, if necessary, through litigation. Activities include analyses of the engineering, legal, and policy matters concerning the water and power resources of the seven Colorado River Basin states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming), and all factors involved in the treaty obligation to deliver Colorado River water to Mexico. The board develops a single position among the agencies having established water and power rights on the Colorado River, and works closely with the Attorney General's office, the board's counsel, in all activiti The board also collaborates with other Californ agencies, primarily the Department of Water R sources, State Water Resources Control Board, a Department of Fish and Game, in all matters requi ing a coordinated position.

The board is composed of six members appoint by the Governor, each from one of the public agenci having rights to the use of water or power from t Colorado River. These agencies are: Palo Verde Ir gation District, Imperial Irrigation District, Co chella Valley County Water District, the Metropolit Water District of Southern California, San Die County Water Authority, and City of Los Angel Department of Water and Power.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Protection of California's Colorado River rights and interests	$287,332	$317,632	$325,536
Reimbursements—other	*–185,562*	*–212,135*	*–217,024*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	$101,770	$105,497	$108,512
Personnel man-years	12.9	13.1	13.1

Need

California's rights and interests in the Colorado River must be preserved in order to continue the successful irrigation of 700,000 acres of land in the Palo Verde, Yuma, Imperial, and Coachella Valleys of California and the furnishing of municipal, industrial, and agricultural water supplies and hydroelectric energy to the coastal area of southern California. The area served with water and power has a present population in excess of 10,000,000 and has invested about $800,000,000 in facilities for diversion and beneficial use of approximately 5 million acre-feet of water per year from the Colorado River and for the generation and transmission of 3½ billion kilowatt hours of energy annually. This area contains more than half the state's population and represents more than half its assessed valuation.

California's rights (quantity, quality, and power) are under periodic attack because the basic problem on the Colorado River is that the demand exceeds the water supply. The seven Colorado River Basin states have foreseeable future use for the river's water that, along with Mexico's treaty allotment, exceed the river's long-term dependable supply by between 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 acre-feet per year. As other states increase their use of Colorado River water, the problems will become even more severe and the activities of the board will become increasingly important. California presently uses about 5,100,000 acre-feet annually, more than the other six basin states combined. It is expected that this use will be cut to 4,400,000 acre-feet annually in the 1980's, after the federal government completes the Central Arizona Project. Continued development of already authorized projects and potential future projects in the other basin stat of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, and N vada may even endanger this basic 4,400,000 acre-fe per year allocation to California. Even after Califo nia's State Water Project is at full developme (after 1990), the major portion of the water used i southern California will still come from the Colorad River.

Objectives

1. Develop programs and stimulate their implemen tation, in concert with other California state agencie the federal government, and Colorado River Basi states, that will meet the objective of maintainin salinity in the Lower Colorado River at or near pres ent levels. Such programs are outlined in the board August 1970 report entitled "Need for Controllin Salinity of the Colorado River" and the U.S. Burea of Reclamation's "Colorado River Water Quality Im provement Program," February 1972, and are in cluded in federal legislation introduced in Congres in 1973. The reports show that, without successfu implementation of salinity control measures, the riv er's salinity at Imperial Dam will increase from th present average of 870 parts per million of dissolve solids to around 1,300 parts per million in year 2000 with a resulting deleterious impact on California water users in the order of $40 million per year. Th proposed federal legislation would authorize a wate quality improvement program including the construc tion of three salinity control projects and investiga tion of other salinity control measures in the Colorad River Basin.

COLORADO RIVER BOARD—Continued

2. Obtain a settlement in the long-standing problem of determination of present perfected water rights pursuant to the Supreme Court's decree in *Arizona* v. *California*. Depending on how this issue is decided, it could mean in the order of 100,000 acre-feet of water per year to California in times of extreme shortage.

3. Settle the various water and power disputes in the basin without recourse to major Colorado River litigation, including rights of Indian reservations and water supplies for areas along the river in California.

4. Implement the California policy on the Bureau of Reclamation's Lower Colorado River Management Program and the associated environmental aspects. Much progress has been made since the state's policy on this program was released in the fall of 1970, but additional effort will be required on specific projects or issues. With implementation of a coordinated, multipurpose program, water will be salvaged and fish, wildlife, and recreation use of the river maintained and possibly enhanced.

5. Work with the federal government and other states to assure that measures undertaken to settle Mexican water treaty problems with regard to salinity, will not damage California's rights. The Colorado River Basin states could lose as much as 200,000 acre-feet of water per year under the negotiated settlement unless additional measures are adopted that would protect the basin states' water supply.

6. Obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior in allowing credit for underground return flows to the river from California projects that divert from the Colorado River, and in correctly determining the magnitude of these flows. California could gain approximately 50,000 acre-feet per year at the time it must cut back to 4.4 million acre-feet per year if the secretary concurs.

7. Obtain satisfactory implementation of the Federal Operating Criteria for Colorado River Reservoirs, which would (1) maintain the productive capability of the Hoover powerplant, representing 900,000 kilowatts of power for the California agencies, (2) improve water quality, and (3) increase the possibility that California agencies will be able to obtain additional mainstream water.

8. Obtain modifications in the pertinent federal rules and/or statutes that will permit the metropolitan water district to make full use of a right to accumulate and store water in Lake Mead without infringing on the rights of other California agencies.

9. Determine if there are feasible projects to augment the water supply of the Colorado River. Such a project or projects should be operational near the turn of the century if shortages are to be averted in the Colorado River Basin. They might be accomplished by one or a combination of the following: water salvage, waste water reclamation, desalting of ocean water, desalting of geothermal water, weather modification, and interbasin transfer of water.

Authority

Statutes of 1937, now Part 5 of Division 6 of the Water Code, Sections 12500–12553.

General Description

Fulfillment of the board's functions and obligations demands prompt, effective and continuous action in connection with current and anticipated proposals and activities concerning Colorado River legislation, litigation, federal and basin state administrative actions, studies to determine the present and potential future utilization of the water supply available in the Colorado River System, and the possible effects on California's rights.

Since the board must react swiftly when required by actions of other states or federal agencies that may threaten California's rights and interests in the Colorado River, the exact allocation of resources among the various activities is conjectural. However, it is estimated that the board will concentrate on the following activities during the budget year:

1. Work with the State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Water Resources, other basin states, and federal agencies to develop and bring into effect federal water quality improvement programs as well as interstate programs that will meet the objective of maintaining the existing salinity of the Lower Colorado River water. The primary effort will be the passage and implementation of the 1973 legislation that would authorize a Colorado River Salinity Control Program.

2. Perform analyses and conduct negotiations on Colorado River Basin problems with other states and the federal government in order to protect California's interests and settle differences without recourse to expensive litigation.

3. Study and review river operations and the Bureau of Reclamation's Lower Colorado River Management Program and associated environmental problems in coordination with the Departments of Water Resources and Fish and Game, and other state and local agencies, under both the present Colorado River Front Work and Levee System Act of 1927, and subsequent amendments, and the water salvage provisions of P.L. 90-537, and continue actions to effectuate an approved program.

4. Develop and review measures that would protect the basin states Colorado River water supply while the Mexican water treaty settlement is being implemented.

5. Participate in the Federal-State Task Force to coordinate and guide the study to determine underground return flows entering the Lower Colorado River, pursuant to the decree in *Arizona* v. *California*.

COLORADO RIVER BOARD—Continued

6. Monitor river operations for compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's June 8, 1970 Operating Criteria for Colorado River Reservoirs and analyze and comment on proposals for changes in the criteria by other states and the federal government.

7. Develop proposals for changes in federal rules and/or statutes that will enable the metropolitan water district to use a contractual right to store water in Lake Meade, and conduct necessary negotiations with the other basin states and federal agencies to get the proposals adopted.

8. Prepare comments on federal and state reports on proposed projects for development, control, and use of the water and power resources of the Colorado River System, including testimony as necessary before state and federal legislative committees.

9. Provide representation in state-federal studi of water and land resources in the Pacific Southwes including the Western U. S. Water Plan Studies ar the 1975 National Assessment of water resources.

10. Perform studies and analyses that have as the objective the conservation of water and the augmei tation of the Colorado River System.

11. Participate in the work of the Western Stat Water Council as one of the technical advisers to th California delegation and to the California Advisor Committee on Western States Water Planning.

12. Disseminate data and reports on program a pects to public, water user associations, and civ groups, and participate in appropriate groups as r quired to meet program objectives.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	12.9	13.2	13.2	$213,409	$236,563	$238,057
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	(234)	(769)	(454)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	(0.6)	(1)	SALARY RANGE 1,166–1,417	464	1,184
Totals, Salaries and Wages	12.9	13.2	13.2	$213,409	$237,027	$239,241
Estimated salary savings	–	*–0.1*	*–0.1*	–	*–500*	*–500*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	12.9	13.1	13.1	$213,409	$236,527	$238,741
Staff benefits	–	–	–	19,772	22,755	23,075
Totals, Personal Services	12.9	13.1	13.1	$233,181	$259,282	$261,816
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expenses				$12,420	$13,700	$16,250
Travel				15,325	15,250	17,750
Facilities				25,850	28,200	27,720
Equipment				556	1,200	2,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$54,151	$58,350	$63,720
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$287,332	$317,632	$325,536
Reimbursements—other				*–185,562*	*–212,135*	*–217,024*
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$101,770	$105,497	$108,512

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$92,767	$99,422	$108,512
Allocation for salary increase	11,635	6,075	–
Allocation for health benefits	240	–	–
Totals Available	$104,642	$105,497	$108,512
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–2,872	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$101,770	$105,497	$108,512

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	12.9	13.2	13.2	$213,409	$236,563	$238,057
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Filled Positions Reclassified:						
Civil engrng assoc to assoc hyd engr	–	(0.6)	(1)	SALARY RANGE 1,166–1,417	464	1,184
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	12.9	13.2	13.2	$213,409	$237,027	$239,241

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

Program Objectives

The principal objective of the Department of Conservation is the protection, conservation, and development of the state's natural assets—its forests (both commercial timber and wildland), watersheds and rangelands, its mineral deposits, and its soil resources. Protection of life, property and resource values from fire and geologic hazards is stressed.

The department is organized into three divisions: forestry, mines and geology, and oil and gas. Programs are managed by the divisions under direction of the director of conservation. The staff functions of the department include public information, legal counsel, personnel, accounting, budgeting, management analysis, and general office services.

The State Board of Forestry, the State Mining and Geology Board, the State Resource Conservation Commission, the Geothermal Resources Board, the Strong-Motion Instrumentation Program Advisory Board, the Oil and Gas Commission, and the Professional Forester Examining Committee are within the department.

(1) The Division of Forestry provides protection for California's wildland resources—the forests, watersheds and grasslands that are vital to economic and environmental well-being.

The principal accomplishment is wildland fire protection, including fire prevention and fire control. Also protected are human and natural resources by the conservation and wise economic development of wildland resources, including protection from damaging agents other than fire.

Because of needs in the fire protection job, most of the division's employees are subject to emergency call. The wildland fire protection problem requires the services of specialists whose principal assignment may be in other activities. On the other hand, many personnel whose principal duties are fire control serve elsewhere in the nonfire season in addition to their fire control responsibilities. This cross benefit is especially important in remote rural areas where personnel can represent all the Division of Forestry programs in public contacts. Continuing emphasis is placed on accident prevention, a wise investment in minimizing costly injuries to employees.

(2) The Division of Mines and Geology operates as the state's geological survey and as such, contributes to mineral and geologic aspects of the state's economic development and the understanding and intelligent use of the state's geologic environment. Major emphasis is placed on: assistance in the intelligent use of land, the discovery and orderly development of mineral resources, protection of the public from geologic hazards, and planning for marine geological resources development.

Principal accomplishments include the identification of geological hazards in urban areas, gathering and disseminating information on the basic geology of the state, and furtherance of the state's economy by providing information and research on mineral resources and their potential.

The division maintains close liaison with other levels of government and the private sector to obtain scientific, economic, and legal data. Numerous projects are operated on a cooperative basis with local, state and federal agencies.

(3) The Division of Oil and Gas administers laws controlling the conservation and development of petroleum, gas, and geothermal resources; and the abatement of subsidence of lands overlying oilfield areas that are threatened by inundation by the sea.

Oil, natural gas, and geothermal resources are conserved through the supervision of well drilling operation, maintenance, and abandonment both on and offshore. The division also supervises oilfield production stimulation and subsidence abatement operations.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Watershed and fire protection	$65,213,124	$74,400,708	$74,216,025
II. Geologic hazards and mineral resources conservation	2,034,498	2,956,707	2,666,632
III. Oil, gas, and geothermal protection	1,653,784	1,904,458	2,016,816
IV. General support—distributed to programs	(5,087,265)	(5,790,132)	(5,840,485)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$68,901,406	$79,261,873	$78,899,473
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–1,475,410*	*–2,330,664*	*–1,635,711*
Other	*–14,555,686*	*–17,485,040*	*–18,389,915*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$52,870,310	$59,446,169	$58,873,847
General Fund	*51,077,639*	*56,948,344*	*56,350,463*
Petroleum and Gas Fund	*1,464,275*	*1,705,522*	*1,815,838*
Petroleum and Gas Fund—Geothermal Resources Account	*16,579*	*18,186*	*18,336*
Subsidence Abatement Fund	*139,180*	*149,898*	*151,790*
Strong-Motion Instrumentation Program Fund	*172,637*	*550,382*	*461,483*
Professional Forester Registration Fund	–	*51,037*	*53,137*
California Water Fund	–	*11,400*	*11,400*
State Transportation Fund—State Highway Account	–	*11,400*	*11,400*
Personnel man-years	3,740.4	3,906	3,954.8

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION

Need

The forest, brush and grass-covered watershed lands of California are a fixed land base for the social and economic use of her people. As California's population and economic activity grow, pressures for the use of the state's natural resources are multiplied at rates greater than simple population growth. The protection of forest, brush and grass wildlands from long-term damage and the achievement of a more intensive and better use of the land and water resources is basic to the enjoyment and multiple use of these resources.

The watershed wildlands supply environmental necessities such as water, clean air, habitat for fish and wildlife, areas for recreation and recuperation, and open-space as well as a myriad of goods necessary for human use and consumption such as the forest and food products and water produced in our timber, brush and rangelands. These natural resources available from wildland watershed areas lie exposed to a host of damaging natural forces and human abuse. Damage and destruction can occur through fire, insects, disease, weather conditions and inadvertent or intentional misuse by man. Erosion, sedimentation, forest fire damage and conflagration, insect and disease epidemics, windthrow, flood, illegal burning and carelessness are threats to which our natural resource are exposed. Protection from natural and man-caused disaster is essential to the well-being of our people and their social and economic way of life.

The protection and development of the land and water resources provided by this program is essential to the functioning of other programs within the Resources Agency and throughout government and the private sector.

Objectives

To develop the private and state-owned watershed land and water resources and protect these resources from destructive natural and human agents so that an uninterrupted flow of goods and services and environmental needs and amenities are available to the people of California now and for future generations.

Authority

Constitution, Public Resources Code (principally), Health and Safety Code, Penal Code, Welfare and Institutions Code, Military and Veterans Code, Governor's executive orders, administrative orders, Board of Forestry policy, Administrative Code, federal law contracts and agreements.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	3,554.1	3,624.7	3,620	$65,213,124	$68,847,112	$70,625,178
Workload adjustments	–	74.7	140.3	–	5,553,596	3,590,847
Totals, Watershed and Fire Protection	3,554.1	3,699.4	3,760.3	$65,213,124	$74,400,708	$74,216,025
General Fund				*49,505,414*	*54,960,154*	*54,310,731*
Professional Foresters Registration Fund				–	*51,037*	*53,137*
Reimbursements				*15,707,710*	*19,389,517*	*19,852,157*
Program Elements:						
Fire prevention, state responsibility	146.7	159.8	161.1	2,753,247	3,342,630	3,394,677
Fire control, state responsibility	1,943.6	1,924.5	1,932.1	38,885,598	41,872,162	40,237,740
Fire protection, local government contract	883.6	997.6	994.6	11,117,015	13,944,414	13,889,116
Forest, range and watershed management	92.7	100.7	160.7	2,431,290	2,824,128	4,446,244
Conservation camp	167.3	197.2	197.2	3,584,171	4,788,306	4,809,606
Ecology corps	41.2	35.3	43.3	1,364,585	1,636,869	1,797,513
Civil defense and other emergencies	7.7	22.5	7.7	132,114	583,661	130,826
Open-space subvention and environmental impact	12.1	7.5	7.5	249,285	132,253	148,475
General support distribution	259.2	254.3	256.1	4,695,819	5,276,285	5,361,828

Fire Prevention, State Responsibility

The Legislature has defined fire prevention as "the employment of the most effective methods, material, and procedures in the dissemination of information, the preparation of land and vegetation, and the enforcement of pertinent laws for the reduction of fire incidence. The term 'fire prevention' shall connote an action program designed to prevent the occurrence of fires."

This charge is carried out by influencing people—those who live, work, or play in the wildlands—to act in a fire-safe manner and to reduce or eliminate physical hazards or risks. Fire cause investigations show that 75 percent of California's man-caused wildfires are preventable. It is the intention of fire prevention personnel to educate the public in the safe use of fire and to regulate the use of fire or potential ignition sources in such a way that "uncontrolled fires," as defined in Section 4104 Public Resources Code, are restricted to an acceptable level. Based upon initial success of utilizing seasonal personnel during the 1973 fire season to perform fire prevention duties, $120,000 is budgeted to provide 43 seasonal fire-prevention-aid positions (14.5 man-years). Fire-prevention aids perform inspections in critical high-hazard and high-risk wildland areas and also intensify public information and education relative to the fire laws and their enforcement.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION—Continued

Fire Prevention, State Responsibility—Continued

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Prevention contacts	594,581	500,000	600,000
Prevention materials	3,810,423	5,500,000	5,000,000
TV public service spots	314	430	450
Press, TV, radio group programs	20,487	52,000	50,000
Fire prevention committee members	565	580	600
Prevention exhibits and displays	288	200	300
Fire cause investigations	7,867	10,000	16,000
Enforcement Cases:			
Misdemeanor	200	235	350
Felony	14	25	35
Civil cost collection cases	242	235	250
Burning permits issued	43,265	40,000	35,000
Project permits and inspections	1,037	1,300	1,250
Inspections (dumps, structures, permits, industrial, utilities, etc.)	23,246	25,000	25,000
Rights-of-Way—Treated Miles:			
(Roads, railroads, powerlines)	23,520	25,000	25,000
Research projects	9	8	8
Employees given training	345	420	400

Input			
Expenditures:			
Inspections	$351,863	$585,615	$610,134
Information and education	777,017	853,389	861,529
Law enforcement	557,117	1,039,955	1,046,044
Fire prevention engineering	186,760	270,262	272,601
Fire cause investigation	348,030	178,908	184,164
Training	532,460	414,501	420,205
Totals	$2,753,247	$3,342,630	$3,394,677
Personnel Man-Years:			
Inspections	20.5	36.4	37.7
Information and education	38.4	34.9	34.9
Law enforcement	31.8	53.2	53.2
Fire prevention engineering	9.5	12.6	12.6
Fire cause investigation	19.5	4.9	4.9
Training	27	17.8	17.8
Totals	146.7	159.8	161.1

Fire Control, State Responsibility

The Division of Forestry provides fire protection for 37 million acres of state and private lands having statewide interest with regard to timber production, forage, recreational use, and watershed value. Direct fire protection is provided for approximately 28 million of the above acres as well as protection of about 5 million additional acres of local responsibility lands under contract with 24 counties which provide for reimbursement of costs. The remaining 9 million acres are protected under contract with the U.S. Forest Service and five county governments.

To provide effective fire protection, the division operates 232 forest fire stations, 82 lookouts, six helitack stations, and 13 primary air attack bases. Supplementing the forces stationed at these locations are backup crews located at 27 conservation camps and eight ecology centers.

The climate, vegetation, and topography which create California's rich endowment in natural resources also make this state the most vulnerable to wildfires of any place in the world. Wildland fires are a constant threat to natural resources, wildlife, human life and property. California fire season weather is marked by high temperatures, low humidity, long rainless periods and periodic high winds. Together with heavy public use of wildland areas, these conditions result in a high potential for the start and spread of wildland fires. The Division of Forestry provides a statewide system of fire protection that can rapidly detect and attack fires and is capable of quickly expanding through the depth of its organizational strength to cope with fires that escape initial control. The system is designed to meet the objective of holding all fire damages to a level at which the flow of economic and social benefits from the wildlands will not be seriously impaired. To respond to the increased workload in public information, secretarial, personnel, fiscal and other support activities, an additional 11 man-years of clerical staff are proposed. This staff will increase the average clerical allocation in each ranger unit from 2 to 2.5 man-years.

The Division of Forestry has 43 twin-engine S-2 aircraft under 15-year lease from the Navy. An additional 60 engines are under lease and an agreement has been reached with the Navy concerning parts support. The program goal is to replace all contract single-engine aircraft—14 TBM's and 2 AF's—with S-2 airtankers by June 1, 1974 and maintain them "on-line" during the 1974–75 fire season. The new airtankers will be stationed at Hemet, Ramona, Paso Robles, Columbia, Porterville, Fresno, Hollister, Santa Rosa, Redding, and Chico.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Wildfires controlled	6,167	6,300	6,500
Acres burned	64,714	75,000	120,000
Number of large fires (300 acres and over)	34	35	40
Extra period fires (not controlled by 10 a.m. of day following discovery)	71	75	85

Input			
Expenditures:			
Detection	$1,093,974	$1,174,920	$1,188,071
Dispatch and communications	2,652,071	2,992,166	3,201,398
Ground attack	18,036,208	18,730,571	17,928,502
Air attack	3,542,787	4,216,119	2,863,080
Fire defense improvements	1,756,117	2,762,797	2,786,064
Contracted protection	4,997,521	5,471,030	5,529,280
Mutual and outside aid	86,366	73,172	74,521
Mobile fire equipment management	3,569,812	3,902,820	3,945,983
Research and development	311,161	274,924	244,398
Training	2,648,570	2,072,106	2,101,443
Minor capital outlay	191,011	201,537	375,000
Totals	$38,885,598	$41,872,162	$40,237,740
Personnel Man-Years:			
Detection	87.6	83.6	84.2
Dispatch and communications	103.2	148.7	150.5
Ground attack	1,191.6	1,027.2	1,030.6
Air attack	70	113.4	114
Fire defense improvements	91.4	116.1	116.8
Mutual and outside aid	3.9	3.9	3.9
Mobile fire equipment management	207.2	241.9	243.3
Research and development	9.7	11.7	9.7
Training	179	178	179.1
Totals	1,943.6	1,924.5	1,932.1

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION—Continued

Fire Protection, Local Government Contract

The Division of Forestry administers 31 contracts in 25 counties for local responsibility fire protection services. A variety of conditions exist under the contractual arrangements. In some areas local fire stations and county equipment are used with the state reimbursed for manning the facilities. In other areas, existing division fire stations are supplemented by the counties for the additional costs of fire protection to lands and structures inside and outside the division's state responsibility area. Over the years, these contractual arrangements have been found mutually advantageous by optimizing utilization of the state's fire protection organization and depth without increasing the number of governmental units.

Output

The output of this element is best expressed in terms of satisfactory services rendered to the counties which contract for fire protection from the Division of Forestry.

Input			
Expenditures:			
Fire prevention	$675,716	$769,271	$769,27
Fire control—dispatch and communications	620,330	713,635	713,63
Fire control—ground attack	6,344,457	8,756,362	8,730,90
Fire control—fire defense improvements	175,472	437,328	407,49
Mobile equipment management	1,152,041	1,404,175	1,404,17
Training	2,148,999	1,863,643	1,863,64
Totals	$11,117,015	$13,944,414	$13,889,11
Direct county expenditures	($4,485,601)	($4,997,253)	($4,997,253
Personnel Man-Years:			
Fire prevention	51.1	62.2	62.
Fire control—dispatch and communications	49.4	54.9	54.
Fire control—ground attack	511.6	573.3	570.
Fire control—fire defense improvements	10.6	30.9	30.
Mobile equipment management	86.4	105.8	105.
Training	174.5	170.5	170.
Totals	883.6	997.6	994.

Forest, Range and Watershed Management

The purpose of this element is to protect state and private forest, brush, range, and watershed lands from pests, deterioration, and misuse. These lands are vital to the well-being of the state. They support a wood products industry that ranks third in the U.S., provide food for livestock and wildlife, protect the soil mantle, produce 95 percent of the state's annual water yield, and constitute an important part of man's environment.

Activities include control of forest pest epidemics, producing tree seedlings from three nurseries for reforestation and erosion control, mapping of upland vegetation and soils, revegetation of burned watersheds, regulation of controlled burning of brush lands, regulation of private timber operations, advisory assistance to small owners on forest management, management of eight state forests, assistance to counties for declaring young timber mature for tax purposes; and various investigations in reforestation methods, forest practices and brush control.

The Forest Practice Act of 1973 (Chapter 880 of the Public Resources Code) established a new Board of Forestry and mandates new logging procedures which include more specific timber harvesting plans, more involved inspections of timber operations, and more concise inspection reporting procedures than presently exist. The new board will be asked to adopt a fee structure that will fairly allocate the costs of the program between the industry special interests and the general public interests. The Governor will submit a request to the Legislature for adjustments to the budget in accordance with the recommendations of the board. Accordingly, $1,350,000 is now budgeted as a reimbursement to finance the administration of the new law and related capital outlay expenses. Forty-eight forester positions and 15 clerical positions are included to meet the provisions of the act.

Output	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Insect trees treated	3,557	5,000	5,00
Blister rust control (acres)	1,250	1,400	1,40
Trees distributed for planting	5,680,000	5,200,000	6,300,00
Soil-vegetation mapping (acres)	108,000	150,000	200,00
Emergency revegetation (acres)	2,019	65,000	40,00
Brush-range control burns (acres)	31,172	34,000	52,00
Forest practice inspections	2,000	3,000	7,50
Forest owners advised	1,575	2,000	2,10
Sale of forest products	$2,989,191	$2,750,000	$2,500,00
Input			
Expenditures:			
Forest pest protection	$198,787	$284,232	$271,42
Reforestation and forest nurseries	426,009	423,765	410,92
Wildland soil and watershed management	253,840	316,423	299,33
Brush range improvement	101,921	174,151	175,54
Forest practices	363,629	418,392	1,748,33
Forest advisory services	279,522	284,347	287,72
State forests	769,360	782,208	1,118,86
Timber taxation	–	3,537	3,62
Registration of foresters	–	51,037	53,13
Training	37,401	54,936	55,33
Minor capital outlay	821	31,100	22,00
Totals	$2,431,290	$2,824,128	$4,446,24
Personnel Man-Years:			
Forest pest protection	8.3	10.4	9.
Reforestation and forest nurseries	19.6	15.3	14.
Wildland soil and watershed management	3.9	6.5	5.
Brush range improvement	4.5	7.5	7.
Forest practices	16.8	19.8	82.
Forest advisory services	11.5	11	11.
State forests	26.5	25.2	25.
Timber taxation	–	0.1	0.
Registration of foresters	–	2.5	2.
Training	1.6	2.4	2.
Totals	92.7	100.7	160.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION—Continued

Conservation Camp

The Division of Forestry operates 17 adult conservation camps in cooperation with the Department of Corrections, five youth conservation camps in cooperation with the Department of the Youth Authority, two camps in cooperation with San Diego County, one camp in cooperation with Shasta County, and two camps with the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In 1973–74, camp populations are budgeted at 1,200 for adult camps, 400 for youth camps, 200 for county camps, and 160 for federal camps.

This element provides an essential trained labor force for backup firefighting when regular fire control personnel are insufficient to meet emergency fire conditions. When not engaged in firefighting duty, camp inmates work on fire defense improvements for the Division of Forestry and on reimbursed conservation projects for other state agencies. These work projects provide an important rehabilitation measure based on the accepted concept that inmate idleness is a root cause of trouble in a prison population (see Health and Welfare Agency budget for statement concerning treatment of inmates and wards).

Employee work effort for the Division of Forestry is budgeted in the elements where the work is accomplished.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Work for other agencies (man-days)	50,975	48,135	51,000
Operations (man-days)	118,793	112,793	112,793
Training (man-days)	7,437	7,300	7,500
Input			
Expenditures:			
Services to Division of Forestry	(1,881,038)	(1,183,673)	(1,339,889)
Camp operations—improvements	$1,610,642	$2,042,409	$2,059,996
Camp operations—mobile equipment management	816,059	1,049,141	1,059,066
Camp operations—inmate and ward treatment	150,327	312,814	314,601
Services to other agencies	493,970	766,441	771,920
Training	508,267	599,101	604,023
Minor capital outlay	4,966	18,400	–
Totals	$3,584,171	$4,788,306	$4,809,606
Personnel Man-Years:			
Services to Division of Forestry	(105.5)	(79.2)	(76.2)
Camp operations—improvements	73.9	74.7	74.7
Camp operations—mobile equipment management	40.3	40.9	40.9
Camp operations—inmate and ward treatment	6.7	8.3	8.3
Services to other agencies	23.8	43.3	43.3
Training	22.6	30	30
Totals	167.3	197.2	197.2

Ecology Corps

The California Ecology Corps commenced operations on July 1, 1971, with the objective of providing a fully trained and properly equipped force of manpower for high-priority conservation projects. In addition to performing duties required on reimbursed conservation projects, corpsmen are also available and trained for immediate dispatch to fires, floods, mountain rescue work, and other emergencies.

Corpsmen are assigned to eight main ecology centers year-round and work from several spike camps on a seasonal basis. Peak population can be 570 corpsmen.

Eight clerical positions are proposed in support of the ecology center element (one per center). These positions are necessary to handle personnel, payroll, fiscal and other documents in support of the ecology centers.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Work for other agencies (man-days)	32,619	41,000	41,000
Input			
Expenditures:			
Services to Division of Forestry	(372,139)	(570,595)	(639,080)
Center operations	$616,755	$698,619	$818,065
Services to other agencies	702,179	787,579	819,199
Training	45,651	150,671	160,249
Totals	$1,364,585	$1,636,869	$1,797,513
Personnel Man-Years:			
Services to Division of Forestry	(9.7)	(22.4)	(19.9)
Center operations	27.9	20.5	27.2
Services to other agencies	11.2	11	12
Training	2.1	3.8	4.1
Totals	41.2	35.3	43.3

Civil Defense and Other Emergencies

Because of its statewide depth in manpower and equipment and its communication system, the Division of Forestry has been assigned civil defense responsibilities in the areas of fire, rescue and radiological monitoring. In addition, agreements with the Department of Water Resources provide for assistance to that organization in meeting their responsibilities for the maintenance and patrol of levee systems in the Sacramento, San Joaquin and delta areas during periods of high water. Public Resources Code Section 4957 permits the use of conservation camp crews in the performance of local rescue operations in cooperation with local government. As a fire protection organization the Division of Forestry is frequently requested to respond to a variety of rescue calls, accidents, and other types of local emergencies requiring public assistance.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$132,114	$583,661	$130,826
Personnel man-years	7.7	22.5	7.7

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

I. WATERSHED AND FIRE PROTECTION—Continued

Open-Space Subvention and Environmental Impact

For the continued economic and social well-being of California's inhabitants, ample land in open-space use must be preserved. Open space is needed most where people are. Rampant urban sprawl has left many urban areas with insufficient open space. The preservation of agricultural land is vital to provide a stable base and an economical source for the continued production of the diversity of agricultural commodities required for the growing population of the state and the nation. Preserving recreational, scenic wildlife and watershed lands is essential for environmental and social needs.

The open-space subvention program seeks to encourage local government to preserve open-space land under its jurisdiction by administering state payments to local government for eligible land under restricted open-space use.

Recently enacted legislation requires environmental impact reports on nearly all projects of the divisions within the department, and the review of environmental impact reports prepared by others. Since the divisions within the department have broad and diverse responsibilities the preparation of environmental impact reports at the department level results in an efficient, standardized method of preparation with the proper technical information. Consistent policies are maintained and conflicts are resolved in a timely manner. Furthermore, this enables division personnel to devote more time to their on-going program activities.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Final Open-space Plans Reviewed:			
Space Subventions Processed:			
Number of counties	44	45	46
Number of cities	6	10	12
Subvention entitlements	$8,800,000	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Environmental impact reports processed	40	60	60
Input			
Expenditures	$249,285	$132,253	$148,472
Personnel man-years	12.1	7.5	7.3

II. GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND MINERAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION

Need

This program is needed to develop information about the geology of California that will assist public agencies and the private sector in the wise use of the earth's crust, its terrain, and its mineral resources. Major needs of the citizens of the state that are addressed are: safety of persons and property from geologic hazards, intelligent land use including protection of the environment, the continuing and orderly development of mineral resources, and the wise development and use of marine geological resources.

Objectives

The Division of Mines and Geology conducts geological investigations on a priority basis to identify and provide timely delineation of geological hazards and to identify, delineate, and assist in the utilization of deposits of mineral raw materials, both offshore and onshore, consistent with wise conservation practices.

Authority

Public Resources Code, Division 1, Chapter 2, Article 3, and Division 2.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	91.8	86.7	86.4	$2,034,498	$2,228,633	$2,392,671
Workload adjustments	–	24.7	9.2	–	728,074	273,961
Totals, Geologic Hazards and Mineral Resources Conservation	91.8	111.4	95.6	$2,034,498	$2,956,707	$2,666,632
General Fund				*1,572,225*	*1,988,190*	*2,039,732*
Strong-Motion Instrumentation Program Fund				*172,637*	*550,382*	*461,483*
California Water Fund				–	*11,400*	*11,400*
State Transportation Fund—State Highway Account				–	*11,400*	*11,400*
Reimbursements				*289,636*	*395,335*	*142,617*
Program Elements:						
Environmental and econ geology	70.4	87.8	72.9	1,526,426	2,317,784	2,005,089
Geologic data	13.4	13.5	13.9	283,273	311,944	374,184
General support distribution	8	10.1	8.8	224,799	326,979	287,359

Environmental and Economic Geology

Major needs of the state that are addressed within this element are: safety of public and property from geologic hazards, protection of the environment, intelligent land use, and the continuing and orderly development of mineral resources, both offshore and onshore.

Local, state and federal governments, land and mineral developers, and the general public need and use geologic information. California's rapid population growth and the resulting urban development of unstable lands and mineral lands has increased the demand for geologic information. Potentially hazardous geologic conditions must be identified prior to development in order to protect the public from possible economic loss and injury. These hazards include landsliding, ground rupturing caused by fault move

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

II. GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND MINERAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION—Continued

Environmental and Economic Geology—Continued

ments, ground shaking caused by earthquakes, tsunamis (seismic sea waves), volcanic eruptions, land subsidence, expanding soils, and erosion. Additionally, problems arising from silting and sedimentation of waterways and pollution of water by waste disposal, especially from mining operations, need to be solved. Deposits of mineral raw materials must be identified, delineated, evaluated, and utilized when warranted to prevent their loss to urban encroachment.

The geologic data now available for most of California is inadequate to provide a sound basis for land use decisions. Only about 20 percent of the state is mapped at a scale adequate to provide planners and those who implement the plans with the information that they need to minimize the effect of normal geologic processes on man-made features and to maximize man's rational development and use of the earth's nonrenewable mineral resources.

Environmental geology deals with the entire spectrum of man's use of the earth in cities and in rural or primitive regions. It includes the effects of mass movements (landslides) and tectonic movements (fault displacement and flexure) of crustal materials, the location and development of mineral resources, the disposal of wastes, and the effects of subtle variations in the composition of earth materials on health. It encompasses the oceans and atmosphere as well as the "solid earth". Environmental geology is an application of geology to problems arising out of the interaction of man and earth.

Countywide studies of geologic hazards are made in cooperation and coordination with local governments. Large scale, detailed hazard mapping projects are conducted on a cooperative basis with local governments to demonstrate the need for geology in local planning. Crustal strain and earthquake mechanics studies are conducted along segments of active faults using geodimeter and tiltmeter measurements. These studies have given indication of being applicable to the development of an earthquake warning system. The division maintains a team on continuous alert to investigate earthquakes or seismic events with a Richter magnitude greater than 4. The division is under subcontract to the Office of Architecture and Construction to review and comment on geologic and seismic reports for hospital sites. A staff geologist is an advisory member of the Resources Agency Power Plant Siting Committee. Regional environmental onshore and offshort geologic maps are prepared showing type, distribution and configuration of rock units, faults, and mineral resource concentrations independently and in cooperation with other agencies, including the federal government. The division informs the mineral industry of environmental standards which must be met in the course of mineral extraction. Statewide and small-scale regional maps are prepared through compilation of existing data which direct attention to hazardous areas, mineral resource areas, and general geologic framework. The division delineates special studies zones along active and potentially active faults and modifies the boundaries of previously established zones as additional data becomes available in accordance with Chapter 7.5, Division 2, Public Resources Code. The division purchases and installs strong-motion instruments in representative structures and geologic environments throughout the state in accordance with Chapter 8, Division 2, Public Resources Code.

Chapter 1354, Statutes of 1972, appropriated $100,000 and mandated the State Geologist to "delineate by December 31, 1973, appropriately wide special study zones to encompass all potentially and recently active traces of the San Andreas, Calaveras, Hayward and San Jacinto faults and such other faults or segments thereof . . . " Delineation of the four abovementioned faults is now complete.

In 1974–75, $36,076 is budgeted for: (1) the modification of previously delineated special study zones as warranted by new data generated by the division or others; (2) delineation of zones around active or potentially active faults not previously zoned; and (3) evaluation of requests from local officials for waivers of special studies within the designated zones.

Five positions will be established permanently to fulfill this requirement.

Output

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Geologic hazards maps (1:12,000 to 1:24,000 scale) and accompanying reports prepared in cooperation with local governments	8 (110,000 acres)	3 (62,000 acres)	5 (84,000 acres)
Regional environmental geologic maps (1:24,000 to 1:62,500 scale) and accompanying reports (in large part compilations)	1 (250,000 acres)	4 (2,100,000 acres)	2 (465,000 acres)
Fault map of state (1:750,000 scale)	1 statewide	–	–
Geologic map of state (1:75,000 scale)	1 statewide	–	–
Epicenter map of state (1:750,000 scale)	–	–	1 statewide
Earthquake catalog of state	–	–	1 statewide
Earthquake risk map of state (1:750,000 scale)	–	–	1 statewide
Earthquake bedrock acceleration map (1:1,000,000 scale)	1 statewide	–	–
Fault zone maps (1:12,000 scale)	1 (40,000 acres)	4 (170,000 acres)	3 (120,000 acres)
Special studies zones (faults) delineations (1:24,000 scale)	–	190 (12,000 square miles)	50 (3,000 square miles)
Geodimeter investigations of active faults (long lines)	65 lines measured	65 lines measured	65 lines measured
Tellurometer investigations of active faults (short lines)	–	50 lines measured	100 lines measured
Tiltmeters monitored	4 instruments continuously	4 instruments continuously	4 instruments continuously
Bouguer gravity maps (1:250,000 scale)	3 (24,000 square miles)	15 (100,000 square miles)	5 (40,000 square miles)

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

II. GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND MINERAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION—Continued

Environmental and Economic Geology—Continued

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Bouguer gravity maps (1:750,000 scale)	–	–	1 statewide
Aeromagnetic map (1:750,000 scale)	8,000 square miles (interim map, statewide, 40% completed)	16,000 square miles (interim map, statewide, 50% completed)	16,000 square mile (interim map, statewide, 60% completed)
Geophysical maps and accompanying reports	4 (160,000 acres)	3 (448,640 acres)	6 (200,000 acres)
Geologic maps of near-shore ocean bottom (recompilation)			
(1:500,000 scale)	2 (20,000 square miles)	–	–
(1:125,000 scale)	–	–	6 (20,000 square miles)
Regional geologic hazard analyses	1 landslide in coastal area (3,000 square miles)	1 fault strain analysis report (25,000 square miles) 1 tsunami hazard in southern California (3,500 square miles)	–
Annual directory of mineral producers	1	1	1
Mineral commodity reports	2	6	5
Statewide mineral resources planning study report	–	–	1
Geologic evaluation of compliance reports for Real Estate Commission	–	80	120
Reports to Other Governmental Units:			
a. Reviews of environmental impact reports	400	300	300
b. Reports on mineral leases on state lands for State Lands Division	2	3	5
c. Geologic evaluations of subdivision maps for Real Estate Commission	2,019	1,000	–
d. Hospital site evaluations for Office of Architecture and Construction	–	250	300
e. Others	8	3	4
Feature articles in division's monthly publication, *California Geology*	15	16	15
Strong motion instruments installed	40	150	175
Input			
Expenditures	$1,526,426	$2,317,784	$2,005,089
Personnel man-years	70.4	87.8	72.9

Geologic Data

The people of California, including industry, the public, educational institutions, and local governments, need information concerning the state's geologic environment and mineral resources—and must use this earth science information wisely—to assure the orderly economic and cultural growth of the state, and to assure safety from geologic hazards.

As the state's geological survey, the Division of Mines and Geology must make the needed information, whether it results from division investigations or from the work of other earth scientists, widely available in printed form. The division must assure that the information is transmitted in terms meaningful to the general public and useful to the concerned public and private organizations.

The educational function of this element necessitates basic earth science and conservation information in a usable form and readily available to teachers and other citizens wanting this kind of information.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

II. GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND MINERAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION—Continued

Environmental and Economic Geology—Continued

Geologic Data—Continued

Manuscripts and maps prepared and selected for publication by the division will be processed for publication by the geological drafting and editing specialists of the geologic data group. Information and education services will be provided and shall include a library and mineral exhibit in San Francisco, exhibits at other appropriate times and places, public information and publication sales desks at all division offices, and the monthly publication *California Geology*.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Response to inquiries at information desks	50,000	50,000	50,000
Users of library and information files	7,900	9,000	10,000
Issues of *California Geology*	12	12	12
Subscribers to *California Geology*	11,460	12,000	13,000
Use of mineral exhibit collections	21,600	25,000	30,000
Information releases	46,400	50,000	55,000
Geologic talks to interested groups	70	100	150
Mineral sets to schools	120	150	200
Conservation kit to school libraries	500	600	700
Audiovisual material for prerecorded lectures	0	2	2
Publications Released, (Reprinted):			
Bulletins	1	2	5
Special reports	1	2	3
Geologic map of California (1:750,000 scale)	–	–	1
Fault map of California (1:750,000 scale)	–	1	–
Geologic map of California (1:250,000 scale)	1	8	8
Bouguer gravity map of California (1:250,000 scale)	–	4	4
Geologic map sheets	1	2	2
Preliminary reports	–	4	9
Annual report	1	1	1
Directory of mineral producers	1	1	1
County reports	–	2	2
Special publications	3	4	5
Special maps	1 (map of San Bernardino Co.)	180	170
CDMG notes	29	20	30
Special studies	1 (crustal movement investigations newsletter No. 4)	500	500
Geologic map of California (1:2,500,000 scale)	1	–	1
Input			
Expenditures	$283,273	$311,944	$374,184
Personnel man-years	13.4	13.5	13.9

III. OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL PROTECTION

Need

Oil and gas supply 89 percent of the energy consumed in California. Although the state ranks number three among oil-producing states, one-third of the oil and three-fourths of the gas must be imported. Geothermal energy is a rapidly growing resource with a large potential that has the advantages of being indigenous and environmentally acceptable. To fuel the state's energy hungry society with inexpensive and reliable fuel supplies, the indigenous resources must be protected.

The need for this program is to conserve and protect the oil, gas and geothermal resources of the state from damage or waste and to encourage the development of these resources; to protect fresh waters from possible damage due to oil, gas, and geothermal operations; to arrest or ameliorate subsidence of land threatened by inundation by the sea which overlies or is immediately adjacent to producing oil and gas pools; and to protect life, health, property, and natural resources from damage resulting from oil, gas, and geothermal operations.

Objectives

To prevent waste or damage to oil, gas, and geothermal resources deposits; to provide for wise development and encourage greater ultimate recovery of oil, gas, and geothermal resources; to prevent contamination of fresh water penetrated by wells; to prevent damage to life, health, property, and natural resources by reason of oil gas, and geothermal operations.

Authority

This is a public protection program carried out in accordance with Division 3 of the Public Resources Code.

General Description

The Division of Oil and Gas regulates the oil, gas, and geothermal resources operations within the state. This program is concerned with administration of state laws for the conservation of petroleum, gas, and geothermal resources to prevent waste and damage, and ameliorate land subsidence. Activities of the division include supervision of drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil, gas, and geothermal resources wells on both onshore and offshore lands; supervision of environmental enhancement programs; supervision of operations in oilfields for production stimulation; and supervision of operations for the abatement of subsidence of lands overlying oilfield areas. The state is fully reimbursed for these activities by annual assessments and fees from the respective industries.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

III. OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL PROTECTION—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	94.5	94.6	94.3	$1,653,784	$1,851,373	$1,898,251
Workload adjustments	–	0.6	4.6	–	53,085	118,565
Totals, Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Protection	94.5	95.2	98.9	$1,653,784	$1,904,458	$2,016,816
Petroleum and Gas Fund				*1,461,275*	*1,705,522*	*1,815,838*
Petroleum and Gas Fund—Geothermal Resources Account				*16,579*	*18,186*	*18,336*
Subsidence Abatement Fund				*139,180*	*149,898*	*151,790*
Reimbursements				*33,750*	*30,852*	*30,852*
Program Elements:						
Regulation of oil and gas operations	77.4	78	81.7	1,312,749	1,516,179	1,619,130
Regulation of geothermal operations	4.4	4.5	4.5	82,350	95,111	97,461
Subsidence abatement	4.2	4.3	4.3	92,038	106,300	108,927
General support distribution	8.5	8.4	8.4	166,647	186,868	191,298

Regulation of Oil and Gas Operations

The purpose of this element is to provide for controls on drilling, completion, abandonment, production, and maintenance of oil and gas wells so as to conserve and protect the hydrocarbon resources; to prevent damage to other resources and the environment; and to protect usable fresh waters from contamination as a result of these operations.

Currently, oil and gas supply 89 percent of the state's energy demands. California, the number three oil-producing state, produces about 10 percent of the nation's oil but uses 14 percent of the products. The deficit, amounting to 1.5 million barrels of equivalent oil per day, is made up by imports of crude oil and natural gas mostly from foreign countries. It is in the state's best interest to maintain a vigorous oil industry not only for the necessity of supplying our growing energy appetite but also, from the standpoint of economic value to the state, reducing the nation's balance of payments deficit.

A Fuel Supply Coordination Center will be established in the current year in the Division of Oil and Gas Department of Conservation, and is proposed for continuance in 1974–75 in the Special Resources Services and Studies budget under the direct supervision of the Resources Agency.

The goals of this element are to foster, encourage, and promote the maximum development, production, and utilization of the natural resources of oil and gas commensurate with sound conservation practices; to prevent damage to the environment, wildlife, and other natural resources as a result of oil and gas operating; provide for methods that will maximize the ultimate recovery of these resources; protect the correlative rights of all owners so that landowners, royalty owners, producers, and the general public realize and enjoy the greatest possible benefits from these vital resources; and to publish statistics, maps, geologic studies, and other data relating to oil and gas operations.

The goals of this element are achieved by:

1. Studying all notices of intention to drill, rework, or abandon oil and gas wells that are submitted by operators and approving those proposals that comply with the conservation laws and safe and acceptable operational standards.

2. Studying and approving when warranted, proposed production stimulation projects and unit or cooperative operations, as such operations, whe properly effected, increase the ultimate economic r covery of the resources.

3. Studying and approving when not detrimenta proposed disposal of produced water and other liqu wastes into abandoned oil or gas wells.

4. Collecting all information necessary to bett understand subsurface geological and physical cond tions so that proper requirements for the protecti of oil and gas deposits, fresh water-bearing strata, ar the environment can be set.

5. Maintaining surveillance of drilling, producin and abandonment operations and inspecting certa specific tests and operations to insure that conserv tion standards and requirements are met.

6. Requiring remedial work when investigation an study uncover unlawful, defective, or damaging co ditions.

7. Compiling and publishing statistics and relate material required by law, and such other informatio of value to the petroleum industry and general publi

8. Complying with written and oral requests f information from other governmental entities, indu try, educational institutions, and the general publi

9. Investigating sources of degradation of the env ronment due to oil and gas operations in an acti program of field surveillance and by using the persu sive and legal powers of the oil and gas supervisor gain compliance.

10. Unilaterally taking immediate mitigative acti to prevent or abate a pollution incident when the r sponsible parties cannot be contacted.

11. Requiring the abatement, or fencing and scree ing, of oil sumps which are a hazard to people, liv stock, or wildlife.

12. Maintaining a current assessment of Califo nia's energy supply and demand for state policyma ing.

Waste disposal projects, mentioned in item No. above, are supervised in accordance with a cooperati agreement with the Water Quality Control Boar whereby the Division of Oil and Gas has the respon bility for wastes disposed into subsurface stra through oil and gas wells, and the boards have t responsibility for all other means of disposal. Copi of our analyses and approvals of such projects a

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

III. OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL PROTECTION—Continued

Regulation of Geothermal Operations—Continued

sent to the proper regional board and to the Department of Water Resources.

The 1972 Session of the Legislature added requirements to the Public Resources Code concerning the abandonment of the currently estimated 20,000 idle wells within the state. Abandonment programs must be developed for most of these wells in order to initiate abandonment actions after April 1975.

The 1974–75 budget includes $65,480 to develop and expand a two-year program. Four inspector positions are proposed to catalog all abandoned wells.

Output

Products of the oil and gas operations element include: issuance of publications such as Summary of Operations—California Oil Fields, oil and gas field maps, weekly press release and map letter, and monthly production report; geologic and engineering studies of oil and gas fields; answers to proposals to drill, rework, and abandon wells; inspections of oil and gas wells to ensure that state regulations are being followed; inspections of environmental problems related to oil and gas operations; and surveillance of well stimulation and disposal projects.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Well proposals	5,382	5,900	6,700
Well inspections	8,503	9,300	10,600
Environmental inspections	2,830	3,000	3,200
Stimulation projects	385	500	625
Disposal wells	280	310	350
Input			
Expenditures	$1,312,749	$1,516,179	$1,619,130
Personnel man-years	77.4	78	81.7

Regulation of Geothermal Operations

The purpose of this element is to provide controls on drilling, completion, abandonment, and maintenance of geothermal resource wells so as to prevent damage to the resources, and to safeguard property, public welfare, and the environment, and to encourage the maximum economic development of geothermal resources.

The need for alternate sources of energy becomes more critical every year. Geothermal energy has the advantages of being relatively pollution free, inexpensive, and, in some cases, a supplier of byproducts such as fresh water and minerals. Development of a healthy and highly productive geothermal industry will lessen California's dependence on imported fuels which account for about 45 percent of our total energy requirements.

The goals of this element are accomplished by:

1. Issuing reports of approval for proposals to drill, rework, or abandon geothermal resource wells when such proposals meet proper conservation standards.
2. Making well and environmental inspections and issuing reports on these inspections and taking appropriate action.
3. Compiling field maps, production charts, and geologic and engineering data.
4. Answering oral and written inquiries from industry, government, and the public and publishing such information as may be of value to these entities.
5. Compiling statistics pertaining to drilling and production.
6. Assisting local government in establishing realistic zoning regulations concerning geothermal resource development.
7. Delineating geothermal resource areas.
8. Educating the general public to the possibilities and problems of geothermal resource utilization.
9. Setting up and maintaining an Imperial Valley subsidence detection program.
10. Writing and reviewing environmental impact reports for geothermal exploration and development.
11. Investigations for low-temperature uses of geothermal energy.

Output

Output of the geothermal element consists of: geologic, geochemical, and engineering studies, answers to proposals to drill, rework, or abandon wells, dissemination of information through talks to organizations and a newsletter "Hotline"; assistance to local governments by advising them on geothermal matters, and publication of articles concerning geothermal matters in "Summary of Operations", a publication of the Division of Oil and Gas.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Well proposals	58	65	75
Well inspections	39	50	65
Environmental inspections	18	25	35
Meetings with county government	21	40	50
Public lectures	73	75	75
Input			
Expenditures	$82,350	$95,111	$97,461
Personnel man-years	4.4	4.5	4.5

Subsidence Abatement

The Public Resources Code requires the State Oil and Gas Supervisor to take necessary steps to arrest and ameliorate subsidence of lands overlying or immediately adjacent to producing oil and gas pools when such lands are threatened by inundation by the sea.

The objective of this program is to require and supervise repressuring operations for the abatement of land subsidence in the Wilmington oil field, or any other like area, to prevent further damage to structures, interference with navigation and fishery, possible inundation, and danger to life, health, safety, public peace, welfare and property.

The goals of this element are achieved by:

1. Reviewing and studying all proposed new, amended, or expanded unit or cooperative agreements

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

III. OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL PROTECTION—Continued

Subsidence Abatement—Continued

for repressuring operations and approval of those that comply with the officially adopted fieldwide plan and with requirements for the specific location.

2. Continuing review and appraisal of the results of existing repressuring plans to determine that subsidence is being arrested, and to record the beneficial effects, such as additional oil recovery, that may have resulted from these operations.

3. Requiring adjustments in methods of operating, or necessary remedial work, whenever observation and study shows that such changes will improve the efficiency of the operation.

4. Studying other coastal areas, that overlie or are immediately adjacent to oil or gas fields, to determine if there is subsidence attributable to oil and gas removal and if such subsidence would threaten the surface to inundation by the sea.

Output

The output of this element consists of maintainin surveillance of repressuring operations of the subsi ence area of Wilmington oilfield by: making geolog and engineering studies of individual fault block compiling maps showing subsidence or rebound; a swering proposals to drill, rework, or abandon well and maintaining statistical data.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Well proposals	360	385	41
Disposal wells	50	55	6
Environmental inspections	39	60	7
Input			
Expenditures	$92,038	$106,300	$108,92
Personnel man-years	4.2	4.3	4.

IV. GENERAL SUPPORT

Need

This large, geographically dispersed, multiprogram department requires executive direction and support services for successful implementation of program objectives. A uniform departmentwide application of policy and procedure is essential to the effective operation of line programs.

Objectives

The objective of the general support activity is to provide executive leadership, policy direction, and administrative services required for the successful completion of program objectives; to provide uniform departmentwide staff services; to assure coordination at the policy level with other state, federal, and local government agencies; and to provide specialized staff services to managers.

Authority

Various sections of Government Code and Publi Resources Code.

General Description

General support activities are performed at severa organizational levels within the department. Depart mental headquarters provides executive leadershi from the directorate, and central services in account ing, budgeting, management analysis, personnel organization, and supply. More specialized manage ment leadership and staff services are provided through three division headquarters which support programs in the fields of forestry, mines and geology and oil and gas.

Within each division, subunits provide localized general support services throughout a variety of locations in the state.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Departmental support	92	95.8	97.3	$1,456,200	$1,592,896	$1,626,289
Forestry support	172.4	164.5	164.5	3,321,785	3,785,661	3,823,446
Mines and geology support	5.3	6.5	5.5	181,719	264,246	239,780
Oil and gas support	6	6	6	127,561	147,329	150,970
Totals, General Support	275.7	272.8	273.3	$5,087,265	$5,790,132	$5,840,485
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Watershed and fire protection	–259.2	–254.3	–256.1	–4,695,819	–5,276,285	–5,361,828
II. Geologic hazards and mineral resources conservation	–8	–10.1	–8.8	–224,799	–326,979	–287,359
III. Oil, gas, and geothermal protection	–8.5	–8.4	–8.4	–166,647	–186,868	–191,298
Totals, General Support	–275.7	–272.8	–273.3	–$5,087,265	–$5,790,132	–$5,840,485
Net Totals, General Support	–	–	–	–	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

IV. GENERAL SUPPORT—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	3,740.4	3,860.4	3,860.4	$39,773,415	$45,469,976	$45,659,510
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	(123,149)	(149,160)	(189,534)
Pickup labor	–	–	–	88,652	–	–
Emergency overtime	–	–	–	370,920	–	–
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	79.8	44.6	–	1,004,264	561,728
Proposed new positions	–	20.2	109.5	–	186,256	1,285,133
Totals, Adjustments	–	100	154.1	–	$1,190,520	$1,846,861
Totals, Salaries and Wages	3,740.4	3,960.4	4,014.5	$40,232,987	$46,660,496	$47,506,371
Estimated salary savings	–	*–54.4*	*–59.7*	–	*–643,128*	*–692,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	3,740.4	3,906	3,954.8	$40,232,987	$46,017,368	$46,814,371
Staff benefits	–	–	–	6,853,350	7,745,356	7,913,827
Totals, Personal Services	3,740.4	3,906	3,954.8	$47,086,337	$53,762,724	$54,728,198
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$5,588,320	$3,508,609	$3,724,839
Printing				309,183	289,481	289,451
Communications				557,880	591,917	621,618
Travel—in-state				462,638	485,784	478,310
Travel—out-of-state				15,583	10,816	10,624
Consultant and professional services				1,348,525	1,725,468	2,042,362
Subsistence and personal care				1,237,003	1,612,378	1,672,965
State vehicle operations				2,069,375	2,051,302	2,128,767
Data processing				89,938	151,190	–
Facilities operations				3,012,368	3,230,094	3,298,901
Pro rata charges				46,486	42,431	44,128
Equipment				1,883,449	2,476,612	3,517,711
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$16,620,748	$16,176,082	$17,829,676
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	–	158,319
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				196,801	251,037	397,000
EMERGENCY FIRE SUPPRESSION AND DETECTION				(3,122,630)	3,544,000	200,000
FIRE PROTECTION CONTRACT—COUNTIES				3,330,227	3,650,935	3,687,060
FIRE PROTECTION CONTRACT—U.S. FOREST SERVICE				1,667,293	1,820,095	1,842,220
SEISMOGRAPH NETWORK CONTRACT—CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY				–	57,000	57,000
Totals, Expenditures				$68,901,406	$79,261,873	$78,899,473
Reimbursements—federal				*–1,475,410*	*–2,330,664*	*–1,635,711*
Reimbursements—other				*–14,555,686*	*–17,485,040*	*–18,389,915*
Net Totals, Expenditures				$52,870,310	$59,446,169	$58,873,847
General Fund				*51,077,639*	*56,948,344*	*56,350,463*
Petroleum and Gas Fund				*1,464,275*	*1,705,522*	*1,815,838*
Petroleum and Gas Fund—Geothermal Resources Account				*16,579*	*18,186*	*18,336*
Subsidence Abatement Fund				*139,180*	*149,898*	*151,790*
Strong-Motion Instrumentation Program Fund				*172,637*	*550,382*	*461,483*
Professional Forester Registration Fund				–	*51,037*	*53,137*
California Water Fund				–	*11,400*	*11,400*
State Transportation Fund—State Highway Account				–	*11,400*	*11,400*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$43,554,654	$49,549,413	$56,350,463
Chapter 1354, Statutes of 1972	100,000	48,959	–
Allocation for salary increase	3,731,276	3,622,106	–
Allocation for salary increase—contract counties and USFS	580,933	468,764	–
Allocation from Emergency Fund	2,802,180	3,259,102	–
Allocation for health benefits	47,000	–	–
Allocation for workmen's compensation benefits	156,732	–	–
Allocation for uniform allowance	356,970	–	–
Totals Available	$51,329,745	$56,948,344	$56,350,463
Balance available in subsequent years	–48,959	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–203,147	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$51,077,639	$56,948,344	$56,350,463

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

Petroleum and Gas Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$1,406,633	$1,562,173	$1,815,838
Authorization for salary increase	57,335	104,500	–
Authorization for health benefits	2,040	–	–
Deficiency authorization	25,305	38,849	–
Totals Available	$1,491,313	$1,705,522	$1,815,838
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–27,038	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,464,275	$1,705,522	$1,815,838

Petroleum and Gas Fund—Geothermal Resources Account

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$15,750	$16,714	$18,336
Authorization for salary increase	805	1,472	–
Authorization for health benefits	24	–	–
Totals Available (Expenditures)	$16,579	$18,186	$18,336

Subsidence Abatement Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$133,714	$140,884	$151,790
Authorization for salary increase	5,499	9,014	–
Authorization for health benefits	120	–	–
Totals Available	$139,333	$149,898	$151,790
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–153	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$139,180	$149,898	$151,790

Strong-Motion Instrumentation Program Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$193,683	$203,950	$461,483
Authorization for salary increase	2,115	10,996	–
Authorization for health benefits	72	–	–
Deficiency authorization	–	335,436	–
Totals Available	$195,870	$550,382	$461,483
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–23,233	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$172,637	$550,382	$461,483

Professional Foresters Registration Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	–	$88,741	$53,137
Authorization for salary increase	–	2,855	–
Totals Available	–	$91,596	$53,137
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–40,559	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$51,037	$53,137

California Water Fund

APPROPRIATION			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditure)	–	$11,400	$11,400

State Transportation Fund—State Highway Account

APPROPRIATION			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditure)	–	$11,400	$11,400
GRAND TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$52,870,310	$59,446,169	$58,873,847

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Federal receipts from Clarke-McNary Act (Division of Forestry)	$1,021,200	$987,900	$953,320
Federal disaster relief (Division of Forestry)	157,006	–	–
Fire suppression cost recovery (Division of Forestry)	296,005	250,000	190,000
Nursery sales (Division of Forestry)	155,591	206,000	215,000
Sale of forest products (Division of Forestry)	2,989,191	2,750,000	2,500,000
Rental of state property (Division of Forestry)	125,507	125,000	125,000
Sale of equipment (Division of Forestry)	13,406	–	–
Fault zonation construction permit fees	–	–	1,200
Miscellaneous	33,710	34,000	34,000
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$4,791,616	$4,352,900	$4,018,520

FUND CONDITION

PETROLEUM AND GAS FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$243,594	$178,328	$5,684
Prior year adjustments	–36	–	–
Accumulated surplus, adjusted	$243,558	$178,328	$5,684
Revenues:			
Assessments on oil and gas production	$1,390,028	$1,512,764	$2,039,664
Geothermal energy fee	17,875	28,000	30,000
Miscellaneous	7,721	10,300	10,300
Totals, Revenue	$1,415,624	$1,551,064	$2,079,964
Totals, Resources	$1,659,182	$1,729,392	$2,085,648
Expenditures:			
Support—general operations	1,464,275	1,705,522	1,815,838
Support—geothermal resources operations	16,579	18,186	18,336
Totals, Expenditures	1,480,854	$1,723,708	$1,834,174
Accumulated surplus, June 30	178,328	5,684	251,474
Surplus available for appropriation	*167,332*	*–74,126*	*100,000*
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*59,000*	*119,000*
Reserve for unencumbered balance of continuing appropriation (Geothermal Resources Account) [a]	*10,996*	*20,110*	*31,039*
Reserve for future salary increase (Geothermal Resources Account)	–	*700*	*1,435*

FUND CONDITION

SUBSIDENCE ABATEMENT FUND

Accumulated surplus, July 1	$107,820	$98,618	$91,124
Revenue:			
Assessments on oil and gas production	129–978	142,404	170,666
Totals, Resources	$237,798	$241,022	$261,790
Expenditures:			
Support	139,180	149,898	151,790
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$98,618	$91,124	$110,000
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*5,000*	*10,000*
Surplus available for appropriation	*98,618*	*86,124*	*100,000*

[a] Chapter 1483, Statutes of 1965, established the Geothermal Resources Account in the Petroleum and Gas Fund. The condition of this account, dedicated to geothermal energy activities, is:

Operating reserve, July 1	$9,700	$10,996	$20,810
Revenue—geothermal energy fee	17,875	28,000	30,000
Totals, Resources	$27,575	$38,996	$50,810
Expenditures	16,579	18,186	18,336
Operating Reserve, June 30	$10,996	$20,810	$32,474
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*700*	*1,435*
Net operating reserve	–	*20,110*	*31,039*

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

FUND CONDITION

STRONG-MOTION INSTRUMENTATION PROGRAM FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$126,677	$326,862	$226,480
Revenue accrual adjustment (AB 1000)	–113,000	–	–
Accumulated surplus, adjusted	$13,677	$326,862	$226,480
Revenue:			
Fees based on construction permits	485,822	450,000	450,000
Totals, Resources	$499,499	$776,862	$676,480
Expenditures:			
Support	172,637	550,382	461,483
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$326,862	$226,480	$214,997
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*6,900*	*13,900*
Surplus available for appropriation	*326,862*	*219,580*	*201,097*

FUND CONDITION

PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS REGISTRATION FUND

Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	$25,270	$24,233
Revenue:			
Registration fees	$25,270	50,000	53,000
Repayment of General Fund loan	–	–	–19,932
Totals, Resources	$25,270	$75,270	$57,301
Expenditures:			
Support	–	51,037	53,137
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$25,270	$24,233	$4,164
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*1,500*	*3,000*
Surplus available for appropriation	–	*22,733*	*1,164*

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
Division of Forestry							
MAJOR PROJECTS[b]							
FORESTRY FIELD FACILITIES							
District I							
Konocti Lookout—site acquisition	–	–	$25,500[L]				
To purchase approximately five acres to provide coverage to a high fire occurrence area not now adequately covered. Additional area covered will include high value resources area of Lake County.							
Mattole Forest Fire Station—standard 1 truck station with combination barracks-messhall, equipment building, gas and oil storage house, utility development and trailer pad for ranger's residence	–	$10,000[L]	189,200[C]				
	–	–	6,630[E]				
To replace existing trailer facilities at present site. Funds are budgeted to purchase this site and an additional two acres to provide adequate space for future development.							
Crescent City Forest Fire Station—standard 10-man barracks-messhall on existing site	–	101,025[C]					
	–	1,191[E]					
Sea Ranch Forest Fire Station—standard two-truck station with barracks, messhall, two-bay equipment building, gas and oil storage building and utility development on new site	–	196,725[C]					
	–	4,659[E]					
Oak Ridge Lookout—site acquisition	$371[L]	4,600[L]					
District II							
Stirling City Forest Fire Station—site acquisition. To purchase leased portion (.73 acre) of existing site. State presently owns 1.45 acres. Facilities are adequate and strategically located for fire control purposes.	–	–	9,000[L]				
Westwood Forest Fire Station—site acquisition	–	13,500[L]					
Montgomery Forest Fire Station—site acquisition	–	9,000[L]					
Siskiyou Ranger Unit Headquarters—fire control dispatch and command center	–	212,820[C]					
	–	37,923[L]					
Eagle Lake Forest Fire Station—standard 14-man barracks, messhall, three-bay equipment building with office, and a gas and oil storage house on existing site	2,650[C]	4,396[C]					
	3,012[E]	1,191[E]					
	221[L]	14,739[L]					
Telegraph Hill Lookout—site acquisition	366[L]	14,582[L]					
Sierra Vista Lookout—site acquisition							
District IV							
Coarsegold Forest Fire Station—standard two-truck station with combination barracks-messhall, equipment building, gas and oil storage house and utility development on new site	–	27,500[L]	281,670[C]				
To relocate facilities on a new site. Present inadequate facilities located at the old youth camp. Water availability limited and a health hazard. All facilities are no longer economical to maintain	–	–	2,775[E]				
South Sierra Headquarters—office expansion. Present office building constructed in 1958. Currently houses staff of both Division of Forestry and Department of Fish and Game. Total staff has nearly doubled in the past 14 years. Floor in clerical section is sagging from the overload. Propose constructing a 5,400 square-foot addition to meet current requirements	–	–	343,740[C]				
	–	–	6,700[E]				

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
Division of Forestry—Continued							
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
District IV—Continued							
Valley Springs Forest Fire Station—standard one-truck station with barracks-messhall-equipment building, gas and oil storage house and utility development on new site	–	106,135 C					
	–	3,404 E					
Fresno Ranger Unit Headquarters—fire control dispatch and command center.	–	194,800 C					
	–	5,804 E					
Piedra Forest Fire Station—site acquisition.	1,113 L	4,382 L					
District V							
Corralitos Forest Fire Station—site acquisition.	–	–	35,000 L				
To purchase a new 3-acre site. Current site inadequate as to both size and shape. Currently leased under short-term arrangement as old lease has expired. Current buildings moved from CCC camp in the 1930's. New site would remain in Corralitos.							
Tularcitos Forest Fire Station—standard one-truck station with barracks-messhall-equipment building, gas and oil storage building and utility development on a new site.	–	13,500 L	157,390 C				
	–	–	5,100 E				
Present site with old metal buildings will be inundated with the completion of a new dam. Old buildings not worth salvaging.							
Almaden Forest Fire Station—standard two-truck station with combination barracks-messhall, two-bay equipment building and gas and oil storage house on new site.	–	–	201,050 C				
	–	–	4,985 E				
Present site inadequate. Existing structures built in 1936 under CCC program.							
Big Creek Forest Fire Station—standard one-truck station with barracks-messhall-equipment building, gas and oil storage building and utility development on new site	–	109,715 C					
	–	3,250 E					
Sandy Point Forest Fire Station—site acquisition.	11,157 L	1,786 L					
District VI							
San Jacinto Forest Fire Station—site acquisition	–	–	23,000 L				
To purchase 2.02 acres currently under lease. This is a primary station in the Riverside Ranger Unit and remains ideally located for fire control purposes. Located in town of San Jacinto with all utilities available.							
San Bernardino Ranger Unit Headquarters—site acquisition.	–	–	45,000 L				
To purchase 0.94-acre leased parcel adjacent to the headquarters site. City has declared parcel surplus. This parcel is an integral part of unit headquarters with state-owned structures and county-owned structures under lease to the state. Operations at this site will continue for many years.							
Yorba Linda Forest Fire Station—site acquisition.	–	–	30,000 L				
To purchase new two-acre site on Riverside Freeway that will result in faster fire control response. Present site in town of Yorba Linda; facilities built during WPA days and not adequate for current needs.							

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
Division of Forestry—Continued							
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
District VI—Continued							
Beaumont Forest Fire Station—standard two-truck station with barracks-messhall and equipment building.	–	–	225,210 C				
	–	–	5,550 E				
To be constructed on present site. Current facilities constructed in 1939 of stone and inadequate to meet current requirements. Only one toilet and shower for entire barracks.							
Ramona Forest Fire Station—standard two-truck station with barracks-messhall, gas and oil house and equipment building with offices and storage area.	–	–	213,110 C				
To be constructed on portion of present site.	–	–	3,295 E				
Existing facilities constructed in 1936 for a prison camp subsequently converted to the southern California training center. Fire stations established when training center moved. Structures too old for remodeling. Layout is incompatible for an efficient fire station.							
Yucaipa Forest Fire Station—standard two-truck station with barracks-messhall, gas and oil house, equipment building with office and storage area.	1,346 L	23,647 L	232,740 C				
Construct new facility on recently acquired new site.	–	–	5,830 E				
Replaces old facility built in 1936 which is now totally inadequate.							
Witch Creek Forest Fire Station—site acquisition.	–	8,500 L					
De Luz Forest Fire Station—site acquisition.	–	12,500 L					
Riverside Ranger Unit Headquarters—fire control dispatch and command center expansion.	–	157,770 C					
	–	975 E					
Dulzura Forest Fire Station—site acquisition.	508 L						
San Juan Capistrano Forest Fire Station—combination 12-man barracks-messhall and three-bay equipment storage building.	–23,251 C						
	2,999 E						
Divisionwide							
Site acquisition—opportunity purchases	–	–	5,000 L				
Davis Nursery—seed storage and testing building.	–	–	115,800 C				
To replace present facility originally constructed in 1937 from parts of CCC building. Facility essential for seed processing storage, testing and distribution.							
Fire Academy—barracks addition.	–	197,400 C					
	–	7,740 E					
Totals, Forestry Field Facilities	$492	$1,505,159	$2,173,275				
CONSERVATION CAMPS							
Mt. Bullion Youth Conservation Camp—office building.	$1,374 L	$24,782 L	$168,980 C				
	–	–	3,110 E				
The present administration building is serving as a multiuse facility due to extremely overcrowded conditions. A new office building would permit conversion of existing administrative use area to much needed classrooms, staff conference and recreation area and reclaimed sleeping quarters.							
Totals, Conservation Camps	$1,374	$24,782	$172,090				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$1,866	$1,529,941	$2,345,365				

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

Department of Conservation—Capital Outlay—Continued

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
Division of Forestry—Continued							
RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS							
General Fund							
Appropriations							
Budget Act appropriations	$10,000	$1,435,836	$2,345,365				
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Budget Act of 1972, Item 300.6	–	1,786					
Budget Act of 1970, Item 328	11,249	5,587					
Budget Act of 1969, Item 396	48,050	28,247					
Budget Act of 1968, Item 344	61,599	58,485					
Totals Available	$130,858	$1,529,941	$2,345,365				
Unexpected Balance, Estimated Savings:							
Budget Act of 1969, Item 396	–34,887						
Balance available in subsequent years	–94,105						
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$1,866	$1,529,941	$2,345,365				

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	3,740.4	3,860.4	3,860.4	$39,773,415	$45,469,976	$45,659,510
Pickup labor	–	–	–	88,652	–	–
Emergency overtime	–	–	–	370,920	–	–
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Executive and Management Services:						
Executive:						
Director's Office:						
Special consultant	–	0.5	–	100 day	13,200	–
Temporary help	–	0.3	0.3	–	1,785	1,785
Open Space Administration and Environmental Impact:				SALARY RANGE		
Supvng engr	–	1	1	1,564–1,901	24,637	24,637
Sr engr	–	2	2	1,349–1,641	42,535	42,535
Assoc engr	–	1	1	1,166–1,417	18,364	18,364
Delineator	–	1	1	717–870	11,275	11,275
Sr steno	–	1	1	605–734	9,108	9,563
Steno II	–	1	1	522–666	6,828	7,174
Temporary help	–	0.5	0.5	–	3,500	3,500
Management Services:						
Temporary help	–	7.3	7.3	–	48,348	48,348
Division of Forestry:						
Administration:						
Manpower, Fiscal and Material Services:						
Program devel off	–	1	1	1,383–1,682	21,312	21,312
Forest, Range and Watershed Management:						
Forester II	–	2	–	1,138–1,383	34,831	–
Fire Control Operations:						
Forest ranger II	–	1	–	1,138–1,383	15,120	–
Forest Protection—District Headquarters:						
Forest ranger II	–	1	–	1,138–1,383	18,014	–
Forest Protection—Field Services:						
Regular Field Services:						
Forest ranger II	–	1.3	–	1,138–1,383	21,488	–
Fire prevention off I	–	1	–	772–1,031	16,284	–
Summer Suppression Crews:						
Forestry cook I	–	4	4	535–753	34,272	34,272
Fire lookout	–	5.6	5.6	497–700	46,032	46,032
Winter Work Crew:						
Fire captain	–	15.8	15.8	734–1,031	184,670	184,670
Heavy fire equip opr	–	4.4	4.4	810–1,031	51,058	51,058
Fire apparatus engr	–	8.1	8.1	666–893	82,426	82,426
Blugum project	–	7.9	–	–	103,933	–
Conservation Camps and Ecology Centers:						
Conservation Camps:						
Forest ranger I	–	1	1	893–1,254	15,309	15,501
Fire crew foreman	–	5	2	810–1,138	62,422	26,864
Forestry cook II	–	2	2	589–830	17,028	17,888
Materials & stores supv I	–	1	1	619–791	10,236	10,236
Clk-typist II	–	1	1	484–683	6,694	7,037
Ecology Centers:						
Forest ranger I	–	0.3	–	893–1,254	4,576	–
Fire crew foreman	–	1.3	–	810–1,138	17,904	–
Forestry cook II	–	2.3	2	589–830	20,124	17,960
Forestry cook I	–	0.3	–	535–753	2,744	–
Clk-typist I	–	0.3	–	440–535	1,944	–
Fire Protection—Local Government Contract:						
Field Services:						
Forest ranger I	–	2.2	2.2	893–1,254	72,632	72,632
Fire prevention off I	–	3.5	3.5	772–1,031	55,540	55,540
Equipt maint foreman	–	2.5	2.5	983–1,196	16,689	16,689
Heavy equipt mechanic	–	1	1	893–1,084	12,929	12,929
Sr account clk	–	1	1	589–717	9,527	9,527
Steno II	–	1.5	1.5	522–636	11,763	11,763
Fire Suppression Crews:						
Fire captain	–	36.2	36.2	734–1,031	457,791	457,791
Fire apparatus eng	–	14.1	14.1	666–893	164,039	164,039
Fireman, CDF	–	24.2	24.2	548–772	142,285	142,285
Temporary help	–	3.2	3.2	–	18,646	18,646

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS					
	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued						
Positions Established—Continued						
Division of Mines and Geology:						
Sr eng geologist	–	1	1	1,349–1,641	21,267	21,267
Assoc seismologist	–	1	–	1,166–1,417	15,888	–
Asst geologist	–	3	1	959–1,166	38,016	12,432
Civil engr tech II	–	2	2	915–1,166	26,280	26,856
Geological draftmn	–	1	–	753–915	11,856	–
Delineator	–	2	–	717–870	20,076	–
Geologic aid	–	1	–	651–791	8,856	–
Clk-typist II	–	2	–	484–683	13,236	–
Temporary help	–	6.5	–	–	69,865	–
Division of Oil and Gas:						
General Operations:						
Overtime	–	0.4	0.4	–	7,695	7,695
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Executive and Management Services:						
Executive:						
Personnel off III	–	–1	–1	1,453–1,767	–23,484	–23,484
Division of Forestry:						
Administration:						
Fire Control Operations:						
Chief air operations off	–	–0.5	–	1,453–1,767	–10,038	–
Forest Protection—District Headquarters:						
Forester I	–	–2	–2	893–1,254	–31,222	–31,429
Forest Protection—Field Services:						
Summer Suppression Crews:						
Fire captain	–	–16.6	–16.6	734–1,031	–223,702	–223,702
Heavy fire equipt oper	–	–4.4	–4.4	810–1,031	–57,816	–57,816
Fire apparatus engr	–	–7.2	–7.2	666–893	–80,525	–80,525
Firefighter (seasonal)	–	–45.4	–45.4	429–605	–286,020	–286,020
Winter Work Crews:						
Forestry cook II	–	–3.4	–3.4	589–830	–32,273	–32,273
Forestry cook I	–	–1.7	–1.7	535–753	–14,606	–14,606
Fire Protection—Local Government Contract:						
Field Services:						
Forest ranger II	–	–1	–1	893–1,254	–14,293	–14,293
Fire prevention off II	–	–4	–4	893–1,254	–62,825	–62,825
Auto mechanic	–	–1	–1	849–1,031	–12,097	–12,097
Sr steno	–	–1	–1	605–734	–9,209	–9,209
Sr clk typist	–	–1	–1	589–717	–8,445	–8,445
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	484–683	–7,601	–7,601
Fire Suppression Crews:						
Firefighters (seasonal)	–	–7	–7	429–605	–51,941	–51,941
Overtime	–	–2.1	–2.1	–	–29,362	–29,362
Division of Resources Conservation:						
Administration:						
Div chief	–	–1	–1	1,724–2,095	–27,151	–27,151
Secty I	–	–1	–1	700–849	–8,862	–9,292
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	484–683	–6,584	–6,922
Steno II	–	–1	–1	522–666	–6,828	–7,174
Project Planning:						
Supvng engr	–	–1	–1	1,564–1,901	–24,637	–24,637
Sr resources economist	–	–1	–1	1,383–1,682	–17,509	–18,413
Sr engr	–	–2	–2	1,349–1,641	–42,535	–42,535
Sr engr geologist	–	–1	–1	1,349–1,641	–21,267	–21,267
Assoc engr	–	–1	–1	1,166–1,417	–18,364	–18,364
Asst econ analyst	–	–1	–1	937–1,138	–14,407	–14,407
Delineator	–	–1	–1	717–870	–11,275	–11,275
Temporary help	–	–0.3	–0.3	–	–1,785	–1,785
Overtime	–	–0.1	–0.1	–	–1,950	–1,950
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	79.8	44.6	–	$1,004,264	$561,728
Proposed New Positions:						
Major Reclassifications:						
Executive and Management Services:						
Management Services:						
Budget and Systems Office:						
Supv bkpg mach oper to mgt services off	–	–	–	$1,383–1,682	$13,848	$13,464
Asst budget analyst to assoc budget analyst	–	–	–	1,138–1,383	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Proposed New Positions—Continued						
Major Reclassifications—Continued						
Division of Forestry:						
Forest Protection—District Headquarters:						
Forest ranger II to forest ranger III	–	–	–	1,254–1,525	936	948
Forester I to forester II	–	–	–	1,138–1,383	1,312	2,176
Forest Protection—Field Services:						
Regular Field Services:						
Assoc forest ranger to forest ranger II	–	–	–	1,138–1,383	3,397	2,697
Division of Mines and Geology:						
Assoc seismologist to sr geologist	–	–	–	1,349–1,641	694	924
Asst geologist to assoc geologist	–	–	–	1,166–1,417	768	1,560
Division of Oil and Gas:						
General Operations:						
Account clk II to asst oil and gas engr	–	–	–	959–1,166	7,272	8,040
Executive and Management Services:						
Budget and Systems Office:						
Asst mgt analyst	–	–	1	937–1,138	–	14,424
Asst DP sys analyst	–	–	1	937–1,138	–	12,144
Division of Forestry:						
Administration:						
Forest, Range and Watershed Management:						
Forester III	–	–	1	1,254–1,525	–	19,309
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	484–683	–	6,618
Forest Protection—District Headquarters:						
Forester III	–	–	6	1,254–1,525	–	115,855
Forester II	–	–	20	1,138–1,383	–	342,143
Forester I	–	2	23	1,031–1,254	31,222	343,307
Forest Protection—Field Services:						
Regular Field Services:						
Clk-typist II	–	–	25	484–683	–	167,232
Seasonal help—fire prevention	–	13.2	14.5	–	81,831	89,836
Conservation Camps and Ecology Centers:						
Ecology Centers:						
Clk-typist II	–	–	8	538–721	–	54,240
Division of Mines and Geology:						
Asst geologist	–	1	1	959–1,166	11,856	12,432
Geological draftsman	–	1	1	753–915	9,768	10,236
Geologic aid	–	2	2	651–791	16,896	17,712
Clk-typist II	–	1	1	484–683	6,456	6,780
Division of Oil and Gas:						
General Operations:						
Petroleum tech asst	–	–	4	831–1,008	–	43,056
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	20.2	109.5	–	$186,256	$1,285,133
Totals, Adjustments	–	100	154.1	–	$1,190,520	$1,846,861
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	3,740.4	3,960.4	4,014.5	$40,232,987	$46,660,496	$47,506,371

STATE LANDS DIVISION

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Land Management	$2,792,690	$3,800,128	$3,825,737
II. Administration (distributed)	(387,791)	(485,005)	(488,345)
Reimbursements—other	*–1,072,328*	*–1,238,339*	*–1,184,567*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(General Fund)*	$1,720,362	$2,561,789	$2,641,170
Personnel man-years	159.9	204.1	203.1

I. LAND MANAGEMENT

Need

California's growing population continues to make increasing demands upon the state's land resources. The State Lands Commission is responsible for comprehensive land management activities involving more than 4,000,000 acres of state lands. The primary objectives of these activities focus on land development which will derive the greatest public benefit. Through this multiuse land management principle, the State Lands Commission has been able to achieve its goal of blending public use requirements with environmental protection and revenue production.

To meet the demonstrable need for land, the State Lands Commission authorizes the use of land subject to reasonable rules and regulations for fair and adequate compensation. Their decisions are reached at public hearings and are based upon environmental and public benefit considerations. An important aspect of their responsibilities, the development of subsurface minerals, has been accomplished to the economic benefit of the state and without any significant impact on the environment. This is a major source of nontax revenue for the state which also helps provide for orderly industrial development and broadens the local tax base.

The Land Management Program of the State Lands Division is designed to protect and preserve California's state-owned lands. This responsibility is increasingly critical in terms of protecting the state's land interests.

Objectives

To plan for, and control, the use of more than 4,000,000 acres of state lands in a manner which will increase and protect the state's interest. To maintai a program of land use which will meet orderly la use planning requirements and provide for adequa compensation. To maximize the public benefit, e vironmental protection, and economic use of the lands. The division will minimize the rapidly escala ing number of commercial and recreational trespass on state lands. Trespass threatens to affect title premium value lands owned by the state and su stantially reduces annual leasing revenues.

Authority

Division 6, Public Resources Code; Chapter 2 Statutes of 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.); Chapter 138, Sta utes of 1964 (1st Ex. Sess.)

General Description

To oversee, from an economic standpoint, the d velopment and operations of the Long Beach tid lands, and to maximize the state revenues in a manne consistent with proper conservation of resources an other environmental factors.

To perfect title to land the state owns and to mar age these lands for the public benefit through us permits subject to rules and regulations which hav been established by the State Lands Commission an the Legislature.

To plan for and implement the extractive develop ment of mineral resources located on state-owne lands. To maximize revenues using good engineerin and conservation practices through leasing, enginee ing, accounting, and operational surveillance of re lated lessee activity.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	159.9	200.1	204.1	$2,792,690	$3,745,995	$3,849,221
Workload adjustments	–	4	–1	–	54,133	–23,484
Totals, Land Management	159.9	204.1	203.1	$2,792,690	$3,800,128	$3,825,737
General Fund				*1,720,362*	*2,561,789*	*2,641,170*
Reimbursements				*1,072,328*	*1,238,339*	*1,184,567*
Program Elements:						
Extractive Development:						
State leases	45	56.1	57.3	734,293	1,054,680	1,055,490
Long Beach operations	47.8	49.8	47.6	1,022,877	1,175,243	1,146,094
Other land transactions	67.1	98.2	98.2	1,035,520	1,570,205	1,624,153

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

I. LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued

Extractive Development—State Leases

The management of extractive development operations involves the application and coordination of various professional and subprofessional disciplines. Leasing of land for mineral extraction purposes requires: determination of ownership and physical boundaries, determination of legality of form of offer and agreement, engineering and geological determination of economic feasibility prior to offering for lease, and subsequent economic sufficiency of bids submitted.

Royalty and operational surveillance by State Lands Division assures that the lessee adheres to the terms of the lease. Proper management of operations also insures the preservation of esthetic and property values. Proper surveillance and management techniques require engineering, accounting, field review and inspection, approval of special facilities and operations, along with processing and sales agreements, and production and sales rates.

Section 6371, of the Public Resources Code, provides that the State Lands Commission shall not lease any lands under its jurisdiction until the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) are fulfilled. This requires an environmental impact report prior to leasing, which must be made available to all interested federal, state and local governmental agencies, and the public.

Oil and Gas Leasing and Development

During the productive life of the mineral property it is necessary to perform continuing engineering and geological studies. This ensures that the lessee develops the mineral resource to the maximum benefit of the state. Extensive studies on oil and gas properties are required to determine productive limits and reserves. This is done in order to properly evaluate well spacing and to determine reservoir withdrawal requirements. Additionally, production capacities of individual wells and fields must be estimated. This determines that the lessee is not curtailing production to take advantage of lower sliding scale royalties. Secondary oil and gas recovery methods represent an important portion of present and predicted future revenue. It is necessary to enter into detailed engineering and legal negotiations before the lessee may proceed with secondary recovery. It is further necessary to conduct "in-depth" studies of such projects after their commencement to evaluate their effectiveness. This also ensures that damage does not occur to the reservoir which would result in subsequent loss of income to the state. Currently there are seven secondary recovery projects active on leases of state-owned lands. The attendant drilling and redrilling operations, to be conducted within the constraints of commission policy with regard to public safety and environmental concern, are functional to the full exploitation of the resource by the lessee under secondary recovery and ensures maximum return to the state.

Oil pricing studies are necessary to ensure that the state receives maximum value for its royalty oil. Studies started in 1971 in the Wilmington Oil Field resulted in the sales of approximately 12,500,000 barrels of royalty oil production from the Wilmington Field in 1972 and 1973 at an average bonus price of $0.20 per barrel above posted price. The additional revenue that will accrue to the state during a two- and three-year contract period is about $2,500,000.

The ban on offshore leasing and drilling is in its fifth year. During this time primary oil production from state leases has declined steadily; however, secondary oil recovery operations, accomplished without offshore drilling, successfully reversed the oil production decline trend in 1971 and was contributory to a substantial increase in 1972 to equal that oil production rate existing at the time of the January 1969 oil spill. Since 1972, monthly oil production has sharply declined, but is forecasted to level out during 1974 due primarily to additional secondary oil production. Thereafter, oil production from state leases is expected to continue to decline.

Substantial work effort has been expended to sell off royalty oil from the various state leases. As of November 1, 1973, all activity in this direction has been suspended pending clarification of Phase IV regulations by the Federal Cost of Living Council.

Prompted by claims of state lessees that the capability to contain and recover marine oil spills is now adequate and by the increasing public demand for oil, the commission directed the division to conduct an in-depth review of the current State Lands Commission policy concerning drilling and producing operations on existing oil and gas leases on state-owned tide and submerged lands. Work on this project commenced in the fourth quarter of the 1972–73 fiscal year and will continue through the current year. The preparation for and the conduct of public hearings, formulation of drilling and production procedures, review of oil spill containment and recovery equipment and techniques, the consequences of oil spills, alternate sources of crude oil and geologic hazards on state leases comprise the workload of this project. In the event that drilling on existing leases is resumed, additional workload will be generated in terms of engineering review of well programs, preparation of drilling proposals for commission approval and inspection of drilling and production operations.

Geothermal Leasing and Development

Geothermal resources are recognized as an important clean-energy source. These resources are a necessary supplement to California's energy requirements. Pursuant to Division 6 of the Public Resources Code, the State Lands Commission may issue permits to prospect for geothermal resources and to negotiate geothermal leases on all lands owned by the state. Permits may be issued for prospecting on lands not known to contain geothermal resources. Subsequent

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

I. LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued

Extractive Development—State Leases—Continued

to classification of an area as a known geothermal area by the commission, procedures are provided for preferential and bid-leasing. The evaluation of work accomplished by the permittee is a necessary prerequisite to the issuance of a preferential lease. Field inspections during drilling, testing, and subsequent production operations are necessary to ensure that such operations are conducted with regard to public safety and environmental concern.

Of specific and major state concern is the resolution of an impending legal problem. This problem relates to the question of whether the geothermal resources are to be defined as a mineral? Are these resources in the ownership of those having the mineral rights, or should they be considered "water" and thereby governed by laws relating to the appropriation of water? A determination in favor of water-rights owners would have a negative effect on the state in situations where it has mineral rights but where the surface ownership of the land has been conveyed to other parties. This pending litigation will affect potential projected royalties in excess of $400,000 per year. Comprehensive technical support will be required of the staff for preparation of this important court case.

Mineral Leasing and Development

Mineral leasing and development covers processing and issuance of mineral extraction leases, mineral prospecting permits, and dredging permits by private interests and public entities. Additionally, Chapter 1014, Statutes of 1969, provides that the State Lands Commission determine the absence of commercially valuable mineral deposits and subsequent to such finding may quitclaim or modify the state's right to enter onto properties where minerals are reserved to the state. Field investigations covering extractive operations, permits, and trespass indications are clearly an integral feature of prudent management of the resource.

Environmental Control

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), environmental impact reports are a prerequisite to the issuance of new permits or leases for mineral extraction, or for exploration. As mandated by CEQA, the state policy of environmental protection must be incorporated into the issuance and administration of such permits and leases. Extractive operations, involving oil and gas, geothermal, or other mineral resources, or exploratory practices in search therefor, warrant the greatest demand for environmental review.

Workload Information

The program developed for this function is based on the following factors and assumptions:

1. Prompt detailed engineering and geologic review by the staff will be given to lessee's new well and redrill proposals in the Huntington Beach area, followed by staff safety and operations inspection. Th functions will allow full exploitation of the resour through secondary recovery by the lessee under co trolled conditions and to ensure maximum return the state.

2. Prompt review will be given to maintenance an repair proposals for existing offshore leases. This necessary to maintain productive capabilities and prevent revenue loss.

3. Emphasis will continue to be placed on eng neering work necessary to accomplish unitization state-owned reserves and changing of some oil leas production from primary to secondary recover status. The result of this work will be additional ro alty revenue to the state in the 1974–75 budget yea and in subsequent years.

4. The increased level of surveillance and inspectio on all offshore oil and gas operations will be mair tained consistent with environmental protection neec and level of operations.

5. The engineering review of applications to insta pipelines, conduits and other structures on state tid and submerged lands, and the review of existin structures will continue.

6. Additional emphasis placed on the preparatio of environmental impact reports during the curren year with respect to the issuance of extractive permit and leases and the review of reports on proposals a fecting state lands will continue.

7. Geothermal resources leasing and development a tivity will continue to increase as it has during th 1972–73 fiscal year.

8. Work functions within the mineral leasing an development program (the processing of miner leases, dredging and prospecting permits, and surfac entry quitclaim applications) with the acquisition additional personnel and equipment during the cu rent year, will be accelerated to reduce effectively th workorder backlog in these areas and provide for or site mineral inspection.

Budgetary and revenue data of the extractive d velopment element are shown on Table I. This el ment is expected to produce an anticipated revenue $15,704,000 during 1974–75 budget year.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$734,293	$1,054,680	$1,055,49
Personnel man-years	45	56.1	57

TABLE I

Element Costs and Revenue
Extractive Development-State Leases

Fiscal Year	Man-Years	Cost	Revenue	
1967–68	40.8	$678,774	$27,693,175	Actual
1968–69	41.5	761,788	24,562,399	Actual
1969–70	40.3	769,780	17,993,191	Actual
1970–71	41.7	796,255	17,305,502	Actual
1971–72	37.5	746,709	17,254,684	Actual
1972–73	45	734,293	21,242,800 [1, 2]	Actual
1973–74	56.1	1,054,680	18,486,000 [1]	Estimated
1974–75	57.3	1,055,490	15,704,000 [1]	Estimated

[1] Geothermal royalties, held in suspense pending litigation: 1972-73 $120,00 1973–74 $320,000; 1974–75 $400,000.

[2] Includes $2,031,989 ad valorem tax settlement, Tract 2, Long Beach Unit.

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

I. LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued

Extractive Development—Long Beach Operations

General Description

The tidelands along the Long Beach shoreline are granted in trust to the City of Long Beach. Chapter 29, Statutes of 1956 (1st E.S.), defined the position of the state relative to the oil and gas development of these tidelands. The passage of Chapter 138, Statutes of 1964 (1st E.S.), gave to the state a more active and prominent role in this tidelands oil and gas development. It also increased substantially the state's economic interests. This statute assigned to the state the control over the development and operating budget of the field contractor. The contractor is responsible for developing the previously undeveloped eastern portion of the Wilmington oilfield underlying the Long Beach tidelands. This previously undeveloped area now comprises the Long Beach Unit and is composed of three entities. Tract 1 is the portion of the unit under the city tidelands, Tract 2 is the portion of the unit under Alamitos Beach State Park and the portion of the unit onshore is known as the Townlot area. The developing and operating of the Long Beach Unit by a field contractor is accomplished under the day-to-day control of the City of Long Beach. The city is performing the role of unit operator.

The operations of the tideland portions of the Long Beach Unit (Tracts 1 and 2) and the previously developed productive areas of the Long Beach tidelands are conducted under individual net profits agreements. The state's primary concern is to attain the most efficient recovery of oil and gas at the lowest possible cost of operation to the end that the revenues realized by the state are maximized.

Of primary importance within the state's objective is the prevention of land subsidence from causes other than natural phenomena and the application of proper measures to protect the environment and ecology.

Advance royalty payments of $75,000,000 were completely paid by the field contractor in Tract 1 of the Long Beach Unit, by April 1970. They were shared equally between the state and City of Long Beach. The field contractor and nonoperating contractors in Tract 1 advanced the Tract 1 share of the necessary capital for the initial development of the Long Beach Unit. No additional revenues were received by the state from the field contractor's portion of Tract 1 until November 1971. The field contractor had completely recovered his past advances from net profits as of November 1971. The nonoperating contractors began paying their bid percentages of net profits in January of 1971. After their payout, the contractors retained only their small share of the net profits. The remainder of the net profits are treated as oil revenue to be shared by the city and state under the provisions of Chapter 138. For the 1973–1974 fiscal year the net profits payments to be shared as oil revenue from Tract 1 are estimated to be $72,500,000.

Workload Information

The Long Beach Operations staff has the responsibility to maintain economic control, as charged under Chapter 138, over the Long Beach Unit development and expense budget, which is $44,605,000 for 1973–1974. Average daily production of the Long Beach Unit is 110,000 barrels of oil and 32 million cubic feet of gas. The staff also reviews and evaluates programs for the conduct of production and water injection operations in the prior tidelands development. This oil production is currently 32,200 barrels per day.

The drilling of wells and the installation of major facilities in the Wilmington oilfield is proceeding. Staff efforts are also directed toward maximizing effectiveness of subsurface repressuring and withdrawals for additional oil recovery. This activity will result in increasing net revenues to the state from the Long Beach Unit and from the older sections of the oil field.

Through intensive auditing and engineering analysis, efforts are being directed toward achieving a substantial improvement in the efficiency of the overall operation.

The staff also works in conjunction with the Attorney General's office in strengthening the administrative procedures of the plan and Budget for the Long Beach Unit. This is designed to achieve the most effective means of protecting the state's economic interest in the Long Beach tidelands.

Output

One major responsibility of Long Beach Operations is performing economic analyses of the development and operation activities of the Long Beach tidelands. Output includes economic control of intended expenditures through the plan and Budget of the Long Beach Unit. This control is achieved by the itemizing of budget funds and by the implementing of approval procedures in regard to new wells, redrills, and conversions, budget fund transfers, budget fund augmentations, and by various reporting procedures. The plan and budget is prepared jointly by the City of Long Beach and the staff of Long Beach Operations of the State Lands Division. It is then submitted to the State Lands Commission for approval or modification. In addition, Long Beach Operations reviews and evaluates projects and expenditures proposed in the older portion of the Wilmington oilfield, in which there is a substantial state interest. Emphasis is placed on achieving cost reduction through improvement of management, operating and development planning. Such improvements have been achieved, and are expected to continue. This will result in higher revenue.

Another important activity is the determination of equity area assignments for the Long Beach Unit.

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

I. LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued

Extractive Development—Long Beach Operations—Continued

Equity assignments determine the actual allocation of profits from the field among the participants. Other functions are to monitor surface elevations to detect any evidence of subsidence, and to monitor seismic activity. Investigations of possible geological hazards are conducted. Still another activity is to review capital expenditures over $50,000 that are made by the City of Long Beach from their share of tidelands oil revenue. Audits are performed to determine proper use by the City of Long Beach of tideland trust funds, and reviews are made of subsidence related projects, requiring both engineering and auditing analysis.

With the Long Beach Unit almost fully developed some reductions of staff are being programmed. Accordingly, it is proposed that a position of engineering systems analyst be eliminated from the budget.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$1,022,877	$1,175,243	$1,146,09
Personnel man-years	47.8	49.8	47.

Other Land Transactions

Program performance can be evaluated through nine components as reported under the various elements below. The basic nonmineral management program has two fundamental areas; ownership determination (including litigation boundary line agreements and exchanges) and land management (including leasing; sales and indemnity selections, appraisals; inventory and classification).

OWNERSHIP DETERMINATION

Land transaction and litigation case preparation require extensive engineering, title and legal research studies that ultimately culminate in the claim of a given number of miles of boundary line. As a result of settlements with the adjoining landowner or a court decision in a quiet title action, the title is perfected and boundary lines are set where possible.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of miles of boundary claimed	15	27	130
Number of miles boundary settlement	10	15	25

Top priority on staff time in ownership determination will continue to be devoted to developing title, engineering and legal information needed to defend the state in litigation. Mapping will continue on the 14 legislative grant areas remaining unmapped. Work will start on the area projects concept of concentrating a team effort on ownership determination for particular areas of high interest. The output of this effort is reflected in the budget year figures.

Second priority on available staff time will be divided between ownership determination for high public benefit boundary settlements, lease applications, public inquiries, etc.

During the 1972–73 fiscal year, assistance was provided to the Attorney General's office in the preparation and defense of 25 different lawsuits involving private claims to public tide and submerged lands. In addition, 398 formal boundary determination projects and lease applications not involving litigation were received. Of these, 240 were brought to completion.

Ownership determination is essential for effective management of state-owned tide and submerged lands. Real property cannot be leased, utilized, protected etc., unless it can be identified and located. Accordingly, significant revenues and environmental options are lost to the state.

The procedure for this identification is highly specialized and complex. It requires a diligent search of records, maps, and related historical data as well as preparation of overlays and engineering reports. With the high value of these waterfront properties, a substantial percentage of cases actually require litigation for resolution.

LITIGATION

Case preparation includes the search for, identification of, and analyses of facts for the consideration of and presentation into evidence by the Attorney General. This requires research into titles, boundaries and land character shown by title documents and record and by maps and other records of historical and current topographic and hydrographic ground conditions and water elevations, and of the causes of changes to the ordinary high and low water marks. The evidence consists of documents and of the testimony of staff and other expert witnesses. Staff analyses and reports are required as the basis for policy recommendations to the commission during the course of the litigation.

Cases Pending:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Quiet title	109	120	13
Condemnation	71	70	7
All other classes	55	60	6

BOUNDARY LINE AGREEMENTS

When the locations of the common boundary between the state and a private owner cannot be determined and the position of the last natural watermark is confused because of artificial conditions affecting such boundary, the state, acting by and through the State Lands Commission is empowered to enter into a negotiated settlement of the boundary. These agreements are necessary to establish the limits of the state's ownership for the protection of the public titles and so that the adjoining owner can develop the abutting land and acquire sufficient exception free title insurance. The setting of a firm boundary

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

I. LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued

Other Land Transactions—Continued

also clarifies the title of the state's portions and this results in a gain in revenue for the state if the land is under lease.

Boundary Line Agreements:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Pending	57	57	55
Received	6	6	18
Completed	4	8	25
Canceled	2	–	–

EXCHANGES

The exchange requires an identification of the title conditions of both the parcel now owned by the state and the parcel to be received in the exchange. This information is applied to an appraisal of both parcels to determine that the value to be received is as great or greater than the value relinquished. Any imperfection in the title, not meeting state's requirements, must be eliminated in order to produce an equitable exchange of land.

Exchanges are limited to those having large-scale public benefit.

Exchanges:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Pending	25	23	27
Received	1	5	10
Completed	2	1	15
Canceled	1	–	–

LEASES

Leases are issued for commercial, industrial and recreational purposes. Rights-of-way are issued to accommodate public utility and various types of pipelines. These leases normally involve tide and submerged land, or lands underlying nontidal navigable waters. Under the Constitution these lands are subject to the trust provision on behalf of the public for fishing, commerce and navigation and as such, are subject to many uses. In every instance investigations are made to determine if there is an existing use of the land to be leased that is compatible with the proposed use under the lease application. Special appraisal procedures are necessary to determine the fair market value of the parcels. Subsequent rental rates are derived from these appraisals. All leases must be reviewed on each fifth anniversary. This is to determine if changes in market value indicate that a new rental should be set. Leases having renewal options also require additional review of the land use and an appraisal of the land. In addition, since 1970, the commission must consider the environmental impact of each proposed lease. The preparation and distribution of environmental impact reports significantly reduces the staff time which was previously allocated to the leasing function itself. Consequently, this has increased the division's backlog of lease applications. In effect, this also contributes to an increase in the number of trespassers on state land. These trespass situations occur because many of the applicants proceed to occupy the land without benefit of a lease.

Leases:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Pending	1,306	1,443	1,660
Received	388	600	900
Issued new	237	350	525
Renewals	14	25	35
Revenues	$945,022	$770,000	$865,000

INDEMNITY SELECTIONS

This is the process by which the state is indemnified for loss to the school land grant by the selection of desirable federal land. The filing of applications on behalf of private parties has been suspended since 1955. The division proposes to acquire in excess of 10,000 acres for the benefit of the Department of Parks and Recreation which will reduce the state's present entitlement to approximately 10,400 acres. This process requires close coordination with the land title and information system which shows both entitlement and satisfaction of entitlement that constantly change the status of available lands.

Appraisal of the land is required in every case. Although value is not the sole criteria for the selection, the selection must be in the best interest of the state. After acquisition, the land may be sold or held for management. It is expected that this activity will increase after completion of the inventory and classification of school land, and as the State Lands Commission land management program develops.

SALES

A land sale requires an identification of the title conditions to determine the restrictions and reservations if any, and an appraisal of the fair market value of the land authorized to be sold. This activity is essential to determine the minimal value to be received in a public bidding procedure or becomes the value to be received from a public entity seeking to acquire the land under preferential rights.

Close coordination with the land information system is also required as new lands are acquired. Acquisition occurs after: the United States Bureau of Land Management issues a new township plat which includes a school land section (16 or 36) not previously surveyed, the receipt of an exchange patent from the United States, or receipt of a United States clear list. These new lands are then placed on the list of land available for sale.

Sales during the next fiscal year will again be limited to public agencies so that the available staff may work on the inventory, classification and management planning project which is mandated by Chapter 1555, Statutes of 1970.

Sales and Indemnity Selections:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Pending	56	55	55
Received	7	4	8
Completed	6	4	12
Canceled	2	–	–

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

I. LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued

Other Land Transactions—Continued

APPRAISALS

Appraisals are essential in those settlements of litigation, or of title and boundary agreements in lieu of litigation in which exchanges are involved, for the purpose of establishing that the lands being received are at least of equal value to the public property interest in the lands being given up. The lands involved are usually of high value, multiple use properties requiring a sophisticated appraisal approach, always in the face of short time schedules. Requests for this type of appraisal are not received until the case is on court calendar.

In the case of a settlement or exchange to be presented to the commission the appraisals are made as soon as the concept of the transaction is agreed upon by all parties.

Sales and leases also require appraisal of the affected state lands as the basis for determining the consideration to be received. There are over 245 cases and more than 100 other projects which will eventually require an appraisal.

INVENTORY, CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

On April 23, 1970, the State Lands Commission directed the State Lands Division to inventory, classify and develop a plan of prudent management for the 600,000 acres of school land under its jurisdiction. By Chapter 1555, Statutes of 1970, (later amended by Chapter 688, Statutes of 1973) the Legislature requires an inventory of all lands under commission jurisdiction and an identification of those lands having unique environmental values of statewide interest.

The program was well along by August 1973, when the 1973 amendment became effective, changing the term "unique" to "significant" and thereby enlarging the scope of the task. Pending development of definitions for "significant" by the Office of Planning and Research, the division is concentrating on physical onsite inspection of certain parcels in order to provide an adequate data bank for future planning. The required report is to be completed during the current year.

LAND TITLE INFORMATION

The State Lands Commission has the responsibility of administering, managing, and protecting the lands of the state which are under its jurisdiction. All land, whether private or public, is represented by land records. Therefore, the ability of the commission to administer, manage and protect the lands under its jurisdiction is entirely dependent on the records of this land.

This program provides the central repository of all information required by law to be kept by the commission, as well as the working data necessary for the commission to properly administer, manage and protect the lands under its jurisdiction. This program has two interfaces. One is with the public to maintai and provide record land title data and to permit th examination of other public records kept by the com mission. The other interface, with division staff, to maintain a working file of data needed to determir the extent and character of lands for the proper ad ministration, management and protection of land under the jurisdiction of the commission. Input i this program consists of:

1. Land acquisition information,
2. Land disposition information,
3. Land use (encumbrances, leases, permits, etc.) information,
4. Official determinations and actions of the com mission,
5. Maps, judgments, agreements, title reports an other related land title records,
6. Correspondence,
7. Historical and engineering research data,
8. Cession and retrocession of jurisdiction.

Implementation of comprehensive indexing and fil ing procedures is being undertaken to provide a sys tematic information base from which required data may be effectively extracted. Preliminary hand opera tion of this system is now being tested prior to con version to an automated system under concurren development.

All new material acquired by the division is being processed under the new procedures. Priorities for incorporating data previously collected by the divi sion have been established and this task is being gradually accomplished.

Demands upon the system for information are in creasing as projected and it is expected that this trend will continue. As more of the data base is incorpo rated into the system, the total cost and time to re spond to inquiries will be reduced. This will encour age further demands upon the system by public and other governmental inquirers, resulting in greater use of state and adjacent lands.

A sharp increase in the number of "other govern mental inquiries" results from an increased involve ment by the agency in environmental impact studies (Chapter 1555, Statutes of 1970) and greater review functions over granted lands. This has tended to pub licize the functions of the agency.

Four new positions have been established from temporary help funds in the current year and are pro posed for continuance in the budget year to provide support for the San Francisco Bay litigation unit.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Output			
Responses to:			
Public inquiries	585	650	700
Staff requests	498	600	650
Other governmental inquiries	366	400	450
Input			
Expenditures	$1,035,520	$1,570,205	$1,624,153
Personnel man-years	67.1	98.2	98.2

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

II. ADMINISTRATION

The administrative staff of the State Lands Division operates under the general direction of the Executive Officer of the State Lands Commission. This staff, operating under the supervision of the assistant executive officer, provides personnel budgeting, planning, auditing, legal, data processing, and clerical services in support of the division's program. Major administrative matters must be acted upon by resolution of the State Lands Commission.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures distributed to other elements	($387,791)	($485,005)	($488,345)
Personnel man-years	(28)	(30.1)	(30.1)

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	159.9	207.2	207.2	$2,059,367	$2,780,604	$2,845,198
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	(24,191)	(32,551)	(53,876)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	0.5	–4.5	–	13,155	–58,838
Proposed new positions	–	4	4	–	30,654	38,556
Totals, Salaries and Wages	159.9	211.7	206.7	$2,059,367	$2,824,413	$2,824,916
Estimated salary savings	–	*–7.6*	*–3.6*	–	*–72,550*	*–65,425*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	159.9	204.1	203.1	$2,059,367	$2,751,863	$2,759,491
Staff benefits	–	–	–	258,104	346,330	345,088
Totals, Personal Services	159.9	204.1	203.1	$2,317,471	$3,098,193	$3,104,579
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$112,954	$166,646	$158,503
Communications				37,841	50,399	52,481
Travel—in-state				68,534	128,048	129,978
Travel—out-of-state				3,821	4,300	6,615
Consultant and professional services				71,480	122,780	123,369
Data processing				28,234	–	–
Facilities operation				134,840	172,458	199,560
Equipment				17,515	13,304	6,652
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$475,219	$657,935	$677,158
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	44,000	44,000
Totals, Expenditures				$2,792,690	$3,800,128	$3,825,737
Reimbursements—other				*–1,072,328*	*–1,238,339*	*–1,184,567*
Net Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$1,720,362	$2,561,789	$2,641,170

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$1,568,000	$2,374,600	$2,641,170
Chapter 981, Statutes of 1972	166,000	–	–
Allocation for salary increases	79,144	163,189	–
Allocation from emergency fund	40,650	24,000	–
Totals Available	$1,853,794	$2,561,789	$2,641,170
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–133,432	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$1,720,362	$2,561,789	$2,641,170

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Oil and Gas Royalties:			
State lands	$20,865,085	$18,048,000	$15,199,000
Long Beach operations	83,836,747	72,500,000	64,000,000
School lands	5,471	7,000	7,000
Mineral Royalties:			
State lands	109,615	130,000	180,000
School lands	8,437	8,000	10,000
Land Rentals:			
State lands—oil and gas and surface	250,521	283,000	295,000
State lands—commercial and recreational	919,722	750,000	850,000
School lands	31,970	30,000	28,000
Sale of school lands	50,731	800,000	700,000
Miscellaneous	17,002	15,000	10,000
TOTALS, REVENUES	$106,095,301	$92,571,000	$81,279,000
General Fund	*2,331,129*	*5,295,000*	*3,829,000*
General Fund—Sea Grant Matching Program (Chapter 1115, Statutes of 1973)	–	–	*500,000*
California Water Fund	*25,000,000*	*25,000,000*	*25,000,000*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*5,000,000*	*5,000,000*	*5,000,000*
Capital Outlay for Public Higher Education	*73,764,172*	*57,276,000*	*46,950,000*

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Capital Outlay

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

MAJOR PROJECTS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Fishing jetty of vessel "La Janelle"	–	$1,400,000	–
Removal of beach and underwater obstructions	–	75,000	–
Totals, Major Projects	–	$1,475,000	–
MINOR PROJECTS			
Removal of beach and underwater obstructions	$50,000	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$50,000	$1,475,000	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act of 1973, item 345.1	–	$1,400,000	–
Chapter 1053, Statutes of 1973	–	75,000	–
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 648, Statutes of 1969	$50,000	–	–
Totals Available	$50,000	$1,475,000	–
Unexpected balance, estimated savings	–	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$50,000	$1,475,000	–

STATE LANDS DIVISION—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	159.9	207.2	207.2	$2,059,367	$2,780,604	$2,845,198
				SALARY RANGE		
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Long Beach Operations:						
Temporary help	–	1	–			
Other Land Transactions:						
Temporary help	–	3	–	–	16,809	–
Reduction in Authorized Positions:				–	27,000	–
Long Beach Operations:						
Engineering systems analyst	–	–	–1	1,489–1,810	–	–23,484
San Francisco Bay Litigation:						
Temporary help	–	–3.5	–3.5	–	–30,654	–35,354
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	0.5	–4.5	–	$13,155	–$58,838
Proposed New Positions:						
San Francisco Bay Litigation:						
Assoc land agent	–	1	1	1,084–1,317	11,340	15,120
Drafting aid II	–	3	3	651–791	19,314	23,436
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	4	4	–	$30,654	$38,556
Totals, Adjustments	–	4.5	–0.5	–	$43,809	–$20,282
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	159.9	211.7	206.7	$2,059,367	$2,824,413	$2,824,916

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Program Objectives

The program objectives of the Department of Fish and Game are to insure that fish and wildlife are perpetuated to be used and enjoyed by the people in this state now and in the future.

More specifically, the objectives of the department are:

1. To maintain all species of fish and wildlife for their intrinsic and ecological values as well as for their direct benefits to man.

The objective, "to maintain," is a basic necessity if any species is to be used in the future, and this objective also embraces the principle that fish and wildlife should be preserved as a human environmental necessity. But it goes beyond this, in that the present generation assumes the obligation to pass on to future human generations all of the species that now exist, whether or not they are now used and enjoyed. The present contribution that each species makes to the ecological balance is not always known and may well change in the future. It is presumptuous to tamper irrevocably with this balance without understanding fully the eventual result.

The restoration of native species that no longer exist in California but still exist in other areas; the introduction of desirable new species compatible with existing species; and the exclusion of undesirable species are inherent in this objective.

2. To provide for diversified recreational use of fish and wildlife.

The objective, "recreational use," embraces all the ways that people may enjoy fish and wildlife. This diversity of recreational opportunity will enable each individual to select the quality of recreation most re warding to himself. Single uses will not predominat merely because they might attract the greatest numbe of users. This objective envisions maintenance of fish and wildlife "game" populations at levels that wil provide harvestable surpluses so that hunting and fishing will continue to be enjoyed as two of Califor nia's traditional and leading forms of recreation.

3. To provide for an economic contribution of fish and wildlife in the best interests of the people of the state.

The third objective, "economic contribution," cov ers several distinct interests concerned with the utili zation of fish and wildlife resources. These include the commercial harvesters of these resources and the peo ple who provide goods and services to all resource users. The objective is to provide the maximum economic benefits to the people of the state commensurate with the maintenance of the resources and within the constraints of the other objectives.

4. To provide for scientific and educational use of fish and wildlife.

The fourth objective, "scientific and educational use," proposes to insure the availability of fish and wildlife for study and research by both scientists and students.

All of the programs of the department are directed towards the accomplishment of these objectives through the conservation, enhancement, and restoration of fish and wildlife resources and habitats and regulation of resource use.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Enforcement of laws and regulations	$7,407,526	$8,475,212	$8,570,096
II. Wildlife	4,841,465	5,388,903	5,493,923
III. Inland fisheries	5,422,149	6,344,747	7,205,522
IV. Anadromous fisheries	3,112,160	3,622,065	3,962,763
V. Marine resources	3,004,266	3,375,101	3,427,208
VI. Environmental services	1,725,741	1,994,239	1,955,853
VII. Administration	(2,066,599)	(2,232,902)	(2,333,931)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$25,513,307	$29,200,267	$30,615,365
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–1,024,044*	*–1,194,190*	*–1,248,589*
Other	*–1,595,798*	*–1,788,905*	*–1,879,748*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$22,893,465	$26,217,172	$27,487,028
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	*19,519,060*	*22,508,197*	*22,776,340*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Marine Research Committee Account	*140,676*	*157,350*	*149,500*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Duck Stamp Account	–	*120,000*	*102,000*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Training Account	–	*81,400*	*99,000*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	–	–	*1,000,000*
Federal funds	*3,233,729*	*3,350,225*	*3,360,188*
Personnel man-years	1,382.7	1,396.3	1,394.6

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

I. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Need

Without enforcement, certain wildlife populations would be endangered due to illegal overuse, destruction of habitat, and pollution of state waters. The absence of an enforcement program would inevitably result in the inequitable distribution of wildlife including nongame species, habitat losses, and lowered water quality.

Objectives

To insure that the provisions of the Fish and Game Code and regulations made pursuant thereto are enforced within an acceptable degree of compliance; to insure that the wildlife resources are managed for optimum, sustained yield, utilization and enjoyment by all people appropriate to the general public welfare.

In order to accomplish the objectives of this program, the following must be accomplished:

1. Insure that everyone making use of the wildlife resource is properly licensed;
2. Protect fish and wildlife resources and their habitat from willful or negligent destruction and otherwise enforce and administer the laws and regulations relating to fish and game;
3. Promote hunting and fishing access for the public;
4. Disseminate knowledge and information about fish and wildlife resources and their regulation and management to increase public understanding and cooperation in the sound utilization and conservation of these resources through our conservation education program;
5. Recognize the interest of those who derive their livelihood, pleasure or recreation from the wildlife resources;
6. Cooperate with and encourage cooperation among agencies, groups and individuals concerned with laws protecting the wildlife resources;
7. Conduct a hunter safety program to provide instructions for safe handling of firearms for all hunting license applicants regardless of age;
8. Plan for the most efficient and effective use of wildlife protection manpower.

Authority

Constitution of California, Fish and Game Code, and Fish and Game Commission.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	365.4	367	367	$7,407,526	$8,475,212	$8,570,096
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Enforcement of Laws and Regulations	365.4	367	367	$7,407,526	$8,475,212	$8,570,096
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*7,221,163*	*8,153,939*	*7,710,477*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Training Account				–	*51,276*	*62,364*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	–	*517,000*
Federal funds				*77,873*	*119,475*	*126,750*
Reimbursements				*108,490*	*150,522*	*153,505*
Program Elements:						
Protection and use regulation of fish and wildlife	311.1	313.3	313.3	6,226,182	7,121,106	7,159,108
Licensing	25.8	25.5	25.5	407,128	478,966	497,700
Hunter safety	7.8	7.9	7.9	593,123	619,608	629,161
Conservation Education	20.7	20.3	20.3	181,093	255,532	284,127

Protection and Use Regulation of Fish and Wildlife

General Description

Enforcement is accomplished by a staff of fish and game wardens whose activities include patrolling to prevent infractions of game and nongame wildlife bag limits, seasons, closed areas, and license requirements by individual hunters and fishermen as well as the commercial fishing industry. Protection of habitat requires an increasing portion of the warden's time. This protection of habitat includes the enforcement of restrictions on pollution, stream or lake alterations as well as the entry of exotic wild animals which if they became established in the wild would compete with and possibly replace more desirable native wildlife species. Violators are apprehended and prosecuted through court processes. Also, administration of the licensed pheasant and other hunting club programs is a warden function accomplished by license application approval and regulation enforcement through club inspections at regular intervals. Additional protection of wildlife and habitat is accomplished by the issuance of permits for special purposes such as scientific collections, research, suction dredges, and the related followup inspection to assure compliance of permit terms. Preventive en-

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

I. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS—Continued

Protection and Use Regulation of Fish and Wildlife—Continued

forcement is accomplished through personal appearances before civic sportsmen organizations and in the field talks to sportsmen and potential sportsmen.

Estimated resource user man-days were lowered for 1973 and subsequent years after a survey of 1972 resource use figures showed a hunting and fishing decline in the following counties: Alpine, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Inyo, Kern, Madera, Marin, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Sierra, Sonoma, and Trinity.

The gradual increased resource use in other counties exceeded the loss in the above 17 counties only by a small margin.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Resource user man-days	38,154,000	38,690,000	39,225,90
Violation arrests	16,712	17,210	17,7
Input			
Expenditures	$6,226,182	$7,121,106	$7,159,10
Personnel man-years	311.1	313.3	313

Licensing

General Description

Those who wish to take advantage of the recreational, educational and economic benefits provided by California's fish and wildlife resources are required to contribute to the conservation and management of these resources through the purchase of licenses. The licensing program makes nearly 60 different types of fish and game licenses available to applicants. The license fees provide the major support of California's fish and wildlife conservation programs.

Between seven and eight million licenses, tags and permits will be sold through approximately 3,60 private firms functioning as fish and game licens agents.

This program also provides the mechanics for determining which of the applicants will receive specia big game permits and reservation on state-operate waterfowl areas.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$407,128	$478,966	$497,70
Personnel man-years	25.8	25.5	25.

Hunter Safety

General Description

Approximately 3,300 volunteer instructors are used by the department in teaching firearms safety to an estimated 70,000 California residents. Since the inception of the program on July 1, 1954, a total of 661,854 California residents have been trained. The estimated total casualties reduced since the program became effective is 2,000. All hunting license applicants who cannot document their possession of a hunting license in a previous year are now required to participate in this program.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
New instructors certified	785	800	85
Youths trained in firearms safety	66,065	69,500	70,50
Input			
Expenditures	$593,123	$619,608	$629,16
Personnel man-years	7.8	7.9	7.

Conservation Education

General Description

The Conservation Education Program satisfies the need to inform the public about its property—fish and wildlife; the need to assist the public in properly utilizing fish and wildlife; and the need to conserve and enhance fish and wildlife and its habitat for future generations.

The workload is divided into the following activities: news releases, liaison work, speeches and statements, photography, formal reports, motion pictures a news magazine, booklets on laws and regulations and general interest and scientific pamphlets, youth conservation education, intra- and interdepartmenta information, exhibits, library, and the servicing of a large volume of individual information requests.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$181,093	$255,532	$284,12
Personnel man-years	20.7	20.3	20.

II. WILDLIFE

Need

The continued growth in population as well as commercial and industrial activities within the state has had an adverse effect upon wildlife. The encroachment on habitat has a direct result on wildlife populations. Every effort is needed to maintain existing populations through the preservation and management of their habitat.

Inventory, study and planning are needed for preserving fish and wildlife resources in rapidly disappearing bays and estuaries. Methods to combat disease, development control measures and biological

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

II. WILDLIFE—Continued

knowledge relating to wildlife diseases are needed. The expanding field of pesticides presents problems to the welfare of wildlife through both direct toxic effects and indirect effects through contamination of the environment.

Information is needed in determining the levels and extent of pesticide residues in fish and wildlife. Work with manufacturers, formulators and users of pesticides to develop methods that are the least hazardous to fish, wildlife and their environment should be continued.

In order to conduct a sound program for our big game species, field information must be gathered on the condition of species, their ranges, productivity, mortality, hunter utilization and changes in the habitat, both natural and man-made.

Information on nongame species is also needed for their proper management. A need for technical information, census methods and management techniques is indicated where the population status of some species of raptors, furbearers, and water-associated birds is in question.

Substantial losses in waterfowl habitat emphasizes a need to properly maintain the remaining habitat to assure perpetuation of the species.

Over 6,000,000 days of recreation are provided by upland game species alone. To assure their continued productivity, additional information is needed on several of the lesser species and their proper management.

Demands under both federal and state environmental protection acts are requiring an increasing amount of time for careful review of developments and their impact on wildlife.

Hunting opportunity has been reduced each year through increased restrictions by local, state and federal governments, and the closures of private lands. Additional effort is needed to encourage hunting programs on private lands and to maintain public hunting on public lands where it is compatible with other uses.

Objectives

The objectives of the wildlife management program are: (1) to perpetuate and conserve all wildlife found in the state, (2) to maintain optimum breeding stock of our wildlife species, and (3) to obtain an optimum harvest of those game species that have an open hunting season.

Authority

Constitution of California, Fish and Game Code, and Fish and Game Commission.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	237.4	237.8	237.8	$4,841,465	$5,328,484	$5,437,345
Workload adjustments	–	2.7	2.4	–	60,419	56,578
Totals, Wildlife Preservation and Enhancement	237.4	240.5	240.2	$4,841,465	$5,388,903	$5,493,923
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*2,225,864*	*2,731,772*	*2,553,880*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Duck Stamp Account				–	*120,000*	*102,000*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Training Account				–	*1,064*	*1,293*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	–	*299,000*
Federal funds				*2,081,622*	*1,998,450*	*1,938,075*
Reimbursements				*533,979*	*537,617*	*599,675*
Program Elements:						
Waterfowl	128.9	130.5	130.8	1,044,263	1,387,942	1,331,928
Upland game	45.2	44.1	44.1	800,944	852,379	923,951
Big game	45.2	46.8	46.5	2,650,957	2,762,020	2,848,866
Nongame	18.1	19.1	18.8	345,301	386,562	389,178

Waterfowl

General Description

The most intensive management of habitat occurs on our wildlife areas. On these areas both natural and cultivated waterfowl food plants are grown; levees, canals, ponds, water controls, and roads are developed and maintained; noxious vegetation is controlled; and in general the area is made attractive to waterfowl and other wildlife, including nongame species.

To develop the most efficient and economical methods for management both public and private marshlands, investigations are being made that include: using irrigation drain water for creating and maintaining habitat; determining the proper balance of livestock grazing and production of waterfowl feed; cooperative plant testing with the soil conservation service for improved land use and increased waterfowl food production; and determining the limits of salinity or alkalinity that can be tolerated by various food plants.

The managed habitat is not only providing for the well-being of waterfowl, but the adequate supply of food also keeps these birds from depredating agricultural crops.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

II. WILDLIFE—Continued

Waterfowl—Continued

To encourage private landowners to improve their holdings for waterfowl, the department provides them with the proper management techniques. Service to landowners is also provided through cooperative efforts with local soil conservation districts.

To keep track of waterfowl populations and determine their numbers, migration patterns, mortality rates and population turnover, waterfowl are being banded at four representative sites throughout the state. Nine waterfowl surveys are flown to determine populations during the breeding season, the crop depredation period, the hunting season and in the winter.

To prevent untoward effects of pesticides on waterfowl and their habitat, appropriate controls on the use of pesticides will be implemented. Investigations will be made of waterfowl losses due to disease so as to determine the cause and initiate field control measures that will eliminate or minimize such losses. Research will be conducted to develop improved techniques for controlling avian botulism and cholera.

To provide for public enjoyment of the waterfow resource, public hunting opportunities and visitor fa cilities are provided.

To better manage the resource, cooperative effort are carried on through the Pacific Flyway Counc and the technical committee, and with the U.S. Fis and Wildlife Service.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Waterfowl hunters	160,200	165,000	165,00
Waterfowl hunter-days	1,320,500	1,400,000	1,500,00
Number of waterfowl bagged	2,890,000	3,200,000	3,400,00
Population surveys flown	9	9	
Waterfowl banded	10,199	10,000	10,00
Plant accessions tested	18	25	
Acreage under marsh management practices	112,000	115,000	115,00
Input			
Expenditures	$1,044,263	$1,387,942	$1,331,9
Personnel man-years	128.9	130.5	130

Upland Game

General Description

Surveys are conducted to determine the population status for all the upland game species that are found in California. Evaluations of field surveys and hunting conditions are made to determine recommendations for changes in hunting regulations.

Wild trapped resident game birds are released in areas where it has been determined these birds may survive and multiply to offer future hunting possibilities. In addition, some 2,000 nonresident game birds are purchased under contract from private bidders and released annually.

Fifteen to twenty thousand month-old ring-necked pheasant chicks are purchased under contract and distributed to sportsmen clubs to rear and release for public hunting. In addition, 19,500 pheasants are also purchased each year under contract for release in southern California for public hunting.

Investigations are made of pesticide and disease factors as they affect upland game populations. Technical assistance in upland game management is provided to private landowners. Research in developing and evaluating habitat improvement practices is conducted.

Prepare and update plans for selected species o upland game. Assist private landowners and individu als in managing their lands for upland game speci through technical advice and publications. Mournin dove population surveys will be conducted to dete mine prenesting populations and to determine mo tality and distribution of doves through band return Tree squirrel, wild turkey, and bandtailed pigeon i vestigations to gather information on distributio density, production, population trends, life histor information and evaluation of wild turkey huntin seasons and stocking areas are being conducted. E perimental ground cover and food plants will b tested. Over 2,000 artificial watering devices will b maintained. Surveillance and research activities will b conducted to assess the impact of pesticides on upla game and to develop needed controls over the use these chemicals.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Hunter-days	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,900,00
Input			
Expenditures	$800,944	$852,379	$923,9
Personnel man-years	45.2	44.1	44

Big Game

General Description

The state is divided into 42 wildlife management units, each of which has a unit manager. These unit managers work with public and private groups to improve conditions for big game. With assistance from staff specialists, they gather field data on herd composition, hunter kill, diesease and pesticide problems, food habits, nonhunter mortality, and range conditio They prepare recommendations for season, speci hunts, preservation and enhancement of big gam habitat, operate special hunts and public shootin areas, and provide advice to public and private lan managers interested in managing big game.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

II. WILDLIFE—Continued

Big Game—Continued

The proposed 1974–75 program will be carried on at the same level as 1973–74, with increased emphasis on deer management. It is anticipated there will be a special antelope hunt as well as special deer hunts. Intensive studies will continue on mountain lions and bear. Plans for selected species of big game will be prepared and updated.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Hunter-days on state-operated areas	7,500	7,500	7,500
Total big game hunter-days	2,752,800	3,000,000	3,000,000
Depredation Take:			
Deer	800	1,000	1,000
Bear	4	5	10
Wild pigs	2	2	2
Mountain lion	2	2	5
Input			
Expenditures	$2,650,957	$2,762,020	$2,848,866
Personnel man-years	45.2	46.8	46.5

Nongame

General Description

This project will conduct surveys and develop management programs for California's endangered and rare wildlife in compliance with the California Species Preservation and Endangered Species Acts of 1970. In addition, it will be responsible for research and development of management programs for nongame wildlife including their habitat.

In 1974–75 the program will continue the 1973–74 investigations with emphasis determining the current status of selected nongame wildlife. These investigations will include: (1) continued assessment of the problems and needs of nongame wildlife, (2) surveys of California's threatened wildlife declared to be endangered and rare by the Fish and Game Commission, (3) determination of status of shorebird populations and their coastal wetlands, seabird breeding colonies, heron rookeries, and raptor populations, and (4) preparation and updating management plans for selected species of nongame wildlife, including the coyote, bobcat, and furbearers.

Basic investigations of pesticide contamination, pollution, disease, and food habitats of nongame wildlife will be made. Particular attention will be directed to the food chain effects of environmental contaminants on the reproduction of raptors and water-associated wildlife, particularly marine birds and mammals.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Fur take (number of animals)	66,000	76,000	76,000
Appropriate use (hunter-days)	150,000	125,000	125,000
Nonappropriate use (recreation-user days)	50,000,000	51,000,000	52,000,000
Input			
Expenditures	$345,301	$386,562	$389,178
Personnel man-years	18.1	19.1	18.8

III. INLAND FISHERIES

Need

Fishing for freshwater fish in California currently sustains about 20,000,000 angler days. This high demand cannot be sustained by natural fish production alone. To help meet the demand, the department operates fish hatcheries which annually produce about 30,000,000 resident fish. The department also maintains natural fish habitats, manipulates fish populations to increase yields of game fish, monitors pesticide levels in state waters, conducts scientific investigations to improve the return of hatchery-planted fish, and provides fish disease prevention and control services, including border inspections.

Increased public interest in a number of California's little known species of fishes, amphibians, and reptiles has resulted in implementation of small but effective projects to insure perpetuation of those which are most endangered.

Objectives

To provide diversified and satisfactory fishing for California anglers while insuring the perpetuation of the state's native fish fauna.

Authority

Constitution of California, Fish and Game Code, and Fish and Game Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

III. INLAND FISHERIES—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72-73	73-74	74-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Continuing program costs	269.6	271.3	271.3	$5,422,149	$6,344,747	$7,205,522
Workload adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Inland Fisheries	269.6	271.3	271.3	$5,422,149	$6,344,747	$7,205,522
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*4,931,843*	*5,700,881*	*6,439,282*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Training Account				–	*18,976*	*23,077*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	–	*75,000*
Federal funds				*342,342*	*445,651*	*485,323*
Reimbursements				*147,964*	*179,239*	*182,840*
Program Elements:						
Trout	219.2	220.6	220.6	$4,243,079	$5,062,976	$5,874,655
Warmwater game fish	46.5	46.3	46.3	1,022,565	1,100,135	1,147,226
Other species	3.9	4.4	4.4	156,505	181,636	183,641

Trout

General Description

The trout element combines management, research, and propagation to provide about 14,000,000 angler days. Management provides information upon which trout seasons and bag limits are set, takes full advantage of opportunities to grow wild fish in lakes and streams, and guides distribution of hatchery-reared trout to provide the greatest return to the angler. Management activities, which includes nongame fish control, fish salvage, habitat improvement, introduction of forage organisms, and population monitoring, will continue at about the same level.

Research is concentrated on determining the most effective methods of stocking hatchery-reared trout in reservoirs. Return to the angler of different strains of trout stocked at different sizes, densities, and time of year will be compared. Results at study reservoirs indicate that these factors greatly influence the yie of trout.

The department operates 14 trout hatcheries sca tered throughout the state. These hatcheries produ fish to supplement natural reproduction in waters which there are not enough wild fish to utilize t natural productivity, and to provide catchable-siz trout for put-and-take fishing in roadside wate Hatchery trout provide well over 50 percent of t trout caught.

Output	1972-73	1973-74	1974-7
Production Performance—			
Stocking:			
Fingerlings	12,839,875	14,290,000	14,000,0
Subcatchables	926,411	1,750,000	1,670,0
Catchables	11,076,907	11,000,000	12,000,0
Input			
Expenditures	$4,243,079	$5,062,976	$5,874,6
Personnel man years	219.2	220.6	22

Warmwater Game Fish

General Description

To produce maximum sustained yields of game fish, California's vast assemblage of warm waters requires continuing surveillance and management. This provides for about 6,000,000 angler days annually. Since maintenance stocking with hatchery-propagated fish is generally impractical and not beneficial, except in the case of waters with heavy angling pressure, a variety of other techniques and methods are used to accomplish these objectives. These include creel censuses and population analysis by netting, electrofishing, and sample chemical treatment. Findings are used to apply management practices, such as population control by chemical treatment, and to propose new regulations.

Propagation: Central Valleys Hatchery procures largemouth and smallmouth bass and bluegill and redear sunfish from foothill reservoirs for stocking in new or reclaimed waters and small farm ponds. It also rears channel catfish hatched at Imperial Warmwater Hatchery. Several species are salvaged from valley sloughs and canals as necessary.

Channel catfish show promise of developing goo fisheries in southern California reservoirs. Imperi Warmwater Hatchery near Niland will produce 500 000 yearling catfish for stocking heavily used wate

Research: A study is being conducted at Lake A manor to develop and evaluate effective manageme techniques that will raise yields of game fish in Lal Almanor.

Reports are being prepared describing the resul of a study on another reservoir to determine the pr mary causes of the decline of fisheries in new rese voirs. The study followed angler catch, fish harve rates, and physical and chemical changes which o curred as the lake aged. A program of planting larg trout in two-story reservoirs (those with layers both warm and cold water) to produce trophy fis eries will continue to be monitored. A pilot stripe bass hatchery is being developed to provide a sour of striped bass for planting in large reservoirs wit threadfin shad populations.

Input	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Expenditures	$1,022,565	$1,100,135	$1,147,22
Personnel man-years	46.5	46.3	46

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

III. INLAND FISHERIES—Continued

Other Species

General Description

In recent years there has been an increased awareness on the part of the public of many of California's nongame fishes, and of various species of amphibians and reptiles. The habitat of these species is often severely restricted; through land development and other activities, the existence of some has been endangered.

Work will be concentrated mainly on the rare and endangered species. Habitat surveys and inventories of abundance and distribution will be made periodically, and recommendations to insure their preservation will be formulated. Habitat protection and development programs carried out for the benefit of game species will also benefit some nongame forms. In suitable areas, sanctuaries will be established. Additional effort will be expended in coordinating the activities of the various conservation groups, schools, and public agencies which are interested in the preservation of particular species.

The status of bullfrog populations in the central valley is under study. Habitat evaluation is part of this program, along with a determination of the relative harvest by sport and commercial froggers. The impact of these forces on the bullfrog will be assessed in the light of possible legislation and commission action to assure the maximum sustained yield of this resource.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$156,505	$181,636	$183,641
Personnel man-years	3.9	4.4	4.4

IV. ANADROMOUS FISHERIES

Need

Anadromous fisheries is responsible for programs involving salmon, steelhead, striped bass, shad and sturgeon. These species are under one program because these resources have many of the same environmental requirements and they have many common problems.

Anadromous fisheries resources support an estimated 3 million angler days of recreational fishing annually in marine and inland waters. In addition, the salmon resource provides a commercial catch averaging 8 million pounds annually with a net worth of over $5 million. The contribution of these resources to the economy of the state and the well-being of its citizens justifies research and management activities to maintain and improve the existing populations.

Objectives

It is the objective of the anadromous fisheries program to (1) maintain, restore and improve anadromous fish populations, (2) obtain an optimum harvest of these resources, and (3) provide for their scientific and educational use.

Authority

Constitution of California, Fish and Game Code, and Fish and Game Commission.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	162.4	167.4	167.4	$3,112,160	$3,583,902	$3,914,701
Workload adjustments	–	3.8	4.3	–	38,163	48,062
Totals, Anadromous Fisheries	162.4	171.2	171.7	$3,112,160	$3,622,065	$3,962,763
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*1,554,726*	*1,706,463*	*1,943,084*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Training Account				–	*1,037*	*1,266*
Federal funds				*325,187*	*391,180*	*411,227*
Reimbursements				*1,232,247*	*1,523,385*	*1,607,186*
Program Elements:						
Salmon and steelhead	119.8	121.7	123.4	$2,603,846	$2,824,775	$3,161,479
Sturgeon and striped bass	20.7	19.4	19.4	192,248	221,174	224,814
Delta studies	21.9	30.1	28.9	316,066	576,116	576,470

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

IV. ANADROMOUS FISHERIES—Continued

Salmon and Steelhead

General Description

The salmon and steelhead element is divided into four components: production, management, research and research analyses. Department effort in terms of salmon and steelhead expenditures among these elements is as follows: production—48 percent; management—35 percent; research—17 percent.

The production component operates four salmon and steelhead hatcheries, two combination hatchery-spawning channel facilities and one combination spawning channel-rearing pond facility. Operational costs of four of these and 80 percent of one other are reimbursed as mitigation for destroyed salmon and steelhead. Rearing space for 500,000 yearling silver salmon is provided at departmental trout hatcheries.

Management is charged with employing appropr ate techniques to maintain, restore and enhance th fish, their use, and their habitat. Law enforceme operation of fish screens and ladders, catch and sto inventory, barrier removal, pollution control, a assessment of effects of land and water manipulati on these fish are tasks assigned to management.

The research and research analyses components a assigned tasks of determining better ways of prod tion and management. Coordination of productio management and research is a task of research a research analyses. Research analyses analyzes salm and steelhead conservation on a coastwide basis.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Expenditures	$2,603,846	$2,824,775	$3,161,4
Personnel man-years	119.8	121.7	12

Striped Bass, Sturgeon, and Shad

General Description

The major task of this element is to develop a means of measuring accurately the size and age structures of the adult striped bass population. Past information on the size of the adult bass population is too imprecise to evaluate the effects of angling regulations or changes in the environment. The population size and age structure are being measured through an intensive tagging and creel census program started in April 1969. Additional information on the fishery for both bass and sturgeon is obtained through analysis of partyboat catch records.

This element also makes a major contribution to an investigation of the factors controlling the survival of young striped bass by carrying out an annu summer tow net survey program. This is being c ordinated with other investigations to measure t significance of environmental changes in the estuar with primary emphasis on changes associated wi water development.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Sport Fishing (Man-Days):			
Striped bass	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,0
Shad	130,000	130,000	130,0
Sturgeon	50,000	50,000	50,0
Input			
Expenditures	$192,248	$221,174	$224,8
Personnel man-years	20.7	19.4	1

Delta Studies

General Description

This element is established in cooperation with the Department of Water Resources, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to conduct studies necessary to evaluate ecological effects of water development on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary and to develop adequate fish screen systems. This study was developed as an outgrowth of and in continuation of previous studies conducted by the department for the Department of Water Resources in the period 1961–1971.

These studies are designed to determine best wa to protect fish, wildlife, and other ecological valu prior to completion of the Peripheral Canal and determine methods of protecting and where feasib enhancing such resources when this canal is placed operation.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–7
Expenditures	$316,066	$576,116	$576,4
Personnel man-years	21.9	30.1	2

V. MARINE RESOURCES

Need

In 1970 California produced 0.8 billion pounds of the approximately 5 billion pounds of commercial fishery products produced by the United States. The world fishery production is approximately 152 billion pounds.

Marine sport anglers fish an estimated 6,900,0 days and land approximately 31 million pounds fish. The change in numbers of marine sport angle and their catch is expected to closely parallel th state's population. The management of marine speci

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

V. MARINE RESOURCES—Continued

for optimum sustained yield requires adequate information on catch and effort, population structure, life history, ecology, behavior, population dynamics, and the effects of environmental modification and harvesting. The foregoing information, coupled with knowledge of recreational and commercial uses and the economics of each will provide a base for resolving conflicts concerning the utilization and allocation of these resources.

Many of California's marine species are utilized by other nations, as well as by other states. Effective management of these, and closely related species, requires increasingly greater cooperation and participation in interstate, national, and international councils, commissions, and conventions.

Objectives

The objectives of the Marine Resources Program are to perpetuate and enhance the marine fish, plant and animal resources and to develop an optimum harvest of these resources by sport and commercial endeavor. To achieve this, it is necessary to gather data on populations and harvest and to develop life histories of the various species.

Authority

Constitution of California, Fish and Game Code, and Fish and Game Commission.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	168.9	165.6	165.6	$3,004,266	$3,332,473	$3,382,865
Workload adjustments	–	3.5	3	–	42,628	44,343
Totals, Marine Resources	168.9	169.1	168.6	$3,004,266	$3,375,101	$3,427,208
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*2,268,566*	*2,606,650*	*2,615,891*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Marine Research Committee Account				*140,676*	*157,350*	*149,500*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Training Account				–	*6,211*	*7,548*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	–	*41,000*
Federal funds				*381,596*	*395,469*	*398,813*
Reimbursements				*213,428*	*209,421*	*214,456*
Program Elements:						
Big game fisheries	9.1	9.3	9.3	$178,102	$204,903	$208,880
Coastal fisheries	41	44.5	43.8	749,536	886,120	903,844
Bottomfisheries	18.1	17.2	17.2	250,170	278,100	283,245
Pelagic fisheries	41.3	40.2	40.2	817,438	889,717	907,199
Shellfisheries	31	28.9	29.1	355,129	374,062	385,348
Marine fisheries statistics	28.4	29	29	498,615	564,449	574,092
Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission	–	–	–	14,600	20,400	15,100
Marine Research Committee	–	–	–	140,676	157,350	149,500

Big Game Fisheries

General Description

Big game species of prime importance include albacore, bluefin tuna, Pacific bonito, the billfishes, California barracuda, white seabass, and California yellowtail. These species support important sport fisheries in addition to contributing significantly to California's commercial landings.

The objective of this element is to provide factual information for scientific management of the big game fishery resources for an optimum sustained yield of benefits year after year. Population identification and dynamics studies of the various species will continue. Efforts to locate migration routes and to trace the seasonal migrations along the coast will continue. Emphasis also will be placed on life history studies, on measuring environmental requirements, and monitoring the sport and commercial catches of albacore, bluefin tuna, Pacific bonito, billfishes, California barracuda, white seabass, and California yellowtail to determine their abundance and mortality rates.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$178,102	$204,903	$208,880
Personnel man-years	9.1	9.3	9.3

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

V. MARINE RESOURCES—Continued

Coastal Fisheries

General Description

This element combines all activities of the nearshore environment. These include sportfishing, the special studies of the inshore fish, animals, and plants and their relation to each other, their environment, and the activities of man upon these organisms and their environment. Element activities will consist of: (1) increased emphasis on determination of sportfishing intensity, species taken and numbers caught for all sportfishing activities; (2) studies of the behavior and life history of the flora and fauna of the inshore areas; (3) monitoring and special studies of marine mammals; (4) ecological surveys to assess nearshore flora and fauna relative to natural and man-cause impacts on the marine environment; (5) patholog (6) kelp bed development aimed at increasing spor fish populations; (7) studies to provide technical a vice on the construction and location of artificial reef and (8) activities to increase sportfish opportuniti through the introduction of native and non-nativ species determined to possess characteristics compa ible with existing marine environment.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$749,536	$886,120	$903,84
Personnel man-years	41	44.5	43

Bottomfisheries

General Description

Within this element biological and statistical data regarding fish species living on or near the ocean bottom off the coast of California are gathered and analyzed. These species represent the most important source of fresh market fish in California.

Logbook data from over 7,000 commercial fishing trips will be collected and prepared for processing by the biostatistical element on total catch, fishing effort, and catch localities for all species in trawl landings. Biological data at five major trawl ports will be collected to estimate the age, size, and sex composition of the Dover, English, and petrale sole catches; three species which comprise over half the total trawl landings.

Species composition of the multispecies rockfish fishery will be determined from catch sampling. The species composition, poundage of each species, and certain biological features about the fish landings tha are used for animal food at three ports will be de termined. Studies of important round fish in traw landings will be conducted with emphasis on rockfis sablefish, and lingcod. Also, studies of the ecology o nearshore bottomfish will continue as will explorator fishing, gear development, tagging, and catch sam pling aboard research and commercial vessels. Thes studies will provide information on fishery trends an on the conditions of bottomfish stocks from whic meaningful management recommendations can b made.

Fishing by foreign distant sea trawlers will b closely watched to determine their effect on coasta stocks.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$250,170	$278,100	$283,24
Personnel man-years	18.1	17.2	17.

Pelagic Fisheries

General Description

The pelagic fisheries element plans to sample 20 percent of the commercial landings of jack mackeral, northern anchovy, Pacific sardine, and Pacific mackerel for size and age. These samples include otoliths (fish earbones) which must be read for age. The program will collect, process, and analyze over 3,000 fishing logs and interviews for the anchovy, mackerel and sardine fishery. Jack and Pacific mackerel will be tagged as well as other fish which may be encountered, and previous tag returns on other pelagic species will be analyzed. The research vessel *Alaska* will be utilized in conducting surveys of the pelagic species in the California current system. Population estimate will be made for Pacific mackerel, northern anchovies Pacific herring, and Pacific sardines. Acoustica equipment and midwater trawls wil be used t count and identify fish schools. Sardine and Pacifi mackerel management regulations necessitates moni toring the relative abundance of these species by sea surveys. Work will continue on developing technique for using sonar in purse seine fishing operations, an to analyze and publish data for all species under in vestigation by the pelagic fish element.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$817,438	$889,717	$907,19
Personnel man-years	41.3	40.2	40.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

V. MARINE RESOURCES—Continued

Shellfisheries

General Description

The shellfish element conducts research on the crab, shrimp, lobster, abalone, oysters, and clam resources and makes management recommendations concerning their utilization.

Cruises will be conducted to determine crab abundance, population structure, and mortality rates off San Francisco and Eureka. Gear trials will be conducted to determine the most efficient gear and time for the capture of crabs. During the season, monthly sampling will be done aboard commercial vessels at sea to determine which components of the crab population are captured by the industry at both Eureka and San Francisco. Differential survival of larval and juvenile crabs will be investigated under a variety of environmental conditions.

Research will be conducted at sea to determine abundance, population structure, and mortality rates for the shrimp resources in the Eureka-Crescent City area. Market samples of shrimp will be collected at Eureka-Crescent City to determine composition of the commercial catch. These studies are sometimes made by cooperative arrangements using commercial boats.

Spiny lobster research will entail an assessment of the commercial and sport fisheries, as well as investigations on gear design, biology and status of the lobster resource from Pt. Conception to the Mexican border. These investigations will entail regular cruises aboard department vessels as well as market sampling, interviews, logbooks, and sampling at sea.

Abalone growth, population structures and the ecology of abalone fishing areas, both sport and commercial, in central and southern California will be investigated. This will include tagging studies and underwater surveys at selected study sites. Market sampling will be conducted to determine the size structure of the commercial abalone catch, and fishermen will be interviewed to determine area of catch and fishing effort. Growth and survival of hatchery-reared abalone planted at various coastal locations will be studied and comparisons made to the growth and survival rates of abalone occurring naturally in the same area. Special surveys of north coast abalone beds are conducted annually.

Culture experiments will be conducted on ways to improve survival, growth, and condition of oysters. This entails rack, raft, and bottom culture in four bays. Experiments will be conducted to find ways to improve control over predators (crabs, drilling snails, and stingrays). Surveys of sport clam beds are made annually to determine abundance and use. Annual inspections of shellfish shipments destined for planting in California waters will continue.

The mariculture research and development program will conduct research in developing larvae culture techniques that will enable a more detailed study of marine shellfish larvae and in developing rearing techniques that may have commercial application. Spawning habits of native oysters, clams, abalone, scallops, shrimp, crab, and other marine animals will be studied to understand the physiological and culture requirements. Develop mortality resistant oyster seed.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$355,129	$374,062	$385,348
Personnel man-years	31	28.9	29.1

Marine Fisheries Statistics

General Description

The marine fisheries statistics element will compile and publish catch information on commercial fishing effort, and disseminate information to many various public and private agencies, in addition to providing technical assistance and biometrical analysis to other marine elements.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$498,615	$564,449	$574,092
Personnel man-years	28.4	29	29

Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission

General Description

The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, in accordance with the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact, promotes the better utilization of marine, shell and anadromous fishes of the Pacific Ocean.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing costs	$14,600	$20,400	$15,100

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

V. MARINE RESOURCES—Continued

Marine Research Committee

General Description

Objectives of the Marine Research Committee are the development of the commercial fisheries of the California current system and of the marine products for the people of this state. Research is financed from a privilege tax of 5 cents per 100 pounds of sardine, Pacific and jack mackerel, squid, herring and anchovies. This tax must be renewed every two years. Ongoing projects include sardine, mackerel, squid, sauries, and the northern anchovy. Programs during the budget year will include: (1) mackerel tagging and population structure studies; (2) food habits of pelagic species; (3) processing of accumulated eg and larvae data for independent anchovy biomass est mates; (4) primary productivity of phytoplankto in Monterey Bay; (5) atlas of biological, physical an chemical observations in the California current; (6 publication of sea survey data; (7) oceanography Monterey Bay and squid life history and populatio dynamics studies; and (8) water quality studies i relation to living marine resources of the Californi current system and their utilization.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing costs	$140,676	$157,350	$149,50

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Need

Land and water development projects can adversely affect fish and wildlife by eliminating their habitat, destroying their forage, and disrupting migration patterns. The discharge of inadequately treated wastes into state waters is also deleterious for birds, fish and other aquatic life as well as their habitat. On the other hand, many resource development programs offer opportunities for improvement of existing habitat or creation of new habitat which results in greater abundance of fish and wildlife. For example, new reservoirs can result in the creation of large sport fisheries where none existed previously.

Because of the massive water project and highway construction programs that must be implemented to meet the future requirements of a growing population, it is essential that adequate attention be given to protection of fish and wildlife resources. Moreover, the fast-increasing public demand for outdoor recreation makes it imperative that every opportunity presented by water and highway development for fish and wildlife enhancement be considered and utilize if justified in terms of public benefit.

Objectives

The objectives of the Environmental Services Pro gram are to protect and augment existing fish an wildlife resources and their habitat, the 45 millio recreation days they support annually and their $32 million contribution to the economy of California.

Authority

Fish and Game Code, State Water Code, Govern ment Code, and the Environmental Quality Act o 1970.

At the federal level, the Fish and Wildlife Coordi nation Act, the Water Projects Recreation Act, th Federal Power Act (and associated rules adopted b the Federal Power Commission), the National Envi ronmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Intergovern mental Cooperative Act of 1968.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	87.8	85.3	85.3	$1,725,741	$1,989,220	$1,970,610
Workload adjustments	–	−0.3	−1.7	–	5,019	−14,757
Totals, Environmental Services	87.8	85	83.6	$1,725,741	$1,994,239	$1,955,853
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*1,316,898*	*1,608,492*	*1,513,726*
Fish and Game Preservation Fund—Training Account				–	*2,836*	*3,452*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	–	*68,000*
Federal funds				*25,109*	–	–
Reimbursements				*383,734*	*382,911*	*370,675*
Program Elements:						
Water projects	50.4	51.7	51.7	$851,494	$1,043,846	$1,060,986
Water quality	37.4	33.3	31.9	874,247	950,393	894,867

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES—Continued

Land and Water Projects

Land and Water Projects Review

Plans for federal, state and local land and water projects, federal power commission projects, state water rights and dam permits, and rural subdivision lot developments are required by law to be submitted to the department for review. Plans for construction of state and federal highway projects are reviewed by the department through a memorandum of understanding with the State Division of Highways and administrative procedures of the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads. Review activities involve detailed analysis of project design, construction, and operation and the relation of the project to the requirements of the fish and wildlife species which could be influenced. Each project review is completed with a specific set of recommendations for measures, facilities, or modifications required for protection, mitigation, or enhancement of the fish and wildlife resources involved. Recommendations concerning fish and wildlife that are accepted for inclusion in project design and operation are evaluated to determine their effectiveness.

Environmental impact statements submitted pursuant to state and federal environmental quality acts are also reviewed regarding their treatment of fish and wildlife. The department also prepares and presents evidence and testimony before hearings of committees of Congress and the State Legislature, the Federal Park Commission and the State Water Resources Control Board in furtherance of resources protection and enhancement.

Land and Water Projects Basic Data

Adequate review of water and highway projects requires the collection, processing and interpretation of data on the aboundance of fish and wildlife, habitat requirements and tolerances and human use of fish and wildlife. The availability of valid basic data is particularly important to the presentation of evidence and testimony before regulatory bodies and courts of law.

Davis-Grunsky Projects—Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Evaluation

Water Code Sections 12880–12891 authorize state financial assistance to local public agencies for water development projects. Grants are available for project benefits to fish and wildlife. The probable effects on existing fish and wildlife resources are reviewed and evaluated, and recommendations for protection and enhancement are formulated.

Contractual Services for State Water Development Planning

The Department of Water Resources is required to plan for the preservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife in connection with the construction of state water projects. The Department of Fish and Game provides the services of fish and wildlife specialists to Water Resources to assist in meeting their planning responsibilities.

Output

This program consists largely of reviewing and analyzing water project and land development proposals of both governmental and nongovernmental development agencies, and preparing reports and recommendations relating to preservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife. The department will review and make recommendations on approximately 700 water project proposals including 20–25 major projects, about 150 highway development plans, and review approximately 3,500 enivornmental statements for a variety of projects.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$851,494	$1,043,846	$1,060,986
Personnel man-years	50.4	51.7	51.7

Water Quality

Water Quality Investigations and Pollution Control

Statewide water quality conditions are studied to keep other state agencies informed of pollution problems and to assist those agencies in the evaluation of the effects of waste discharges on fish and wildlife. Results are also used to enforce appropriate sections of the State Fish and Game Code and to obtain monetary compensation for fish and wildlife losses attributed to specific polluters or to obtain abatement or prevention of pollution.

Basic Data Collection and Analysis of Water Quality

Under changing conditions of water quality, the department must continually evaluate the physical and chemical conditions and biological resources of selected state waters in order to best promulgate desired requirements. Departmental investigations provide basic information on resource use to assist in the formulation of water quality policy and objectives in general. Results of these investigations also demonstrate the effectiveness of present laws or point out the necessity for new legislation as well as providing information for resource management.

Activities for Regional Water Quality Control Boards

The department provides technical assistance to regional water quality control boards in establishing waste discharge requirements, investigating waste discharges, formulating water quality objectives, and developing recommendations for water quality protection.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES—Continued

Water Quality—Continued

Water Quality Contractual Services

It is department policy to cooperate with other agencies requesting assistance in solving water quality problems. The department employs specialists in the biological aspects of water quality and provides the services of such specialists to other agencies at their request. Such services are reimbursed in whole or in part by the other agency.

Applied Research in Water Quality

For the department to effectively carry out its programs and protect fish and wildlife resources in relation to water quality, it relies heavily upon the research of other agencies. However, such research frequently does not apply to critical fish and wildlife problems in a timely manner. New methods, techniques and basic knowledge in some areas must be developed by the department itself. Also, research needs to be done on investigation techniques related to fish kills, fish autopsy, and bioassays.

Output

Output from this program element consists of: reviewing proposed waste discharge requirements submitted to the regional water quality control boards; reviewing water quality control plans and policies proposed by the regional water quality control boards and the State Water Resources Control Board; reviewing water quality aspects of all proposed federal, state, and local projects; investigating fish kills or reported pollution problems affecting fish; investigations of streams to detect or prevent water quality problems, and laboratory investigations to obtain specific knowledge relating to the effect of waste materials on aquatic life. During the budget year, it is anticipated that department personnel will participate in about 2,200 investigations.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$874,247	$950,393	$894,867
Personnel man-years	37.4	33.3	31.9

VII. ADMINISTRATION

General Description

General policy direction is provided by the Fish and Game Commission, who also regulate the taking of fish and game by promulgation of regulations establishing open and closed seasons, bag and possession limits, and areas for the taking of fish and game. The director, with the assistance of regional managers, provides executive direction to the programs which implement the policies of the Legislature and the Fish and Game Commission.

The administrative services staff provides centralized administrative support necessary to management, program managers, and their staff.

The condition of the Fish and Game Preservation Fund will allow continuation of the operation of the Department of Fish and Game at the current year level of operation. Additional cost increases that may occur in the budget year will require the department to examine funding sources. In order to remain within existing funds, approximately one million dollars of major capital outlay projects now authorized are being deferred and no new projects are proposed in the budget year.

In the proposed 1974–75 budget, $1 million of California Environmental Protection Program Fund moneys are proposed to support that portion of the Fish and Game Program for nongame species management and protection.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Fish and Game Commission	6.2	5	5	$96,085	$102,059	$103,556
Department administration	11	11	11	304,430	315,431	320,154
Regional administration	18	18	18	388,365	422,193	428,207
Planning	2.3	3	3	36,670	43,811	44,387
Fiscal	40	40.2	40.2	422,345	458,274	464,817
Personnel	8.8	9	9	72,998	79,518	80,647
Engineering	4.9	6	6	101,057	123,068	124,634
Office services and supplies	–	–	–	63,385	64,298	86,289
State fiscal and administration pro rata charges	–	–	–	344,161	427,740	427,740
Attorney General's pro rata charge	–	–	–	105,075	55,330	105,330
Rent of Sacramento headquarters space	–	–	–	132,028	141,180	148,170
Totals, Departmental Administration	91.2	92.2	92.2	$2,066,599	$2,232,902	$2,333,931
Less Amounts Charged to Other Programs:						
I. Enforcement of laws and regulations				–601,380	–649,774	–679,174
II. Wildlife				–380,254	–410,854	–429,443
III. Inland fisheries				–448,452	–484,540	–506,463
IV. Anadromous fisheries				–256,258	–276,880	–289,408
V. Marine fisheries				–239,726	–259,017	–270,736
VI. Environmental services				–140,529	–151,837	–158,707
Net Totals, Administration				–	–	–

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—SUPPORT

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	1,121.1	1,227.4	1,227.4	$11,761,130	$14,599,012	$14,838,904
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(–143,486)	(–158,625)	(208,787)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	8.8	–5.5	–	57,553	–57,351
Proposed new positions	–	–	12.6	–	–6,261	123,210
Totals, Adjustments	–	8.8	7.1	–	$51,292	$65,859
Totals, Salaries and Wages	1,121.1	1,236.2	1,234.5	$11,761,130	$14,650,304	$14,904,763
Estimated salary savings	–	*–72.5*	*–72.5*	–	*–681,500*	*–684,500*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	1,121.1	1,163.7	1,162	$11.761,130	$13.968.804	$14,220.263
Staff benefits	–	–	–	1,603,005	1,772,807	1,817,977
Totals, Personal Services	1,121.1	1,163.7	1,162	$13,364,135	$15,741,611	$16,038,240
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$1,889,359	$1,259,463	$1,069.771
Printing				286,489	339.900	364,500
Communications				403,625	392,030	428,325
Travel—in-state				732.721	809,554	807,379
Travel—out-of-state				8,412	14,143	14,143
Out-service training				–	54.500	53,765
Consultant services				116.401	110.350	104.350
Data processing				28.008	32,050	13.075
Vehicle operations				963.939	935.195	959,587
Facilities operations				1,446,228	2,400,044	3,470.220
Equipment				791,443	1,064.404	974.830
Pro rata charges				454,666	476,930	526.930
Totals, Operating Expense and Equipment				$7,121,291	$7,888,563	$8,786,875
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	25,000	40.000
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				144,747	307,600	450,500
Totals, Expenditures				$20,630,173	$23,962,774	$25,315.615
Reimbursements:						
Other				*–1,284,820*	*–1,482,762*	*–1,505,848*
Federal				*–1,024,044*	*–1,194,190*	*–1,248,589*
Totals, Net Expenditures				$18,321,309	$21,285,822	$22,561,178
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*18,321,309*	*21,204,422*	*21,517,178*
Training Account (Fish and Game Preservation Fund)				–	*81,400*	*99,000*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	–	*945,000*

Game and Fish Programs in Cooperation With the Federal Government

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
(Pittman-Robertson)

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	167.2	132.6	132.6	$1,685,076	$1,540,596	$1,561,959
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	(–20,558)	(–16,590)	(18,763)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	0.9	–1	–	5,762	–9.105
Proposed new positions	–	–	1.9	–	1,321	16,224
Totals, Adjustments	–	0.9	0.9	–	$7,083	$7.119
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	167.2	133.5	133.5	$1,685,076	$1,547,679	$1,569,078
Staff benefits	–	–	–	191,983	200,510	201,847
Workmen's compensation	–	–	–	24,820	15,534	16,236
Totals, Personal Services	167.2	133.5	133.5	$1,901,879	$1,763,723	$1,787,161
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				1,369.672	1,366,320	1,339,839
Totals, Expenditures				$3,271,551	$3,130,043	$3,127,000
Reimbursements—other				–	*–306,143*	*–373,900*
Totals, Expenditures				$2,964,016	$2,823,900	$2,753,100
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*738,412*	*705,975*	*633,275*
Federal funds				*2,225,604*	*2,117,925*	*2,064,825*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund				–	–	*55,000*

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	52.6	53.7	53.7	$491,203	$577,259	$587,644
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	(–5,993)	(–6,304)	(9,285)
Workload and administrative adjustment	–	–	–1	–	–	–6,264
Proposed new positions	–	–	1	–	3,516	9,720
Totals, Salaries and Wages	52.6	53.7	53.7	$491,203	$580,775	$591,100
Staff benefits	–	–	–	60,382	75,692	76,471
Workmen's compensation	–	–	–	140	5,350	5,350
Totals, Personal Services	52.6	53.7	53.7	$551,725	$661,817	$672,921
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				262,300	308,183	362,129
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	7,000	4,000
Totals, Expenditures				$814,025	$977,000	$1,039,050
Reimbursements—other				*–2,550*	–	–
Net Expenditures, Fisheries Management (Dingell-Johnson)				$811,475	$977,000	$1,039,050
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*202,869*	*244,250*	*259,762*
Federal funds				*608,606*	*732,750*	*779,288*

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—MARINE FISHERIES

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	21.8	22.5	22.5	$226,237	$263,130	$270,370
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	(–2,760)	(–2,883)	(6,440)
Staff benefits	–	–	–	28,388	34,635	35,333
Workmen's compensation	–	–	–	85	1,550	1,550
Totals, Personal Services	21.8	22.5	22.5	$254,710	$299,315	$307,253
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				60,891	22,485	16,847
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				–	11,000	6,000
Totals, Expenditures				$315,601	$332,800	$330,100
Reimbursement—other				*–301*	–	–
Net Expenditures, Commercial Fisheries Research and Development (Bartlett)				$315,300	$332,800	$330,100
Fish and Game Preservation Fund				*78,825*	*83,200*	*82,525*
Federal funds				*236,475*	*249,600*	*247,575*

Anadromous Fish Act

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—ANADROMOUS FISHERIES

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	20	22.9	22.9	$168,286	$242,376	$246,876
Merit salary adjustment	–	–	–	(–2,053)	(–2,612)	(3,900)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–5,485
Proposed new positions	–	–	–	–	–	5,485
Totals, Salaries and Wages	20	22.9	22.9	$168,286	$242,376	$246,876
Staff benefits	–	–	–	21,773	30,847	31,276
Workmen's compensation	–	–	–	85	1,600	1,600
Totals, Personal Services	20	22.9	22.9	$190,144	$274,823	$279,752

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—ANADROMOUS FISHERIES—Continued

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	$136,537	$210,077	$249,248
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER	–	15,000	8,000
Totals, Expenditures	$326,681	$499,900	$537,000
Reimbursements—other	*–592*	–	–
Net Expenditures, Anadromous Fish Act	$326,089	$499,900	$537,000
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	*163,045*	*249,950*	*268,500*
Federal funds	*163,044*	*249,950*	*268,500*
Totals, Expenditures, Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	$14,600	$20,400	$15,100
Totals, Expenditures, Marine Research Committee *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	$140,676	$157,350	$149,500
Totals, Expenditures, Migratory Birds *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	–	$120,000	$102,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$22,893,465	$26,217,172	$27,487,028

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

Fish and Game Preservation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$17,672,958	$21,514,121	$22,776,340
Authorization for salary increase	563,284	1,513,418	–
Health benefits authorization	135,041	–	–
Deficiency authorization	40,000	–	–
Authorization for uniform allowance	73,000	–	–
Deficiency authorization	500,000	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (game management in cooperation with federal government)	740,997	–	–
Deficiency authorization	–	–	–
Authorization for salary increase (game management)	158,700	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (fisheries management in cooperation with federal government)	211,193	–	–
Deficiency authorization	–	–	–
Authorization for salary increase (fisheries management)	22,200	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (commercial fisheries research and development)	97,525	–	–
Deficiency authorization	–	–	–
Authorization for salary increase (commercial fisheries research and development)	3,400	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (anadromous fisheries management in cooperation with federal government)	(176,600)	–	–
Deficiency authorization	211,100	–	–
Authorization for salary increase (anadromous fisheries)	11,344	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (consolidated data center)	–	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission)	14,600	–	–
Budget Act appropriation (Marine Research Committee)	185,500	157,350	149,500
Budget Act appropriation (duck stamp account)	–	120,000	102,000
Budget Act appropriation (training account)	–	79,900	99,000
Salary increase (training account)	–	1,608	–
Budget Act appropriation (refunds of erroneous deposits)	6,472	–	–
Totals Available	$20,647,314	$23,386,397	$23,126,840
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–669,446	–519,450	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings (game management)	–161,284	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings (fisheries management)	–30,525	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings (commercial fisheries management)	–22,100	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings (anadromous fisheries)	–59,399	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings (Marine Research Committee)	–44,824	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	$19,659,736	$22,866,947	$23,126,840

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

California Environmental Protection Program Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATION			
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$1,000,000
Federal Funds			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal grants (cooperative game management program)	$2,225,603	$2,117,925	$2,064,825
Federal grants (cooperative fisheries management program)	608,607	732,750	779,288
Federal grants (cooperative commercial fisheries research and development program)	236,475	249,600	247,575
Federal grants (cooperative anadromous fisheries management program)	163,044	249,950	268,500
Federal grants (consolidated data center)	–	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(Federal funds)*	$3,233,729	$3,350,225	$3,360,188
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$22,893,465	$26,217,172	$27,487,028

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Fish and Game Preservation Fund:			
Fishing and angling licenses, stamps, and permits	$13,473,085	$14,020,000	$14,540,000
Commercial fishermen licenses and permits	715,182	768,500	810,000
Hunting licenses, stamps, tags and permits	5,310,391	5,764,000	6,159,000
Commercial hunting licenses and permits	46,722	52,500	58,000
Other regulatory licenses and permits	30,161	37,000	40,000
Totals, Licenses, Permits and Tag Sales	$19,575,541	$20,642,000	$21,607,000
Commission retained by license agents	*–641,996*	*–670,000*	*–700,000*
Net Totals, Revenue From Licenses, Permits, and Tag Sales	$18,933,545	$19,972,000	$20,907,000
General fish and game taxes	654,267	660,000	660,000
Court fines	263,458	300,000	310,000
Income from surplus money investments	86,890	162,353	105,000
Use of property and money	93,298	60,000	60,000
Service to the public	6,626	8,000	8,000
Other	26,226	20,000	20,000
Revenue from federal government	90,213	60,000	–
Marine Research Committee	95,350	145,100	145,100
Duck stamps	151,631	165,000	170,000
Penalty assessments on fish and game fines	133,734	160,000	165,000
Totals, Revenues *(Fish and Game Preservation Fund)*	$20,535,238	$21,712,453	$22,550,100
General Fund—oil royalties	1,886	3,000	3,000
TOTALS, REVENUES, ALL FUNDS	$20,537,124	$21,715,453	$22,553,100

FISH AND GAME PRESERVATION FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$5,607,719	$4,492,427	$2,190,959
Revenue accrual adjustment (AB 1000)	–2,039,532	–	–
Prior year adjustments	180,789	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$3,748,976	$4,492,427	$2,190,959
Revenues:			
Department of Fish and Game:			
Licenses, permits, tags, fines, and miscellaneous	20,256,755	21,345,000	22,300,000
Income from surplus money investments	86,890	162,353	105,000
Marine Research Committee:			
Commercial fish taxes	95,350	145,100	145,100
Totals, Revenues—Fish and Game	$20,438,995	$21,652,453	$22,550,100
Federal Anadromous Fish Act funds for construction projects	96,243	60,000	–
Totals, Revenues	$20,535,238	$21,712,453	$22,550,100
Totals, Resources	$24,284,214	$26,204,880	$24,741,059

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

REVENUES

FISH AND GAME PRESERVATION FUND—Continued

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures:			
Department of Fish and Game:			
Support	18,329,437	21,224,822	21,477,278
State Share of Federal Cooperative Programs:			
Game, fisheries management, commercial fisheries, and anadromous fisheries programs	1,183,151	1,283,375	1,299,062
Capital Outlay:			
Department of Fish and Game	106,717	1,146,816	–
Duck Stamp Account	–	120,000	102,000
Training Account	–	81,400	99,000
Claim of Secretary, State Board of Control	334	158	725
Tort liability claims	25,000	–	–
Section 13004 refund	6,472	–	–
Marine Research Committee:			
State Operation—MRC Account	140,676	157,350	149,500
Totals, Expenditures	$19,791,787	$24,013,921	$23,127,565
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$4,492,427	$2,190,959	$1,613,494
Reserve for additional salary increase 1973–74 fiscal year	–	*553,392*	*1,106,784*
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriation	*158,616*	–	–
Surplus available for appropriation	*4,333,811*	*1,637,567*	*506,710*

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES							
MAJOR PROJECTS							
Expansion of Region I Office	$1,500	$18,500	–	$272,300			
Replacement of hatchery ponds—Darrah Springs	–	30,000	–	750,000 [C]			
Replace hatchery building "A" Mt. Shasta Hatchery	–	19,200	–	–	$250,000 [C]		
Construction of Region II HQ building and field station	3,500	995,500					
Construction of Region III HQ building	–	–	–	–	–	–	$30,000 [P]
Replacement of hatchery ponds—San Joaquin Hatchery	30,000	–	–	650,700			
San Joaquin Hatchery expansion	–	–	–	–	60,000 [P]	$900,000 [C]	
Moccasin Creek Hatchery pond replacement	87,895	22,105	–	–	–	–	20,000 [P]
Moorehouse Springs Hatchery relocation	–	–	–	–	–	–	40,000 [P]
Fillmore Hatchery operations building	1,200	8,800	–	132,000			
Mt. Whitney Hatchery garage, shop, and storage building	–	10,000	–	–	120,000 [C]		
Replacement of research vessel, Scofield	–	–	–	–	50,000 [P]	450,000 [C]	
Replacement of patrol boat—Yellowtail	–26,729	32,062					
Land acquisition for wildlife habitat	9,351	649					
Preliminary planning	–	10,000	–	10,000 [P]	10,000 [P]	10,000 [P]	10,000 [P]
Purchase and Development of Ecological Reserves:							
Mad Creek Hatchery	–	55,000					
Clear Creek Hatchery	–	55,000					
Buena Vista Lagoon	–	10,000					
Land Acquisition—Ecological Reserves	–	–	$300,000				
1. Sweet Springs Marsh Ecological Reserve—Sweet Springs Marsh is comprised of 27 acres of combination tidal marsh and freshwater spring. It is located on the southern edge of Morro Bay in the unincorporated town of Cuesta-by-the-Sea, San Luis Obispo County.							
2. Marble Hot Springs Ecological Reserve—Marble Hot Springs is a hot springs-marsh complex of 280 acres located four miles south of Beckwourth in Plumas County.							
3. La Grange Bald Eagle Ecological Reserve—This area encompasses approximately 420 acres of bluff and river bottom land along the Tuolumne River in Stanislaus County.							
4. Macklin Creek Native Fish Ecological Reserve—Macklin Creek is a small tributary to the Middle Yuba River in Nevada County. The proposed ecological reserves encompasses 50 acres of stream and streamside habitat.							
5. Morro Bay Native Plant and Animal Ecological Reserve—This area encompasses 50 acres in San Luis Obispo County near Morro Bay.							
6. Fish Slough Ecological Reserve Addition—This area is located in Inyo County approximately eight miles north of Bishop and encompasses approximately 80 acres.							
7. Holmes Ranch Ecological Reserve—The proposed Holmes Ranch Ecological Reserve is located in the Sutter Bypass in Sutter County and encompasses approximately 400 acres.							
8. Manila Dunes Ecological Reserve—Manila Dunes encompasses approximately 250 acres of dune and marsh lands near Arcata in Humboldt County.							
9. Skedaddle Springs Ecological Reserve—Skedaddle Springs is a spring and marsh complex totaling 447 acres. It is located in Lassen County near the California-Nevada border.							
10. Pismo Lake Ecological Reserve—Pismo Lake is a freshwater marsh complex located partially within the city limits of Pismo Beach in San Luis Obispo County.							
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$106,717	$1,266,816	$300,000	$1,815,000	$490,000	$1,360,000	$100,000
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	*106,717*	*1,146,816*	–	*1,815,000*	*490,000*	*1,360,000*	*100,000*
California Environmental Protection Program Fund	–	*120,000*	*300,000*				
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM [1]							$4,065,000

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS							
Fish and Game Preservation Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Budget Act appropriation	$260,000	$2,043,200	–				
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Budget Act of 1971, Item 304	5,333	32,062	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 314	–	126,554	–				
Budget Act of 1973, Item 346	–	–	$1,055,000				
Totals Available	$265,333	$2,201,816	$1,055,000				
Balance available in subsequent years	–158,616	–1,055,000	–1,055,000				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$106,717	$1,146,816	–				
California Environmental Protection Program Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$300,000				
Budget Act of 1973, Item 197.3	–	$120,000	–				
Totals Available (Expenditures)	–	$120,000	$300,000				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$106,717	$1,266,816	$300,000				

[1] The last four years of the five-year building program represent the agency's current estimate of need and do not represent a program approved by the administration.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	1,382.7	1,459.1	1,459.1	$14,331,932	$17,222,373	$17,505,753
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Support:						
Staff Operations:				SALARY RANGE		
Steno II	–	0.6	–	551–669	3,810	–
Temporary help	–	0.3	–	–	1,419	–
Staff Operations—Reimbursed Projects:						
Fish and Wildlife Evaluation:						
Assoc fishery biologist	–	0.5	–	983–1,196	5,898	–
Delta Fish Facilities Study:						
Clk-typist I	–	0.5	–	440–535	2,640	–
Temporary help	–	1.4	–	–	8,041	–
Pacific States Band-Tailed Pigeon Investigations:						
Temporary help	–	0.8	–	–	4,257	–
Waterfowl Botulism Study:						
Temporary help	–	0.2	–	–	946	–
Estuarine Monitoring Program:						
Temporary help	–	0.7	–	–	3.560	–
Peripheral Canal Wildlife Evaluation:						
Assoc wildlife mgr biologist	–	1	–	983–1,196	12,478	–
Temporary help	–	1	–	–	5,700	–
Dungeness Crab Management Plan:						
Research asst III	–	0.8	–	937–1,138	8,838	–
Water Quality Planning Program:						
Water quality project mgr	–	0.5	–	1,525–1,855	11,130	–
Waterways Management Planning:						
Sr fishery biologist	–	0.8	–	1,196–1,453	10,100	–
Trinity River Study:						
Fish & wildlife asst I	–	0.5	–	605–700	3,025	–
Temporary help	–	1.1	–	–	6,149	–
Spotted Owl Study:						
Temporary help	–	0.3	–	–	1,419	–
Regional Operations—Reimbursed Projects:						
Trinity River Hatchery:						
Temporary help	–	0.5	–	–	2,838	–
North Kings Deer Herd Management:						
Temporary help	–	0.5	–	–	2,450	–
Commercial Fisheries Survey:						
Assoc marine biologist	–	1	–	983–1,196	12,902	–
Temporary help	–	0.9	–	–	4,730	–
Albacore Research Program:						
Temporary help	–	1.1	–	–	6,149	–
Pittman-Robertson Program:						
Mendota Wildlife Area:						
Fish and wildlife asst	–	0.3	–	–	1,815	–
Temporary help	–	0.6	–	–	3,075	–
Fish and Wildlife Evaluation:						
Assoc fishery biologist	–	–1	–1	983–1,196	–14,352	–14,352
Asst fishery biologist	–	–1	–1	810–983	–9.720	–10,188
Clk-typist II	–	–1	–1	440–535	–5,808	–6,108
Delta Fish Facilities Study:						
Fish & wildlife asst I	–	–0.5	–	605–700	–3,630	–
Assoc fishery biologist	–	–0.2	–	983–1,196	–1,966	–
Trinity River Basin Study:						
Sr fishery biologist	–	–1	–1	1,196–1,453	–14,352	–15,048
Regional Operations—Reimbursed Projects:						
Nimbus Hatchery:						
Clk-typist II	–	–0.5	–0.5	484–589	–2,904	–3,054
Ecological Study—Mendocino:						
Jr/asst wildlife mgr biologist	–	–1	–1	810–983	–9,720	–10,188
Pittman-Robertson Program:						
Wildlife Habitat Development:						
Temporary help	–	–	–0.3	–	–	–1,551
Gray Lodge Wildlife Area:						
Temporary help	–	–	–0.7	–	–	–9,693

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Support:						
Dingell-Johnson Program:						
Central Calif Marine Sport Fish Survey:						
Temporary help	–	–	–1	–	–	–6,264
Anadromous Fish Act:						
Coastal Steelhead Study:						
Overtime	–	–	–	–	–	–5,485
Positions Reclassified:						
Support:						
Staff Operations—Environmental Services:						
Jr chemist to agric chemist I	–	(1)	(1)	915–1,111	1,526	1,587
Pittman-Robertson Program:						
Imperial Wildlife Area:						
Farmhand to tractor op laborer	–	(1)	(1)	772–849	872	2,139
Other positions reclassified	–	(15.9)	(4)	–	–1,424	512
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	9.7	–7.5	–	$61,891	–$77,693
Proposed New Positions:						
Support:						
Administration:						
Overtime	–	–	–	–	–	20,000
Staff Operations—Reimbursed Projects:						
Fish and Wildlife Evaluation:						
Assoc fishery biologist	–	–	0.5	983–1,196	–	6,186
Delta Fish Facilities:						
Clk-typist I	–	–	0.5	440–535	–	2,766
Pacific State Band-Tailed Pigeon Investigations:						
Temporary help	–	–	0.8	–	–	4,257
Waterfowl Botulism Studies:						
Temporary help	–	–	0.2	–	–	946
Staff Operations—Reimbursed Projects:						
Peripheral Canal Wildlife Evaluation:						
Assoc wildlife mgr biologist	–	–	1	983–1,196	–	12,478
Temporary help	–	–	0.5	–	–	2,838
Dungeness Crab Management Plan:						
Research asst III	–	–	1	937–1,138	–	12,375
Waterways Management Planning:						
Sr fishery biologist	–	–	0.8	1,196–1,453	–	11,286
Trinity River Study:						
Fish and wildlife asst I	–	–	1	605–700	–	7,620
Temporary help	–	–	1.8	–	–	9,933
Regional Operations—Reimbursed Projects:						
Trinity River Hatchery:						
Temporary help	–	–	0.5	–	–	2,838
Iron Gate Salmon and Steelhead Hatchery:						
Temporary help	–	–	0.5	–	–	2,838
North Kings Deer Herd Management:						
Temporary help	–	–	0.5	–	–	2,450
Commercial Fisheries Survey:						
Assoc marine biologist	–	–	1	983–1,196	–	13,008
Temporary help	–	–	0.9	–	–	4,730
Albacore Research Program:						
Temporary help	–	–	1.1	–	–	6,149
Pittman-Robertson Program:						
Gray Lodge Wildlife Area:						
Heavy power shovel op	–	–	1	937–1,138	–	11,244
Mendota Wildlife Area:						
Fish & wildlife asst I	–	–	0.3	605–700	–	1,905
Temporary help	–	–	0.6	–	–	3,075
Dingell-Johnson Program:						
Central California Marine Sport Fish Survey:				810–983	–	9,720
Jr/asst wildlife mgr biologist	–	–	1			
Anadromous Fish Act:						
Ocean Salmon Sampling:						
Overtime	–	–	–	–	–	1,985
Mad River Hatchery Operations:						
Overtime	–	–	–	–	–	3,500
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	15.5	–	–	$154,127
Totals, Adjustments	–	9.7	8	–	$61,891	$76,434
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	1,382.7	1,468.8	1,467.1	$14,331,932	$17,284,264	$17,582,187

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD

Program Objectives

The Wildlife Conservation Board is involved in conserving, developing, improving, and providing access to o natural resources to accommodate the needs of sportsmen and others who utilize outdoor recreation resources.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Wildlife Conservation Board	$125,396	$160,511	$166,079
Reimbursements—federal	–21,792	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM *(Wildlife Restoration Fund)*	$103,604	$160,511	$166,079
Personnel man-years	6	7	7

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Need

The lands and waters of California should accommodate the people seeking fishing, hunting and associated outdoor recreation. We need to accomplish this without undue pressure on our valuable natural resources.

Californians want fishing access to the ocean and to the state's lakes, rivers, and streams. The demand for hunting access to public lands has increased. And the need to improve and protect our fish, wildlife, and habitat resources has increased with these recreational demands.

Objectives

The Wildlife Conservation Board program is designed to meet all these needs with a broad and flexible program of capital funding, with operation and management by local government, or, in some instances, the Department of Fish and Game.

In urban areas the Wildlife Conservation Board is constructing fishing piers on the ocean, and fishing access sites at lakes and along the state's waterways and aqueducts are being developed. Development includes, as necessary, features such as boat ramps, parking areas, water supply, and sanitary facilities.

Through purchase of key land parcels and development of roads, the board is trying to meet the demand for hunting access to public lands. Protection and improvement of the resource is accomplished by saving marsh areas, building fish screens, fish ladders, fish hatcheries, and preservation of wildlife or ecological areas.

Authority

Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947.

General Description

The board is composed of the Director of Finance, the Director of the Department of Fish and Game, and the President of the Fish and Game Commission. The board is advised by a joint interim investigating committee consisting of three Members of the Senate and three Members of the Assembly. Annually $750,000 is transferred to the Wildlife Restoration Fun from license fees collected for conducting horserace The board is charged with the administration of th fund.

Through its staff, the board conducts necessary in vestigations and studies to determine the areas withi the state most essential and suitable for wildlife pr duction and preservation and which will provide rec reational advantages.

As a result of such studies, the board determine which lands or rights in lands or water should b acquired by the state to effectuate the wildlife con servation and recreation program. After acquisitio and completion of such development and facilities a are necessary for the purpose for which the land were acquired, the areas are managed and maintaine by the Department of Fish and Game. The depart ment is authorized to contract with other publi agencies for such construction, management or main tenance.

In November of 1970, the voters passed the Recrea tion and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Bond Act providing $6,000,000 to the Department of Fish and Game and the Wildlife Conservation Board for design and construction of fish and wildlife enhancement and fishing access sites in connection with state water projects.

Expenditures relating to environmental impact studies have accounted for an estimated 7 percent of Wildlife Conservation Board staff effort during the 1972–73 fiscal year. This effort is increasing during the current fiscal year, and in 1974–75 it is estimated that over 10 percent of Wildlife Conservation Board support expenditures will be related to the preparation and review of environmental impact studies.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Visitor-Days:			
Piers	2,169,741	2,160,000	2,196,000
Coastal access	698,689	720,000	732,000
Lakes—reservoirs	6,872,743	6,960,000	7,076,000
Rivers—inland waterways	1,601,731	1,680,000	1,708,000
Wildlife areas	436,580	480,000	488,000
Totals, Visitor-Days	11,779,484	12,000,000	12,200,000

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	6	7	7	$85,182	$110,441	$111,220
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(870)	(754)	(779)
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	6	7	7	$85,182	$110,441	$111,220
Staff benefits	–	–	–	7,499	12,200	12,200
Totals, Personal Services	6	7	7	$92,681	$122,641	$123,420
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				32,715	37,870	42,659
Reimbursements—federal				*–21,792*	–	–
Totals, Expenditures *(Wildlife Restoration Fund)*				$103,604	$160,511	$166,079

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

Wildlife Restoration Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$122,500	$148,510	$166,079
Salary increase authorization	6,313	12,001	–
Totals Available	$128,813	$160,511	$166,079
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–25,209	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$103,604	$160,511	$166,079

FUND CONDITION

WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$2,303,488	$1,961,903	$1,983,382
Prior year adjustment	1,911	–	–
Accumulated Surplus	$2,305,399	$1,961,903	$1,983,382
Revenues:			
From license fees for horserace meetings	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
Income from surplus money investments	141,325	181,990	138,000
Miscellaneous	200	–	–
Totals, Revenues	$891,525	$931,990	$888,000
TOTALS, RESOURCES	$3,196,924	$2,893,893	$2,871,382
Less Expenditures:			
Wildlife Conservation Board:			
Support	$103,604	$160,511	$166,079
Capital outlay	1,131,417	750,000	750,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Wildlife Conservation Fund)*	$1,235,021	$910,511	$916,079
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$1,961,903	$1,983,382	$1,955,303
Reserve for future salary increases	–	3,486	6,992
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriation	1,961,903	1,979,896	1,948,311
Unexpended prior board allocations	–1,696.061	–1,704,733	–1,666,439
FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR BOARD ALLOCATION	$265,842	$275,163	$281,872

Wildlife Conservation Board—Capital Outlay

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES SUMMARY	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
Wildlife Restoration Fund	$1,131,417	$750,000	**$750,000**	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
Federal funds—Land and Water Conservation Fund	224,247						
Federal funds—Pittman-Robertson Program	12,901						
Federal funds—Anadromous Fish Act	1,000						
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Bond Fund	1,231,143	3,230,768	**596,900**	314,040	345,000	4,521	
Bagley Conservation Fund	295,610	125,000					
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, MAJOR PROJECTS	$2,896,318	$4,105,768	**$1,346,900**	$1,064,040	$1,095,000	$754,521	$750,000
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$5,010,461

Continuation of the acquisition, construction, and improvement of wildlife conservation projects is planned. The revenue of $750,000 each fiscal year as provided by legislation—Chapter 1313, Statutes of 1955, and Chapter 1828, Statutes of 1959—has been or will be allocated to projects by the Wildlife Conservation Board. The schedule reflects the estimated expenditures, based on anticipated allocations by the Wildlife Conservation Board, for fiscal years 1972–73 and 1973–74. Program allocations beyond the 1973–74 fiscal year cannot be delineated at this time.

In addition to the Wildlife Conservation Board's regular funding, it is expected that federal funds will become available on a reimbursable basis for qualifying projects, and such funds will be reported annually as received. In fiscal year 1972–73, $238,148 was received as project reimbursement.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Fish hatchery and stocking projects	$232,290	$135,000	**$135,000**				
For construction and equipping of facilities for hatchery and stocking.							
Fish habitat development and improvement projects	24,085	15,000	**15,000**				
For acquisition and development of warmwater lakes; for reservoir construction and improvement; for stream clearance and improvements; for fish screen construction.							
Fishing access projects	487,178	262,000	**262,000**				
For the acquisition and development of coastal access; river, stream, and bay access; lake and reservoir access; pier construction.							
Wildlife habitat and development projects	546,098	292,000	**292,000**				
For the acquisition and development of wildlife areas.							
Miscellaneous projects	79,657	45,000	**45,000**				
Special projects	257	1,000	**1,000**				
For project evaluation, preliminary land acquisition studies of potential projects.							
Projected requirements	–	–	–	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
Totals, Expenditures, Wildlife Conservation Program	$1,369,565	$750,000	**$750,000**	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
Wildlife Restoration Fund	*1,131,417*	*750,000*	*750,000*	*750,000*	*750,000*	*750,000*	*750,000*
Federal funds—Land and Water Conservation Fund	*224,247*						
Federal funds—Pittman-Robertson Program	*12,901*						
Federal funds—Anadromous Fish Act	*1,000*						
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$3,750,000

RECREATION AND FISH AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT BOND ACT PROGRAM

This bond act, passed by the voters at the November, 1970, election, provides $6,000,000 to the Department of Fish and Game and the Wildlife Conservation Board for fish and wildlife enhancement and fishing access sites in connection with state water projects. The 1974–75 budget requests funds in the amount of $596,900 for this program.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Construction of Facilities:		
Preliminary plans and working drawings for hatchery expansion	$107,500 P	$58,600 P
Black Rock Hatchery, construction	24,595 C	
Black Rock Hatchery, construction, Phase II	243,887 C	
Fish Springs Hatchery, construction	812,500 C	
Black Rock Hatchery, equipment	–	18,000 E
Fish Springs Hatchery, equipment	–	73,000 E
Mojave River Hatchery, reconstruction and modernize	–	1,023,500 C
Crystal Lake Hatchery, modernize and expand	–	922,800 C
Mt. Shasta Hatchery, construct broodstock facilities and enlarge	–	207,800 C

For the list of standard [illegible]

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES SUMMARY	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
RECREATION AND FISH AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT BOND ACT PROGRAM—Continued							
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Mt. Whitney Hatchery, working drawings	–	25,000 [P]					
Mt. Whitney Hatchery, broodstock facilities, modernization and enlargement	–	–	$340,900 [C]				
Imperial Hatchery, plans, working drawings, and construction	–	–	–	$25,000 [P]	$200,000 [C]		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Features:							
Fish and wildlife habitat development	$12,473	$114,837	$56,000	$25,000	$20,000	$4,521	
Oroville Wildlife Area—development	–	100,000					
Oroville Wildlife Area—construction	–	–	100,000				
Fishing access sites—state water facilities (developed cooperatively with and maintained by local government)	27,916	614,503	100,000	264,040	125,000		
Anadromous fish enhancement—Feather River	2,272	72,728					
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund)*	$1,231,143	$3,230,768	$596,900	$314,040	$345,000	$4,521	
BAGLEY CONSERVATION FUND							
For acquisition of coastal wildlife areas and adjacent lands at the southern end of Tomales Bay in Marin County	$295,610						
For acquisition of coastal wildlife areas and adjacent lands of Tomales Bay in Marin County	–	$125,000					
Totals, Expenditures, Bagley Conservation Fund	$295,610	$125,000					
RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS							
Wildlife Restoration Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Continuing appropriations prescribed by Section 1352 of the Fish and Game Code (expenditures)	$1,369,565	$750,000	$750,000				
Less payment of advance for federal share	–238,148	–	–				
Totals, Expenditures, *Wildlife Restoration Fund*	$1,131,417	$750,000	$750,000				
Federal Funds							
Federal grants	$238,148	–	–				
Bagley Conservation Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Budget Act 1971, Item 304.1	$548,946	–	–				
Budget Act 1973, Item 350.3	–	$125,000	–				
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–253,336	–	–				
Totals, Expenditures, *Bagley Conservation Fund*	$295,610	$125,000	–				
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Budget Act appropriation	–	–	$596,900				
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Budget Act of 1971:							
Item 326(a)	$166,100	$58,600	–				
Item 326(c), Exec. Order 72-95 (transferred from Sec. 16352)	24,595	–	–				
Item 326.1	225,419	198,337	–				

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES SUMMARY	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
BAGLEY CONSERVATION FUND—Continued							
RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS—Continued							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund —Continued							
Budget Act of 1972:							
Item 326(a)	225,000	4,080	4,080				
Exec. Order 72-87 (transferred from Sec. 16352)	15,950	–	–				
Exec. Order 72-96 (transferred from Sec. 16352)	7,017	–	–				
Item 326(b)	708,500	–	–				
Exec. Order 73-21 (transferred from Sec. 16352)	104,000	–	–				
Item 326(c)	337,000	336,166	–				
Item 326(d)	60,000	47,527	–				
Item 326(e)	75,000	72,728	–				
Budget Act of 1973:							
Item 374(a)	–	18,000	–				
Item 374(b)	–	73,000	–				
Item 374(c)	–	1,023,500	–				
Item 374(d)	–	922,800	–				
Item 374(e)	–	207,800	–				
Item 374(f)	–	25,000	–				
Item 374(g)	–	67,310	–				
Item 374(h)	–	100,000	–				
Item 374(i)	–	80,000	–				
Totals Available	$1,948,581	$3,234,848	$600,980				
Balance available in subsequent year	–717,438	–4,080	–				
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–	–4,080				
Totals, Expenditures, *Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund*	$1,231,143	$3,230,768	$596,900				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$2,896,318	$4,105,768	$1,346,900				
Wildlife Restoration Fund	*1,131,417*	*750,000*	*750,000*				
Federal funds	*238,148*	–	–				
Bagley Conservation Fund	*295,610*	*125,000*	–				
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	*1,231,143*	*3,230,768*	*596,900*				

KLAMATH RIVER COMPACT COMMISSION

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Klamath River Compact Commission *(General Fund)*	$4,725	–	$11,800

Need

Terms of the Klamath River Basin Compact between the States of Oregon and California are such that a commission is necessary to insure its administration. The compact recognizes this in providing for the establishment of a Klamath River Compact Commission.

Objectives

It is the objective of the Klamath River Compact Commission to see that the terms of the Klamath River Compact are being complied with. This is accomplished by initiating and carrying out programs designed to determine the demand for compact waters and their ability to meet this demand. This requires studies, continuing contact with public and private entities, and frequent meetings of this commission.

General Description

In carrying out the objectives of the compact, the Klamath River Compact Commission is required to evaluate: (1) the effects of development, both existing and proposed, on water use in the basin, and, conversely. (2) effects of water use in the basin and the availability for furthering the development of the basin. This requires information on a variety of factors including quantity and quality of water available, basin requirements for water from both the standpoint of quality and quantity, and the effect of these proposed plans for development and use of these waters on the water needs of the basin. The commission has no staff of its own, but relies upon contracts with public agencies and private entities for the services it requires. This includes such items as administrative, engineering, water rights, and water quality services and research.

For the 1973–74 year the commission needed no additional funds from either of the States of Oregon or California. Its program for 1973–74 is funded from money which the commission has available in its accounts. Additional state support will be required in 1974–75 to provide for on-going basin evaluation programs.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operating expenses and equipment *(General Fund)*	$4,725	–	$11,800

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATION	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	$4,725	–	$11,800

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

Program Objectives

The Department of Navigation and Ocean Development is the line department in the Resources Agency established to implement state and/or federal acts related to ocean and coastal zone matters. It makes loans for recreational harbor development and grants for boat-launching facilities, licenses yacht and shipbrokers and for-hire vessel operators, and conducts a program of boating safety and regulation. It participates with the Corps of Engineers and local agencies in the construction of beach erosion control projects.

It has a seven-man advisory commission appointed by the Governor.

The program objectives and responsibilities of the department are: to develop and improve the waterways and boating facilities throughout the state, to promote safety of persons and property connected with the operation of vessels on state waters and to promote uniformity of laws relating thereto; to conduct a beach erosion program in cooperation with the federal government.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Boating facilities	$3,605,630	$8,183,353	$10,056,869
II. Boating safety and regulation	834,988	1,242,102	1,390,834
III. Brokers and for-hire operator licensing	71,032	87,491	90,931
IV. Beach erosion control	246,894	599,175	185,278
V. Administration—distributed to programs	(196,389)	(263,891)	(263,742)
Administration—undistributed	6,968	–	–
VI. Marine Transport Terminal and Navigation Plan	29,604	6,525	–
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$4,795,116	$10,118,646	$11,723,912
Reimbursements—other	*–6,968*	–	–
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$4,788,148	$10,118,646	$11,723,912
General Fund	*276,498*	*605,700*	*185,278*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*4,247,891*	*9,179,688*	*11,318,059*
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	*120,700*	*138,000*	*65,000*
Federal funds	*143,059*	*195,258*	*155,575*
Personnel man-years	53.4	60.1	58.1

I. BOATING FACILITIES

Need

Boating facility deficiencies exist statewide and are expected to continue or even worsen in the foreseeable future. Continued growth in the boating population far outstrips the construction of boating facilities. Deficiencies in the number of launching lanes needed now exceeds 200 and the demand for slips also far exceeds the present supply. It is urgent that the planning, development, and construction of needed boating facilities be carried forward.

However, the Environmental Quality Act of 1970 has added a new feasibility requirement to the development of all proposed boating facility projects, most particularly those in the coastal zone. The required clearances and permits from federal, state, and local agencies are creating new time and cost schedules for projects.

Therefore, it is probable that the best hope of minimizing the critical shortage of berthing spaces in high-priority areas will be to expand facilities within existing harbors as is now being done or planned at Oceanside, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Pillar Point, Berkeley, Coyote Point, and Crescent City.

Additionally, the newly passed California Coastal Zone Act, which established the California Coastal Zone Commissions, has added new requirements to the development of all proposed boating facilities projects along the California coast. Any projects to be constructed in this area will require special permits from these commissions which will add a new time dimension on each project.

Objective

The objective of this program is to continue to participate in the planning, development, and construction of needed boating facilities in areas of demonstrated need to the end that California's increasing boating and navigational needs might be satisfied. The program involves, on a continuing basis, the maintenance of optimal planning and construction activity which will accommodate all boating development and construction activities of all levels of government. In order to accomplish this objective, the department: (1) makes grants to local governmental agencies for the construction of launching facilities on suitable bodies of water; (2) plans, designs, and constructs boating facilities throughout the state park system and at state water project reservoirs; (3) finances, on a loan basis, the local share of joint federal-state-local navigation projects; (4) loans funds to local governments for the construction of marinas; (5) pursues a capital outlay program for the purpose of acquiring land and water areas for use by the boating public; (6) conducts a planning program to establish the present and prospective needs for boating facilities in the state, and (7) participates with the federal government, on a matching basis, to construct needed boating facilities on federally controlled reservoirs.

Authority

Division 1 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. BOATING FACILITIES—Continued

General Description

It is the responsibility of the department to select projects on a priority basis which will meet the needs of the boaters. The department must also insure that all projects for which public money is expended are feasible from economic, financial, environmental, and engineering standpoints. Final responsibility and project management rests with the department, although construction drawings and specifications are prepared by the Corps of Engineers for joint federal-state-local projects; by the Office of Architecture and Construction for boating facilities in state parks; by the Department of Water Resources at state water project reservoirs; by the project sponsor, or by private consulting firms retained by project sponsor, for grants and loans. The department provides inputs for engineering, economic, and financial feasibility; sometimes provides construction drawings and specifications; and in addition, the department has prepared standards and guidelines to be used for launching ramps, floats, and restrooms which will help reduce project costs.

The department reviews project feasibility reports prepared by applicants, prepares a departmental report, reviews construction drawings and specifications, makes necessary and/or desirable changes, and finally approves plans and specifications prior to construction.

Additionally, the department approves contract awards, progress payments, determines by inspection that the work is performed in accordance with plans and specifications, and reviews concessions agreements to insure that the lessors receive a fair return in order to repay state loans.

Workload Information

The department is now eligible to participate directly with federal agencies in the construction of boating facilities on federally controlled water bodies. All proposed projects in the federal areas are physically investigated; priorities established; and preliminary plans, specifications, and costs are prepared in conjunction with the federal agency.

The department is responsible for the planning, design, and construction of boating facilities throughout the state park system and at state water project reservoirs. All proposed projects in state parks and state water projects are physically investigated; priorities established; and preliminary plans, specifications, and cost estimates prepared. The Office of Architecture and Construction is the construction agent for major projects in state parks, and the Department of Water Resources is the construction agent for boating facilities at state water project reservoirs. All work on these projects involves extensive coordination with other state, local, or federal agencies. The department also plans, designs, and contracts for construction of minor capital outlay projects. Implementation of the Environmental Quality Act of 1970 is a programmed part of the workload in the development of each project.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	20.2	23.5	22	$3,605,630	$8,183,353	$10,056,869
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund				*120,700*	*138,000*	*65,000*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*3,484,930*	*8,045,353*	*9,991,869*
Program Elements:						
Grants:						
Subventions	–	–	–	745,000	2,135,000	2,922,000
Administration	7	7.5	7.5	189,645	220,559	270,498
Loans:						
Subventions	–	–	–	1,943,078	5,124,117	5,938,691
Administration	9.2	10.5	9.5	254,257	337,151	417,654
Capital Outlay:						
Administration	3	4.5	4	81,276	130,956	129,949
Minor projects	–	–	–	370,700	208,000	349,200
Concession review	1	1	1	21,674	27,570	28,877

Grant Program Element

General Description

In addition to launching facilities needed in the state park system, state water project reservoirs, the increase in the number of boaters throughout the state has created a present and growing demand for additional launching facilities. Surveys by the department indicate a need for new launching lanes and the upgrading of existing substandard facilities. Effort is continuously being made to encourage local governmental agencies to sponsor launching facility grant projects in areas of known need.

Output

The effectiveness of this program element can be measured by the number of launching lanes constructed each year in areas of demonstrated need, by a reduction in the waiting time for launching and retrieving a boat at crowded reservoirs, and by the dispersion of boaters to various reservoirs as facilities are constructed to reduce overcrowding.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$934,645	$2,355,559	$3,192,498
Personnel man-years	7	7.5	7.5

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. BOATING FACILITIES—Continued

Loan Program Element

General Description

California continues to experience great increases in the boating population with its attendant demand for berthing spaces in small craft harbors throughout the state, especially in the south coastal area. However, because of the extremely high initial capital costs, many needed harbor facilities would not be built except for long-term, low-interest state loans. Because of environmental concerns and the high initial capital costs of new harbors, current effort is largely directed toward the expansion of berthing facilities within existing harbors. In the past, a number of harbors have not been developed to their full potential. Mechanized dry storage facilities are also being considered as a means of increasing present harbor capacities. Planning efforts are aimed, in part, toward identifying new sites to meet the forecasted demand.

Output

The effectiveness of this program element can be measured by the number of berths constructed in areas of demonstrated need.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$2,197,335	$5,461,268	$6,356,34
Personnel man-years	9.2	10.5	9.

Capital Outlay Administration

General Description

The Capital Outlay program element consists of the following components:

1. Boating facilities development—state park system and state water project reservoirs.
2. Harbors of refuge and destination ports.

Boating Facilities Development State Park System and State Water Project Reservoirs

The department is responsible for the planning and design of boating facilities within units of the state park system and at state water project reservoirs. Project location, scope, and design characteristics are determined by the department. Construction drawings and specifications are prepared by the Office of Architecture and Construction or the Department of Water Resources under the supervision of the department. They are subject to review and final approval by the department.

Surveys of boating facility needs throughout the state park system and state water project reservoirs are conducted and priorities established by the department in cooperation with the Departments of Parks and Recreation and Water Resources. Based upon the demonstrated needs of the boating population in the various areas of the state, the department schedules the construction of boating facilities to meet the needs as they arise. It is therefore expected that construction of the needed facilities is to be spread over a period of years.

Harbors of Refuge and Destination Ports

A chain of destination ports and harbors of refuge along the California coast from Crescent City to San Diego is highly desirable and necessary for the safety and convenience of recreational and commercial boaters.

The objective is to construct, either independently or in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, destination ports and harbors of refuge at designated intervals along the coast to provide a destination point for boaters and a safe sanctuary in times of distress. This is in general accordance with the California Small Craft Harbor and Facilities Plan.

Output

The effectiveness of this program component can be measured by the number of launching lanes constructed to meet demonstrated needs, in the reduction of waiting times for launching and retrieving at overcrowded reservoirs, and in the dispersion of people from overcrowded reservoirs. In addition the effectiveness can be measured in the number of harbors of refuge constructed, in the elimination of great distances between harbors, and in the number of lives saved each year because of the existence of harbors of refuge.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$451,976	$338,956	$479,14
Personnel man-years	3	4.5	4

Concession Review

General Description

The repayment of state loans made to local governments under Section 71.4 of the Harbors and Navigation Code depends, to a large extent, on the proper development of concessions within the project area and the payment of a reasonable annual rent to the lessor, which, in turn, is used to repay the state. Therefore, there is a continuing need to review the terms and conditions of new lease proposals. Concession revenues are the major collateral for loans and a high degree of expertise in this area of activity is vital to the state's interest. Sections 72 and 72.2 of the Harbors and Navigation Code require that the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development approve the terms and conditions of all leases. By virtue of the fact that the department has been and is involved in concessions work throughout the state, it has the expertise which is invaluable to local government in the negotiation and execution of lease contracts.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

I. BOATING FACILITIES—Continued

Concession Review—Continued

Output

Through this review process by the department, local governmental agencies will continue to execute contracts which will provide local governments with rental income commensurate with the value of the leasehold. The department reviews lease documents for concessions in compliance with Section 72 and 72.2 of the Harbors and Navigation Code to insure that the state loan can be repayed.

Input	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Expenditure	$21,674	$27,570	$28,877
Personnel man-years	1	1	1

II. BOATING SAFETY AND REGULATION

Need

The number of accidents, fatalities, and dollar loss emphasize the continuing need for education of boaters in boating laws, hazards of water environment, boat handling and maintenance.

Continuous coordination with approximately 700 municipal and justice courts and more than 100 enforcing agencies (state, counties, cities and harbor districts) involved in enacting and/or enforcing boating measures is necessary to obtain uniformity in boating laws and their enforcement.

With approximately 550,000 boats using the waters of the state, conscious attention to waste discharge problems created in the state's waterways is necessary.

Objectives

The objectives of the program are to determine causes of boating accidents and develop and implement remedies, to obtain uniformity in measures regulating boating on all waters of the state, uniformity of enforcement, and the uniform and equitable solution to the problem of waste discharge from vessels.

Authority

This program operates under the authority of Sections 82, 85.2 and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 650) of Division 3 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

General Description

Work to accomplish this objective includes collecting boating accident reports, conducting research into the causes of boating accidents, developing and implementing recommendations for elimination of hazards to boating, and the publishing and distributing of boating safety information. The department also maintains liaison with the principal agencies, entities and organizations concerned with boating safety and enforcement, including conducting on-the-job training and classroom instruction for boating law enforcement.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72-73	73-74	74-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Continuing program costs	13.6	16	16	$834,988	$1,242,102	$1,390,834
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*691,929*	*1,046,844*	*1,235,259*
Federal funds				*143,059*	*195,258*	*155,575*
Program Elements:						
Safety and education	8.4	9	9	328,202	361,651	352,867
Law Enforcement:						
Subvention to counties	–	–	–	349,759	635,000	800,000
Administration	5.2	7	7	157,027	245,451	237,967

Safety and Education

General Description

Work in this element includes analysis of boating accidents, developing boating safety leaflets, recommending changes in laws and regulations, marking or removing boating hazards, furnishing signs and other methods to warn boatmen of hazardous conditions, recommending improvements in equipment, and also includes a survey of existing pump-out facilities for waste discharge from vessels and a study of the requirements for installation of pump-out facilities at new state-sponsored construction projects.

Safety literature distribution is made through boat registration offices, organizations conducting boating safety education courses, law enforcement agencies, boat dealers and at boat shows. Boat manufacturers require surveillance and assistance with respect to capacity plate and hull identification number requirements. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers construction permits relating to boating activities require review for possible effect on boating safety.

Output	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Accident reports processed	787	900	950
Copies of boating safety literature distributed	1,931,552	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corps of Engineers permits reviewed	508	400	400
Boats inspected for capacity plate and hull number compliance	350	1,000	1,000
Films loaned to boating organizations	156	200	225
Input			
Expenditures	$328,202	$361,651	$352,867
Personnel man-years	8.4	9	9

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

II. BOATING SAFETY AND REGULATION—Continued

Law Enforcement

General Description

Work in this element includes conducting counts of boat use days to establish eligibility for state financial assistance, assisting local agencies in completing applications for state assistance based on boat use days, reviewing applications and evaluating the effectiveness of their programs.

Develop, print and distribute code books to judges and law enforcement agencies, conduct classroom and on-the-water training for law enforcement officers.

Review local ordinances regulating boats for compliance with state laws, assist local entities in establishing ordinances and the marking of waters.

Maintain liaison with United States Coast Guard regarding regulations and problem areas, administer federal funds supplied by United States Coast Guard for boating safety and enforcement. Make court contacts and review abstract of court records.

Check boats within marinas for registration compliance and notify local authorities of discrepancies

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Boating law pamphlets distributed	2,369	3,000	7,50
Enforcement personnel trained	400	150	25
Ordinances reviewed	15	40	4
Boating violations reviewed	2,939	3,000	3,50
Boat counts conducted	20	35	4
Boating safety and enforcement evaluations conducted	20	40	4
Boats checked for proper registration	30,000	20,000	25,00
Input			
Expenditures:			
Subventions	$349,759	$635,000	$800,00
Administration	157,027	245,451	237,9
Personnel man-years	5.2	7	

III. BROKERS AND FOR-HIRE OPERATORS LICENSING

Need

Provide minimum level of competence for brokers and operators dealing with the public.

Objectives

To protect the public from fraudulent acts by brokers. To safeguard passengers on for-hire vessels.

Authority

Sections 75, 76–79, 82, 85.2 and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 650) of Division 3 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

General Description

Examine applicants for broker's and operator's licenses, issue licenses and ensure compliance with the laws pertaining to the programs.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	4	4	4	$71,032	$87,491	$90,931
Program Elements:						
Yacht and shipbroker licensing	3	3	3	53,274	65,618	68,198
For-hire operator licensing	1	1	1	17,758	21,873	22,733

Yacht and Shipbroker Licensing

Need

To provide a minimum level of competence for brokers and salesmen dealing with the public and to remove from the business those who engage in fraudulent acts, as the boating public is usually not aware of the magnitude of the technicalities involved in the buying and selling of a used vessel. The type of fiduciary relationship between brokers and the public creates a need for the regulation of this type of activity against deception, fraud and incompetence on the part of the broker.

Objectives

To protect the public from fraudulent and deceptive acts and from the incompetence of brokers and salesmen. To establish and enforce regulations governing the activities of brokers and salesmen.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Original Licenses Issued:			
Brokers	103	75	8
Branch offices	53	35	3
Salesmen	248	200	21
Subtotals	404	310	32
Licenses Renewed:			
Brokers	439	520	54
Branch offices	59	80	10
Salesmen	424	550	65
Subtotals	922	1,150	1,29
TOTALS	1,326	1,460	1,61
Input			
Expenditures	$53,274	$65,618	$68,19
Personnel man-years	3	3	

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

III. BROKERS AND FOR-HIRE OPERATORS LICENSING—Continued

Yacht and Shipbroker Licensing—Continued

General Description

The department examines applicants for yacht and shipbroker licenses, issues licenses, and exercises surveillance over broker operations through inspections, investigation of complaints, and takes appropriate administrative and court actions to penalize violators and recover damages.

For-Hire Operators Licensing

Need

To make sure that persons operating "for-hire vessels" carrying passengers have the capability to operate vessels safely on waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state. The United States Coast Guard licenses only persons operating in waters under exclusive federal jurisdiction.

Objectives

To safeguard the public when they pay for a ride in vessels operating on waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state.

General Description

To examine applicants to determine if they qualify for "for-hire operator's license." To issue licenses and inspect "for-hire vessels" used to carry passengers.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Original applications received	25	30	35
Renewal applications received	2	3	4
Original licenses issued	23	30	35
Licenses renewed	2	25	3
Licenses upgraded	–	3	3
Totals	52	91	80
Current number of licensees	217	220	222
Input			
Expenditures	$17,758	$21,873	$22,733
Personnel man-years	1	1	1

IV. BEACH EROSION CONTROL

Need

The California shoreline is in a state of continual erosion. This is due to both the effects of nature and man, and results in the loss of both sandy beaches and cliff areas, and damage in developed areas along the coastline. In developed areas, it is economically beneficial and socially desirable to prevent erosion of the land through the construction of physical shore protection works.

Objectives

The objectives of this program are to study and report upon, independently or in cooperation with any person or governmental agency, problems of shoreline erosion and means for the stabilization of beaches and shoreline areas, prepare plans and specifications, and construct such works as the studies and investigations indicate to be necessary. The state will also act in an advisory capacity on beach and shoreline erosion control when requested by any public agency.

Output

During the past 13 years, the state has expended over $5,560,000 towards the construction of federally sponsored beach erosion control projects and the performance of investigations and data collection programs. This has resulted in the construction of $17,740,000 worth of projects which are anticipated to return more than $63,000,000 worth of benefits.

Authority

The program is authorized by Sections 65 through 67.3 of the California Harbors and Navigation Code.

General Description

The investigations, research, and data collection aspect of the program are accomplished through cooperation with the federal, state and local agencies, the University of California and by independent state studies of beach erosion, oceanic forces, and shoreline conditions. These activities provide the planner of coastal preservation and protective works with current beach and wave data and improved techniques. General activities include: a survey of existing beach areas, coordinating contacts with local agencies, periodic surveillance on the rates of beach erosion and accretion, inventory of natural and artificial barriers affecting the shoreline processes, preparation of reports on surveillance and general data collection activities, review of reports of other agencies, liaison with research programs of the universities and federal government, preparation of budget, and preparation of cooperative agreements to fund and conduct studies.

The subvention portion of the program is accomplished through cooperative state-local-federal funding of projects and coperative state-local funding. General activities include: Analysis and formulation of projects, preparation of cooperative agreements to authorize financing and construction, construction inspection, and project evaluation.

As a part of the beach erosion control function this budget provides $35,000 in the 1974–75 fiscal year to initiate a program to monitor the entire coastline of California in order to identify adverse changes and to determine the net effects of a given change, natural or artificial, on the shoreline.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

IV. BEACH EROSION CONTROL—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs *(General Fund)*	3	3	3	$246,894	$599,175	$185,278
Program Elements:						
Subvention	–	–	–	141,200	460,100	–
Administration	3	3	3	105,694	139,075	185,278

V. GENERAL MANAGEMENT

General Description

The general management activity consists of executive direction and administrative services essential to the operation of the line programs.

The executive direction provides policy formulation, administrative direction and guidance in policy implementation, overall planning and program management, coordination of line programs and evaluation of program results.

The administrative services provides accounting, budgeting, personnel, business management services to the line programs, and financial audits of expenditures for small craft harbor planning and construction loans, launching facility grants, and boating law enforcement subventions.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, General Management	11.1	13.1	13.1	$203,357	$263,891	$263,742
Less Amounts Distributed to Other Programs:						
Boating facilities				–110,894	–159,082	–161,664
Boating Safety and Regulation				–51,182	–73,421	–74,614
Brokers and for-hire operators licensing				–8,530	–12,236	–12,436
Beach erosion control				–20,887	–18,652	–15,028
Marine transport terminal and navigation plan				–4,896	–500	–
Net Totals, Administration—Undistributed *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*				$6,968	–	–
Reimbursements				*–6,968*	–	–

VI. MARINE TRANSPORT TERMINAL AND NAVIGATION PLAN

This program was terminated with the passage of Chapter 1253, Statutes of 1972.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program Costs *(General Fund)*	1.5	0.5	–	$29,604	$6,525	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	53.4	60.1	60.1	630,708	789,215	803,251
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(11,353)	(14,205)	(14,036)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–2	–	–	–25,956
Totals, Salaries and Wages	53.4	60.1	58.1	$630,708	$789,215	$777,295
Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	*–15,000*	*–5,000*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	53.4	60.1	58.1	$630,708	$774,215	$772,295
Staff benefits	–	–	–	74,115	85,433	89,266
Totals, Personal Services	53.4	60.1	58.1	$704,823	$859,648	$861,561

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
General expenses	$47,944	$48,483	$75,385
Printing	18,054	26,200	29,700
Communications	25,776	25,150	31,700
Traveling—in-state	52,141	54,000	60,500
Traveling—out-of-state	3,368	2,900	2,900
Consultant and professional services	148,810	176,500	358,000
Facilities operations	56,109	54,500	59,000
Equipment	3,144	3,300	5,700
Pro rated charges	40,865	83,500	50,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment	$396,211	$474,533	$672,885
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER	–	$4,000	$4,000
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY	370,700	208,000	349,200
Totals, Expenditures	$1,471,734	$1,546,181	$1,887,646
Reimbursements—other	*–6,968*	–	–
Net Expenditures	$1,464,766	$1,546,181	$1,887,646
SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE:			
Federal Boating Safety Financial Assistance	$139,335	$195,258	$155,575
Chapter 883, Statutes of 1969 (Salton Sea Study)	5,010	2,990	–
Feasibility determination	–	20,000	20,000
Totals, Expenditures	$1,609,111	$1,764,429	$2,063,221
General Fund	*135,298*	*145,600*	*185,278*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*1,210,054*	*1,285,571*	*1,657,368*
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	*120,700*	*138,000*	*65,000*
Federal funds	*143,059*	*195,258*	*155,575*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation (support)	$129,494	$138,240	$185,278
Allocation for salary increase	5,672	7,360	–
Allocation for health benefits	132	–	–
Totals Available	$135,298	$145,600	$185,278
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$135,298	$145,600	$185,278

Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	$120,700	$138,000	$65,000

Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$1,159,331	$1,218,376	$1,657,368
Budget Augmentation—Chapter 797 Statutes of 1972	127,000	–	–
Budget Act appropriation—special item of expense	50,000	–	–
Authorization for salary increase	34,057	64,205	–
Authorization for health benefits	1,188	–	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 883, Statutes of 1969 (Salton Sea Study)	8,000	2,990	–
Totals Available	$1,379,576	$1,285,571	$1,657,368
Balance available in subsequent year	–2,990	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–166,532	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$1,210,054	$1,285,571	$1,657,368
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, STATE FUNDS	$1,466,052	$1,569,171	$1,907,646

Federal Funds

APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal grants	$143,059	$195,258	$155,575
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$1,609,111	$1,764,429	$2,063,221

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
LOANS AND GRANTS			
Launching facility grants	$745,000	$2,135,000	$2,922,000
Small craft harbor loans	1,943,078	5,124,117	5,938,691
Assistance for boating law enforcement	349,759	635,000	800,000
Beach erosion control	141,200	460,100	–
TOTALS, LOANS AND GRANTS	$3,179,037	$8,354,217	$9,660,691
General Fund	*141,200*	*460,100*	–
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*3,037,837*	*7,894,117*	*9,660,691*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$141,200	$460,100	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Item 350, Budget Act of 1969	75,000	–	–
Totals Available	$216,200	$460,100	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	75,000	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$141,200	$460,100	–

Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (loans)	$2,905,000	$6,250,000	$6,970,000
Budget Act appropriation (launching facility grants)	745,000	2,135,000	2,922,000
Budget Act appropriation (boating safety and law enforcement)	425,000	635,000	800,000
Budget Act appropriation (emergency storm repair)	92,000	–	–
Totals Available	$4,167,000	$9,020,000	$10,692,000
Repayment of loans (Section 71.4, Harbors and Navigation Code)	–1,003,922	–1,125,883	–1,031,309
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–125,241	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$3,037,837	$7,894,117	$9,660,691
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$3,179,037	$8,354,217	$9,660,691

SUMMARY—STATE OPERATIONS AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State operations	$1,609,111	$1,764,429	$2,063,221
Local assistance	3,179,037	8,354,217	9,660,691
Totals, Programs	$4,788,148	$10,118,646	$11,723,912

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

Motor Vehicle Fuel Account

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Section 8352.4, Revenue and Taxation Code, provides for a continuing appropriation from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account in augmentation of the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund. Increase in Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund (expenditures) (Motor Vehicle Fuel Account)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$6,200,000

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

FUND CONDITION

HARBORS AND WATERCRAFT REVOLVING FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$1,933,001	$5,842,288	$2,677,318
Prior year adjustment	–39,151	–	–
Accumulated Surplus Adjusted	$1,893,850	$5,842,288	$2,677,318
Revenues:			
Interest on loans from local agencies	$1,108,368	$420,382	$942,878
Boat registration fees	1,559,653	1,573,000	1,626,000
Boater use fees (state park system)	152,454	201,500	270,000
Interest from Surplus Money Investment Fund	763,237	850,000	850,000
License fees and penalties	69,940	45,000	46,000
Miscellaneous	25	400	400
Totals, Revenues	$3,653,677	$3,090,282	$3,735,278
Transfers from Motor Vehicle Fuel Account, Transportation Tax Fund	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,200,000 [1]
Totals, Resources	$11,547,527	$14,932,570	$12,612,596
Estimated Withdrawals:			
Office of Transportation and Research	$1,452	–	–
Department of Motor Vehicles—support	630,759	$853,778	$906,494
Department of Parks and Recreation—boating law enforcement	178,592	217,912	228,807
Department of Parks and Recreation—debris removal Lake Oroville	–	–	65,000
Claim of Secretary, State Board of Control	–	2,869	–
Resources Agency—Salton Sea	5,010	2,990	–
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development:			
Support	1,205,044	1,282,581	1,657,368
Capital Outlay	646,545	2,001,005	20,000
Local Assistance	4,041,759	9,020,000	10,692,000
Repayment of Principal—loans	–1,003,922	–1,125,883	–1,031,309
Totals, Estimated Withdrawals	$5,705,239	$12,255,252	$12,538,360
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$5,842,288	$2,677,318	$74,236
Reserve for unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*1,302,252*	–	–
Surplus available for appropriation	*4,540,036*	*2,645,023*	*9,063*
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*32,295*	*65,173*

[1] The Revenue and Taxation Code provides for a continuing annual appropriation from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund in augmentation of the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund.

PARKS AND RECREATION ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS							
Angel Island State Park	$113,334	$666					
Replacement of 235′ finger floats and installation of mooring buoys at north and east Garrison areas *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*.							
Bethany Reservoir	–	–	$192,000				
Two-lane launching ramp, 60-car/trailer parking, restroom, boarding float, landscaping and irrigation *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund)*.							
Brannan Island State Recreation Area	21,200	356,800					
For construction of boat berthing facilities, parking and sanitary facilities, utilities, and miscellaneous items *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*.							
Castaic Lake	833,915	147,285					
For development of boating facility *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Bond Fund)*.							
Folsom Lake, Boat-In Facilities	–	143,000					
For development of boat-in sites on Folsom Lake, including picnic tables, stoves, irrigation, and landscaping *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*.							
Folsom, Granite Bay	126,081	3,419					
For construction of sanitary facilities, grading, paving, landscaping, and utilities *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*.							
Folsom Lake, Peninsula Campground Area	–	292,500					
For construction of a concrete launching ramp, boarding float, parking, and sanitary facilities. Also will provide paved parking at the existing service ramp *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*.							
Folsom Lake, Rattlesnake Bar	15,000	117,000					
For construction of a concrete launching ramp, boarding float, parking, and sanitary facilities *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*.							
Kings Beach, Placer County	–	155,000					
Supplemental request for funds to complete project originally funded in fiscal year 1968–69 in the amount of $425,000. Request necessitated by increased land and construction costs. (Reimbursement: *Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund*—$69,750) *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*.							
Kings Beach, Placer County	–	–153,757					
Land Acquisition and Construction of a two-lane launching ramp, parking area and sanitary facilities (Federal funds reimbursement to *Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*.							
Lime Saddle, Butte County	630	49,305					
For construction of a concrete launching ramp addition, parking and sanitary facilities *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund)*.							
Long Beach	6,623	623,377					
Develop multipurpose launching ramp park at marine stadium. (Reimbursement: *Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund*—$315,000) *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*.							
Millerton Lake, State Recreation Area	176,231	–					
For construction of a concrete launching ramp for access to lower elevation of lake and parking (Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund).							
Millerton Lake, State Recreation Area	232,480	–					
For construction of a concrete launching ramp, boarding docks, and parking facilities to provide access at all lake levels *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*.							
Mokelumne River Berms	702	–					
For acquisition of islands (16.7 acres) for development as anchorage for delta boaters *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*.							

PARKS AND RECREATION ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Oroville, Boat-In Facilities	–	243,700					
For construction of boater destination facilities including floating restrooms, campgrounds, and special equipment *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund).*							
Oroville, Enterprise Launching Facility	–	137,500					
For construction of a concrete launching ramp, boarding float, parking and sanitary facilities *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund).*							
Perris Reservoir	315,000	34,000					
Phase I, for construction of a concrete launching ramp, boarding floats, parking, sanitary facilities, landscaping and irrigation *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund).*							
Perris Reservoir	210,000	–					
Phase II, for construction of a concrete launching ramp, boarding floats, sanitary facilities, landscaping and irrigation *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund).*							
Perris Reservoir Boat-In Facilities	–	622,300					
For construction of boat-in picnic and campsites and ancillary facilities *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund).*							
Pyramid Reservoir	–	804,000					
For construction of a concrete launching ramp, boarding float, parking, sanitary facilities, landscaping, and floating restrooms *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enchancement Fund).*							
Perris and Pyramid Reservoirs	24,500	3,000					
For planning *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund).*							
Perris and Pyramid Reservoirs	–	75,000					
Reimbursement from *Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund* for planning at Perris and Pyramid Reservoirs.							
San Luis Reservoir	–	–	352,000				
For construction of four-lane concrete ramp, boarding floats, 150-car/trailer parking, 200-boat basin, landscaping and irrigation, and ancillary items *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enchancement Fund).*							
San Luis Reservoir	–	306,000					
For improvement of existing boat launching facility at the Basalt and Dinosaur Point areas. Includes boarding floats, sanitary facilities, and parking *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund).*							
Silverwood Lake *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	–69,606	–					
For construction of launching and ancillary facilities.							
Submerged Breakwater	–	400,000					
For construction of a prototype submerged breakwater *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund).*							
Project planning—State Water Project reservoirs *(Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund)*	17,500	20,000					
Project planning *(Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund)*	–	60,000	20,000				
Projected requirements	–	–	–	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$2,023,590	$4,440,095	$564,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*646,545*	*2,001,005*	*20,000*				
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	*1,377,045*	*2,439,090*	*544,000*				
Unfunded	–	–	–	*750,000*	*750,000*	*750,000*	*750,000*
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$3,564,000

PARKS AND RECREATION ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS							
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Budget Act appropriation	$1,770,980	$855,500	$20,000				
Project planning allocated by the Department of Finance	40,000	–	–				
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Budget Act of 1968, Item 357(a)	90,000	–	–				
Budget Act of 1970, Item 342	106,612	–	–				
Chapter 71, Statutes of 1970	–	–153,757	–				
Budget Act of 1971, Item 305	182,500	3,000	–				
Allocation from Section 16352 of the Government Code	21,231	–	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 315	–	40,000	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 316	–	1,256,262	–				
Totals Available	$2,211,323	$2,001,005	$20,000				
Balance available in subsequent year	–1,299,262	–	–				
Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:							
Budget Act of 1968, Item 357(a)	–90,000	–	–				
Budget Act of 1970, Item 342	–175,516	–	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$646,545	$2,001,005	$20,000				
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Budget Act appropriation	$1,438,000	$1,329,500	$544,000				
Budget Act appropriation to be allocated by the Department of Finance	17,500	–	–				
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Budget Act of 1971, Item 329.1	1,031,135	196,590	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 330	–	913,000	–				
Totals Available	$2,486,635	$2,439,090	$544,000				
Balance available in subsequent year	–1,109,590	–	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,377,045	$2,439,090	$544,000				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$2,023,590	$4,440,095	$564,000				

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	53.4	60.1	60.1	$630,708	$789,215	$803,251
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Sr economist	–	–	–1	–	–	–19,692
Clk-typist II	–	–	–1	–	–	–6,264
Totals, Adjustments	–	–	–2	–	–	–$25,956
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	53.4	60.1	58.1	$630,708	$789,215	$777,295

CALIFORNIA COASTAL ZONE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Program Objectives

The objectives of the California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission are: to study the coastal zone to determine the ecological planning principles and assumptions needed to ensure conservation of coastal zone resources; to prepare, based upon such study and in full consultation with all affected governmental agencies, private interests and the general public, a comprehensive, coordinated, enforceable plan for the orderly, long-range conservation and management of the natural resources of the coastal zone; and to ensure that any development which occurs in the permit area during the study and planning period will be consistent with the needs of the coastal zone in permanently protecting its remaining natural and scenic resources; promoting the public safety, health and welfare of its inhabitants; protecting public and private property, wildlife, marine fisheries, other ocean resources and its natural environment; preserving the ecological balance and preventing its further deterioration and destruction; and preserving, protecting and where possible, restoring its resources for the enjoyment of the current and succeeding generations.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
California Coastal Zone Conservation Plan	$376,416	$2,471,601	$2,712,248
General Fund	–	*294,231*	*243,681*
Bagley Conservation Fund	*376,416*	*1,977,370*	*2,068,567*
Federal funds	–	*200,000*	*400,000*
Personnel man-years	12.9	95	100

Need

In approving the coastal zone proposition in November 1972 the citizens of California recognized and responded to the following needs of the coastal zone:

1. Permanently protecting the remaining natural and scenic resources of the coastal zone.
2. Promoting the public safety, health and welfare of the inhabitants of the coastal zone.
3. Protecting public and private property, wildlife, marine fisheries, other ocean resources and the natural environment of the coastal zone.
4. Preserving the ecological balance of the coastal zone and preventing its further deterioration and destruction.
5. Preserving, protecting and where possible, restoring the resources of the coastal zone for the enjoyment of the current and succeeding generations.

Authority

Initiative Proposition 20, General Election, November 7, 1972.

General Description

The California Coastal Zone Conservation Act of 1972 was added to the Public Resources Code by vote of the people on November 7, 1972. This act created a State Coastal Zone Conservation Commission and six regional commissions. The Coastal Zone Conservation Commission shall adopt and submit to the Legislature by December 1, 1975, a plan that will provide for the preservation, protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment and ecology of the coastal zone, as defined by the act. The act terminates 91 days after adjournment of the 1976 Regular Session of the Legislature.

An appropriation of $5 million was made from the Bagley Conservation Fund to the California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission for the support of the commission and the regional commissions during the fiscal years of 1973 to 1976. Subsequently Chapter 28, Statutes of 1973 provided that all permit application fees and reimbursements for expenses shall be credited and appropriated to the commission for expenditure to support the operations of the commission.

The program of the state and regional commissions encompasses five major areas.

I. Coastal Zone Planning

Issues and elements to be included in coastal zone plan:

1. Marine environment.
2. Coastal land environment.
3. Geology.
4. Mineral resources.
5. Energy.
6. Recreation.
7. Design.
8. Transportation—water.
9. Transportation—land and air.
10. Powerplants and public utilities.
11. Intensity of development in the coastal zone.
12. Powers and funding.
13. Government organizations.

Each of the 13 elements will be the subject of public hearings at each of the regions and statewide before the overall report is finalized.

The regional commissions' scheduled planning effort must be completed prior to April 1, 1975, and in accordance with Proposition 20, the State Commission is to review regional plans and present an overall coastal zone plan to the Legislature by December 1, 1975.

CALIFORNIA COASTAL ZONE CONSERVATION COMMISSION—Continued

II. Regional Interim Permit Control

1. With certain exceptions, permits are required from the regional commissions for all development within the permit areas under their respective jurisdictions.

2. Developers file applications for permits with the regional commissions that have jurisdiction for their respective development sites.

3. Regional commission staff members review the applications together with related documentation and prepare summary reports for the commissions which describe the development projects and contain recommendations for either the approval or denial of the permits.

4. After written notice to public, public hearings are held on a given permit application no sooner than 21 days nor later than 90 days from its date of acceptance by a regional commission.

5. The regional commission must decide on an application within 60 days after the conclusion of public hearings.

6. If no appeal is filed with the state commission within 10 working days of the date of decision, then the decision of the regional commission becomes final.

III. Regional Field Inspections

Periodic field inspections of development sites are made by regional commission staff members to determine if developers are complying with the terms of their permits.

IV. Appeals

Appeals from the decisions of the regional commissions to the state commission follow the same general procedures outlined above under regional interim permit control. Appellants file applications, staff summary reports are prepared with recommendations, public hearings are held and final decisions are rendered affirming, denying, or modifying the decisions of the regional commissions.

V. Legal Defense

Any party may file for judicial review of a decision rendered by either the regional commissions or the state commission. These civil actions are defended by the Attorney General on behalf of the state and regional commissions.

In the current year services of the Attorney General were funded by a separate appropriation from the General Fund. This budget continues that policy.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Workload and administrative adjustments	12.9	104	104	$181,071	$1,362,181	$1,446,423
Totals, Salaries and Wages	12.9	104	104	$181,071	$1,362,181	$1,446,423
Estimated salary savings	–	*–9*	*–4*	–	*–117,000*	*–45,289*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	12.9	95	100	$181,071	$1,245,181	$1,401,134
Staff benefits	–	–	–	18,510	186,777	210,170
Totals, Personal Services	12.9	95	100	$199,581	$1,431,958	$1,611,304
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expenses				$72,057	$275,323	$302,855
Printing				1,639	18,074	19,205
Communications				18,979	67,564	74,321
Traveling—in-state				21,834	139,431	153,374
Traveling—out-of-state				–	1,500	1,500
Consultant and professional services				13,587	106,060	116,666
Facilities operation				17,219	99,396	99,396
Equipment				20,707	39,485	7,000
Prorated Charges:						
Attorney General				–	217,405	243,681
Other				10,813	75,405	82,946
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$176,835	$1,039,643	$1,100,944
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$376,416	$2,471,601	$2,712,248
General Fund				–	*294,231*	*243,681*
Bagley Conservation Fund				$376,416	$1,977,370	$2,068,567
Federal funds				–	*200,000*	*400,000*

CALIFORNIA COASTAL ZONE CONSERVATION COMMISSION—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	–	$217,405	$243,681
Allocation for salary increase	–	76,826	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$294,231	$243,681

Bagley Conservation Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Section 4, Initiative Proposition 20, General Election, November 7, 1972	$5,000,000	–	–
Section 27420(a), Public Resources Code—appropriated revenue	76,883	368,484	368,484
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Section 4, Initiative Proposition 20, General Election, November 7, 1972	–	4,700,467	3,091,581
Totals Available	$5,076,883	$5,068,951	$3,460,065
Balance Available In Subsequent Years	–4,700,467	–3,091,581	–1,391,498
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$376,416	$1,977,370	$2,068,567

Federal Funds

APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal grants—Coastal Zone Management Program development grants	–	$200,000	$400,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$376,416	$2,471,601	$2,712,248

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Bagley Conservation Fund—(Appropriated revenues by Section 27420(a), Public Resources Code)—Permit application fees	$76,883	$368,484	$368,484

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:				SALARY RANGE		
Exec director, state commission	0.4	1	1	1,976–2,403	$28,437	$28,836
Exec director, regional commission	1.5	6	6	1,708–2,076	136,060	140,357
Chief planning off	0.3	1	1	1,603–1,947	23,364	23,364
Adm advisor II	–	1	1	1,724–2,095	20,688	21,722
Conservation and develmt analyst III	1.2	8	8	1,383–1,682	137,294	144,200
Adm service off I	0.4	1	1	1,254–1,525	15,048	15,804
Conservation and develmt analyst II	0.5	16	16	1,138–1,383	222,228	233,496
Hearing reporter	–	0.5	0.5	1,007–1,224	6,042	6,344
Conservation and develmt analyst I	0.9	16	16	937–1,196	181,476	190,550
Adm asst I	0.2	2	2	937–1,196	22,764	23,880
Asst information off	–	1	1	893–1,084	10,716	11,252
Jr staff analyst	–	1	1	734–893	9,036	9,492
Graphic artist	–	1	1	683–830	8,196	8,606
Secty I	0.4	1	1	700–849	9,264	9,720
Sr legal steno	–	1	1	635–772	7,620	7,992
Sr steno	0.3	5	5	605–772	36,908	38,744
Sr clk typist	–	2	2	589–717	14,136	14,856
Steno II	2.9	12	12	522–666	86,103	89,558
Clk typist II	1.8	18	18	484–683	107,231	112,388
Member, state commission (6) [a] per diem	–	–	–	50 day	17,050	19,800
Member, regional commission (78) per diem	–	–	–	50 day	105,450	130,850
Temporary help	2.1	9.5	9.5	(19,122)	80,244	84,256
Estimated 1973 salary increase	–	–	–	–	76,826	80,356
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	12.9	104	104	$181,071	$1,362,181	$1,446,423

[a] There are six appointed members on the state commission. In addition each of the six regional commissions designates a representative to the state commission for a total of 12 members.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Program Objectives

The Department of Parks and Recreation acquires, designs, develops, operates, and maintains units of the state park system. These activities are directed toward the accomplishment of six principal objectives:

1. To secure and preserve elements of the state's outstanding landscape, cultural, and historical features.
2. To provide for the meaningful and constructive use of people's uncommitted time.
3. To help the people of California understand and appreciate through an interpretive program the state's cultural, historic, and natural heritage.
4. To maintain and, where necessary, improve the quality of California's environment.
5. To maintain a statewide recreation plan that includes a continuing analysis of the state's need for recreational areas and facilities, and a determination of the levels of public and private responsibility for meeting this need.
6. To encourage all levels of government and private enterprise throughout the state to participate, whenever feasible, in the development and operation of recreational facilities.

The ever-increasing population in California has resulted in accelerated urbanization. Technological advances have created a more affluent society with additional leisure time spent increasingly in pursuit of various forms of recreation. It is necessary to provide for the wise and constructive use of the state's natural resources for recreational as well as for consumptive uses and to preserve the state's cultural, historical, and natural heritage for future generations to enjoy.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Management of the state park system	$23,098,518	$27,787,882	$30,654,446
II. Development of the state park system	2,376,679	3,374,854	3,360,423
III. Assistance to public and private recreational agencies	–80,208	1,020,945	451,084
IV. Administration—undistributed	713,977	640,647	616,674
V. Administration—distributed to program	(3,151,010)	(3,489,897)	(3,654,410)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$26,108,966	$32,824,328	$35,082,627
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*–322,376*	*–398,575*	*–406,947*
Other	*–2,188,113*	*–2,170,769*	*–2,282,779*
Internal	*(–84,048)*	*(–78,500)*	*(–120,123)*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$23,598,477	$30,254,984	$32,392,901
General Fund, State Operations	*23,571,579*	*28,812,753*	*31,455,267*
General Fund, Local Assistance	–	–	*150,000*
Bagley Conservation Fund—State Park Highway Account	–	*100,000*	*238,704*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*178,592*	*217,912*	*293,807*
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964	*–226,725*	*816,760*	*64,300*
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974	–	–	*55,823*
Special Deposit Fund	–	*194,738*	–
Off-Highway Vehicle Fund	*79,118*	*111,652*	*135,000*
Snowmobile Trust Fund	*13*	–	–
Federal funds	*–4,100*	*1,169*	–
Personnel man-years	1,803.7	1,897.8	1,986.9

I. MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE PARK SYSTEM

Need

The State of California has invested more than $230,000,000 over the years to acquire and develop the state park system. These facilities must be managed in such a manner as to provide the recreational experience that the system is designed to provide and, at the same time, insure their continued existence for future generations.

Objectives

To manage the state park system for the benefit and enjoyment of over 43,500,000 visitors in the 1974–75 fiscal year.

Authority

Division 5, Chapter 1, Article 1, of the Public Resources Code authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation to administer and protect the state park system for the use and enjoyment of the people.

Program Change

The management of the state park system will require an additional 94.2 man-years in the budget year to provide staff compliments for 26 facilities, including both new areas and expansion of present operational areas. In addition $65,000 to be funded from the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund is budgeted for debris removal at Lake Oroville to provide for safe boating, and $80,000 is providing for the relocation of the departmental sign shop.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

I. MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE PARK SYSTEM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	1,484.9	1,569.3	1,658.2	$23,098,518	$27,787,882	$30,654,446
General Fund				*22,529,032*	*27,171,370*	*29,854,964*
Bagley Conservation Fund—State Park Highway Account				–	*100,000*	*200,000*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund				*178,592*	*217,912*	*293,807*
Off-highway Vehicle Fund				–	*16,600*	*18,683*
Snowmobile Trust Fund				*13*	–	–
Reimbursements				*390,881*	*282,000*	*286,992*
Program Elements:						
Operation	1,459	1,542	1,635.2	$22,480,102	$27,063,804	$30,015,505
Resource protection	14.3	15	11	268,511	333,299	244,367
Public information	11.6	12.3	12	349,905	390,779	394,574

Operation

General Description

The State Park System includes more than 888,780 acres containing numerous facilities including 6,357 picnic units and 8,771 campsites.

The purpose of the operations element is to maintain these facilities for public use through the accomplishment of the following major activities:

1. Concessions Administration:

Relating to concession agreements, special use permits, photography permits and operating agreements with federal and local agencies.

2. Public Protection and Assistance:

a. Analyze visitor safety and enforcement problems and practice and take corrective action as required.

b. Plan and direct activities designed to reduce hazards to the public, the staff and to the natural and physical features of the unit.

c. Patrol and enforce laws, rules and regulations and provide assistance to the public and rescue services.

d. Collect, account for fees and transmit receipts for use of park facilities.

3. Facility Housekeeping:

a. Determine cleanup and groundskeeping requirements and establish priorities.

b. Establish uniform standards and levels of clean up and groundskeeping for units of the state par system and the various areas therein.

c. Accomplish the cleanup and groundskeepin program through economical use of manpower, equip ment, tools and supplies.

4. Maintenance of Facilities:

a. Determine maintenance requirements and estab lish priorities.

b. Establish uniform standards and levels of main tenance for buildings and structures; roads, launchin ramps and parking lots; and equipment and tools.

c. Accomplish the maintenance program throug economical use of manpower, equipment, tools, an supplies.

5. Maintenance of Equipment:

Includes all activities necessary to maintain stat park equipment inventory valued in excess of $5,000, 000.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$22,480,102	$27,063,804	$30,015,50
Personnel man-years	1,459	1,542	1,635.

Resource Protection

General Description

This element provides protection for the natural and historic resources of the state park system by performing field reconnaissance and detailed studies to identify and evaluate remains of past civilization; providing consultation concerning archaeological resources in relation to the state park system; analyzing scenic and biological values; undertaking analyses and research leading to the formulation of managemen programs for the vegetative and wildlife resources o the state park system; formulating special protectiv measures; and maintaining a program for controllin natural hazards to visitors.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$268,511	$333,299	$244,36
Personnel man-years	14.3	15	1

Public Information

General Description

This element includes all efforts necessary to direct the interpretation and conservation education program of the department to enhance visitor understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the values within the state park system. It also includes those efforts necessary to the production of park publica tions, brochures, and folders as well as maintenance of contact with various news media.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$349,905	$390,779	$394,574
Personnel man-years	11.6	12.3	12

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE PARK SYSTEM

Need

The California Council on Intergovernmental Relations has identified seven categories of state services, one of which is leisure satisfaction. The Department of Parks and Recreation, among all the agencies of state government, plays a predominant role in meeting the state's responsibility to provide this service.

The demand for recreation is growing faster than is the state's population. This is the result of higher per capita income, greater mobility, more free time and increased urbanization.

It is essential that the state's part in meeting growing recreational needs be provided through an orderly, balanced program in relation to that provided by private and other governmental agencies. A balanced program must include new acquisition and development, as well as maintenance of existing facilities.

Objectives

To acquire and develop additional state park facilities to meet increasing public demand for recreational opportunities.

Authority

Division 5, Chapter 1, Article 1, of the Public Resources Code authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation to develop the state park system for the use and enjoyment of the people.

Program Change

In the budget year while there is an overall decrease in this program provision is made for a strengthening of several areas. Funds are budgeted to contract for a survey crew to handle encroachment on state parks boundaries. A career executive level position is provided to administer the concessions program. Staff is made available to coordinate continuing restoration, repairs and improvements at Hearst Castle. Two man-years is budgeted for repair project planning and design of roads in state parks to be funded from the newly created State Parks Highway Account (Chapter 1032, Statutes of 1973). And 31 man-years are proposed for funding from bond monies to be available upon acceptance of a proposition on the June 1974 ballot. These latter positions will be required for anticipated workload increases and will be established only if the bond issue passes.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	121.9	152.2	155.7	$2,376,679	$3,374,854	$3,360,423
General Fund				*1,042,547*	*1,641,383*	*1,600,303*
Bagley Conservation Fund–State Park Highway Account				–	–	*38,704*
Special Deposit Fund				–	*194,738*	–
Off-Highway Vehicle Fund				*79,118*	*95,052*	*116,317*
Reimbursements				*1,255,014*	*1,443,681*	*1,605,099*
Program Elements:						
Acquisition	2.6	3	3	46,774	68,256	68,689
Design and construction	102.5	130.2	132.7	2,024,179	2,970,004	2,924,643
Interpretive development	11	13	13	189,475	213,051	223,131
Concessions development	5.8	6	7	116,251	123,543	143,960

Acquisition

General Description

This element involves the preparation of budget requests, negotiation, condemnation and liaison resulting in bringing lands into the state park system. It consists of the administration of the department's acquisition program which includes funded acquisition projects, acquisition gifts, acquisition exchanges, acquisition transfers, and acquisition of leases. Budgeted acquisition projects require continuous liaison with the Property Acquisition Division of the Department of General Services to determine matters of policy and to review financial progress to determine what alterations may be necessary in a project and to maintain completion schedules. In addition, the ongoing maintenance of negotiations with the Federal Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, and the State Lands Division is essential to a coordinated departmental acquisition program.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$46,774	$68,256	$68,689
Personnel man-years	2.6	3	3

Design and Construction

General Description

This element includes all efforts culminating in completed recreational facilities: refining plans prepared as inputs to the evaluation, selection and scheduling phase as required to support reliable cost estimating for budget purposes; the budgeting process; production of area development plans for control of design in development of working drawings; production of working drawings and specifications; completing bid, award and contracting procedures; construction of minor capital outlay projects; liaison and construction inspection of major capital outlay projects. Contracts for most major construction projects are bid and awarded to contractors by the Office of Architecture and Construction, Department of General Services. This element also provides technical assistance to the operation and maintenance of the state park system.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$2,024,179	$2,970,004	$2,924,643
Personnel man-years	102.5	130.2	132.7

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE PARK SYSTEM—Continued

Interpretive Development

General Description

This element includes all efforts necessary to conduct research for effective interpretation of the natural, historical and recreational resources; design and develop exhibits, museums, campfire programs, guided and self-guided tours, audiovisual presentations and publications; administer departmental audiovisual and photographic activities; administer the Historical Landmarks Program and maintain liaison with historical societies, private organizations and public interpretive agencies; advise the director on gifts of personal property; and administer the department's accessioning and cataloging system for artifact and specimen collections.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditure	$189,475	$213,051	$223,131
Personnel man-years	11	13	13

Concessions Development

General Description

This element includes all efforts necessary to the completion of concessions development including:

1. Preliminary Study:

Evaluation of concession proposals, need and site review, and preliminary reporting.

2. Feasibility Study:

Determination of design and operation concepts as well as potential costs, and production of feasibility reports.

3. Prospectus:

Preparation of specifications, drafting of prospectus, advertising and notification of bidders, and receipt of bids.

4. Contract:

Evaluation of bids, and contract negotiation and awarding.

5. Facility Construction:

Preparation of working drawings, construction contract awarding, and construction liaison.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$116,251	$123,543	$143,960
Personnel man-years	5.8	6	7

III. ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATIONAL AGENCIES

Need

Population expansion and increased leisure time in California are creating an ever-increasing need for recreation facilities throughout the state. The cost of providing these facilities exceeds the financial capability of most local governmental agencies. To meet this rising demand, the federal government established the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the National Historic Preservation Act and the State Legislature, the State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund. These funds assist in the acquisition and development of locally needed facilities.

Objectives

To meet statewide recreational deficiencies by qualifying the State of California as a recipient of grants from the National Historic Preservation Act and the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund; and to administer grants to local governmental agencies from these two funds as well as from the 1964 and 1974 State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Fund for the acquisition and development of recreational facilities throughout the state.

Authority

State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Acts of 1964 and 1974.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578).

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665).

Program Change

The reduction in this program is offset by an increase of $55,823 for administration of local grants from the proposed State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974. In addition $150,000 is proposed for continuation of the California Youth Conservation Corps program authorized by Chapter 904, Statutes of 1973. This program is reported in the Resources Agency—special studies budget in prior years. The net program decrease of $547,806 is primarily caused by the fact that the Local Assistance portion of the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964 has been fully appropriated, and funds from this source are available only for administration of ongoing projects to their completion.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

III. ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATIONAL AGENCIES—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	6.8	9	9	–$80,208	$1,020,945	$451,084
General Fund, Local Assistance				–	–	*150,000*
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964				*–226,725*	*816,760*	*64,300*
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974				–	–	*55,823*
Federal Funds				*–4,100*	*1,169*	–
Reimbursements				*150,617*	*203,016*	*180,961*
Reimbursements (internal)				*(84,048)*	*(78,500)*	*(120,123)*
Program Elements:						
Grants administration	6.8	9	9	213,054	258,832	275,503
Grants to local agencies	–	–	–	–293,262	762,113	175,581

Grants Administration

General Description

This element has three basic tasks:

1. To administer the requirements of federal and state grant programs which provide financial assistance to local agencies for recreational development. Staff assigned to this task prepares, disseminates and interprets program information on a continuing basis for the benefit of state and local agencies; reviews, evaluates (through field and office analysis) and recommends to the director for funding on an annual basis, projects submitted under the program; processes proposals, agreements and amendments on a continuing basis for submission to the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the State Department of General Services and other applicable state and local participants; conducts interim and final onsite inspections, prepares final progress reports and coordinates other information necessary for the completion and payment of all projects; and fulfills the state's responsibility, through annual inspections and reports, of assuring that completed facilities assisted through the program are retained, operated and maintained in accordance with the project agreements.

2. To develop and coordinate the means by which individuals, organizations, and federal agencies can contribute money and gifts to enhance the state park system. Staff seeks, through private sources, gifts of land, objects, collections, and artifacts from individuals, corporations and foundations. Staff is responsible for coordinating the fund-raising activities of many organizations that will be created throughout the state and for reporting through a foundation. Funds will be sought through all public agencies, particularly the federal government.

3. To provide planning and technical-informational services to local governmental agencies, nongovernmental entities, and individuals as needed to maximize their involvement in helping to meet public recreational needs. At the request of local jurisdictions, staff provides planning and other technical assistance on local, regional and statewide recreation matters. They confer with local officials to assist in areawide recreation and park needs; to propose and organize administrative means of achieving needed services; and to coordinate state-local efforts within regions to obtain compliance with the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan. Staff also assists in State Park and Recreation Commission in carrying out the Public Resources Code functions relating to local government parks and recreation.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$213,054	$258,832	$275,503
Personnel man-years	6.8	9	9

Grants to Local Agencies

General Description

This element consists of the actual grants administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation to local recreational agencies throughout California. (For explanation of changes and for project detail, see the 1974–75 Governor's Budget, highlights of program or workload changes.)

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	–$293,362	$762,113	$175,581

IV. ADMINISTRATION

Need

Administration provides the leadership and policy determination necessary to insure meeting the department's objectives. In addition, it provides the major administrative services necessary to the functioning of all departmental programs.

Objectives

To provide regulations, policy, and administrative direction to the programs of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Program Change

In the budget year there is an increase in this program of $140,540 of which $94,058 is necessary to meet general cost increases. Provision is made for the continuation of a position for the affirmative action program funded by contract with the State Personnel Board. In addition one man-year of clerical staff is added related to workload reimbursed by federal funds, and two man-years of clerical staff is proposed for workload to be generated by the anticipated approval of the 1974 bond act.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

IV. ADMINISTRATION—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Executive	14.3	13	13	$283,690	$297,038	$313,310
Audit	4.9	5	5	101,649	108,873	112,438
Budget and program control	14.4	13	13	240,016	256,687	265,090
Management analysis	5	6	6	140,299	150,197	155,114
Accounting and business management	112	93	91	2,458,131	2,632,997	2,716,684
Personnel	19.4	15.3	14	216,826	232,051	239,648
Training	5.4	6	6	144,937	154,965	160,039
Special services	12.7	13	13	221,464	235,752	244,745
Affirmative action	2	3	3	57,975	61,984	64,016
Totals, Departmental Administration	190.1	167.3	164	$3,864,987	$4,130,544	$4,271,084
Less amounts charged to other programs				*–3,151,010*	*–3,489,897*	*–3,654,410*
Net Totals, Departmental Administration, Undistributed				$713,977	$640,647	$616,674
Reimbursements				*713,977*	*640,647*	*616,674*

Executive

The Director of Parks and Recreation and the executive staff, with recommendations and guidance from the State Park and Recreation Commission and advice from the California Riding and Hiking Trails Advisory Committee and the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, are responsible for:

Adopting departmental policy.

Organizing the department.

Directing the operating divisions.

Reviewing and drafting legislation; and presenting the departmental view to legislative committees.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$283,690	$297,038	$313,31
Personnel man-years	14.3	13	1

Audit

Performs fiscal, management and operational audits and prepares reports with recommendations on the following:

All units of the state park system.

Concessioners operating in the units.

Grants of money under the State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act and the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$101,649	$108,873	$112,43
Personnel man-years	4.9	5	

Budget and Program Control

Assists departmental management in planning and controlling the department's budget; evaluates budget requests and budget adjustment proposals; and develops budget standards and program procedures.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$240,016	$256,687	$265,09
Personnel man-years	14.4	13	13

Management Analysis

Assists the department in identifying major management problems and in developing organizational policies and procedures that will enable the department to meet its objectives; maintains the department's instruction systems; and reviews and coordinates all requests for data processing services.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$140,299	$150,197	$155,11
Personnel man-years	5	6	6

Accounting and Business Management

This function provides centralized services concerning:

Accounting,

Data processing,

Purchasing,

General business services,

Central files,

Mail and stockroom services, and

Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument Tour Reservation Office.

To provide increased similar services to the district superintendents, the department has also established a business management unit at each of the district offices.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$2,458,131	$2,632,997	$2,716,684
Personnel man-years	112	93	91

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

IV. ADMINISTRATION

Personnel

Develops, installs and evaluates personnel management programs designed to assure proper classification, recruitment, development and retention of well-qualified employees; maintains employee, position and payroll records and administers the transaction processing system.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$216,826	$232,051	$239,648
Personnel man-years	19.4	15.3	14

Training

Assists departmental management in identifying training needs and developing, maintaining and evaluating training programs to meet those needs; operates a centralized training facility for the department's field personnel to enable them to meet their responsibilities in park administration, park interpretation, law enforcement and public and employee safety.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$144,937	$154,965	$160,039
Personnel man-years	5.4	6	6

Special Services

Performs the real property management of the lands within the state park system.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$221,464	$235,752	$244,745
Personnel man-years	12.7	13	13

Affirmative Action

To provide affirmative action programs, such as the following, which will advance internal and external equal employment opportunities for minorities and the disadvantaged.

1. Career opportunity development.
2. Minority outdoor recreation.
3. Equal opportunity—contract compliance.
4. Equal opportunity—minority business.
5. Internal equal employment opportunity.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$57,975	$61,984	$64,016
Personnel man-years	2	3	3

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	1,803.7	1,902.7	1,902.7	$17,052,717	$20,094,812	$20,676,637
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	0.3	–36	–	16,376	–361,844
Proposed new positions	–	31.3	158.7	–	333,384	1,422,565
Totals, Adjustments	–	31.6	122.7	–	$349,760	$1,060,721
Totals, Salaries and Wages	1,803.7	1,934.3	2,025.4	$17,052,717	$20,444,572	$21,737,358
Estimated salary savings	–	*–36.5*	*–38.5*	–	*–372,000*	*–410,015*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	1,803.7	1,897.8	1,986.9	$17,052,717	$20,072,572	$21,327,343
Staff benefits	–	–	–	2,234,824	2,829,712	3,176,993
Totals, Personal Services	1,803.7	1,897.8	1,986.9	$19,287,541	$22,902,284	$24,504,336
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$580,879	$843,212	$934,392
Reprographics				269,646	274,348	321,427
Communications				416,427	477,837	558,575
Professional and consulting services				736,903	509,856	770,892
Transportation				1,544,225	1,948,097	2,128,319
Facilities management				2,602,979	3,557,954	4,448,398
Equipment				985,239	1,032,203	1,166,288
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$7,136,298	$8,643,507	$10,328,291

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER	–	270,000	100,000
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY	–	269,108	–
Totals, Expenditures	$26,423,839	$32,084,899	$34,932,627
Reimbursements:			
Federal funds	*–322,376*	*–398,575*	*–406,947*
Other	*–2,188,113*	*–2,170,769*	*–2,282,779*
Internal	*–84,048*	*–78,500*	*–120,123*
Net Expenditures	$23,829,302	$29,437,055	$32,122,778
General Fund	*23,571,579*	*28,812,753*	*31,455,267*
Bagley Conservation Fund—State Park Highway Account	–	*100,000*	*238,704*
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund	*178,592*	*217,912*	*293,807*
Special Deposit Fund	–	*194,738*	–
Off-Highway Vehicle Fund	*79,118*	*111,652*	*135,000*
Snowmobile Trust Fund	*13*	–	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$20,597,566	$24,470,537	$29,497,336
Budget Act appropriation (Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument)	1,454,000	1,689,458	1,882,035
Budget Act appropriation (feasibility studies)	–	150,000	–
Allocation for health benefits	25,632	–	–
Allocation for uniform allowance	59,969	–	–
Allocation for salary increase	1,553,301	2,241,821	–
Chapter 103, Statutes of 1973 (Governor's Mansion site investigation)	–	110,000	–
Chapter 840, Statutes of 1972 (Silverwood Lake SRA)	8,000	–	–
Chapter 1439, Statutes of 1972 (Inglenook Fen)	10,000	–	–
Chapter 1427, Statutes of 1972 (Allensworth)	22,000	–	–
Chapter 1052, Statutes of 1969 (Resources Protection Account in General Fund)	–	61,870	–
Continuing appropriation, Chapter 1764, Statutes of 1971 (San Francisco Maritime SHP) appropriated revenue	250,776	82,364	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 840, Statutes of 1972	–	8,000	–
Chapter 1427, Statutes of 1972	–	22,000	–
Chapter 883, Statutes of 1969 (Salton Sea salinity study)	13,500	3,133	–
Continuing appropriation, Chapter 1764, Statutes of 1971, appropriated revenue	–	93,532	75,896
Totals Available	$23,994,744	$28,932,715	$31,455,267
Balance Available in Subsequent Year:			
Chapter 840, Statutes of 1972	–8,000	–	–
Chapter 1427, Statutes of 1972	–22,000	–	–
Continuing appropriation, Chapter 1764, Statutes of 1971, appropriated revenue	–93,532	–75,896	–
Chapter 883, Statutes of 1969	–3,133	–	–
Totals Available in Subsequent Year	–$126,665	–$75,896	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–296,500	–44,066	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$23,571,579	$28,812,753	$31,455,267
Bagley Conservation Fund—State Park Highway Account			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Continuing appropriation for maintenance and repair of highways in units of the state park system, Section 2107.7b, Street and Highways Code (Chapter 1032, Statutes of 1973 (expenditures))	–	$100,000	$238,704
Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	$178,592	217,912	293,807
Off-Highway Vehicle Fund			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	79,118	111,652	135,000

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

Snowmobile Trust Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing Appropriation, Section 9261(b), Vehicle Code:			
Appropriated revenue	290	–	–
Prior year balance available	7,785	8,062	–
Totals available	$8,075	$8,062	–
Balance available in subsequent year	–8,062	–	–
Transferred to Off-Highway Vehicle Fund	–	–8,062	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$13	–	–
Special Deposit Fund			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	194,738	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$23,829,302	$29,437,055	$32,122,778

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Grants to local agencies for recreation projects	–$230,825	$817,929	$270,123
General Fund	–	–	*150,000*
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964	*–226,725*	*816,760*	*64,300*
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974	–	–	*55,823*
Federal funds	*–4,100*	*1,169*	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation—California Youth Conservation Corps (expenditures) [1]	–	–	$150,000

State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1964

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (grants to local agencies)	$415,300	$718,678	–
Budget Act appropriation (project review)	84,048	78,500	$64,300
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Item 341, Budget Act of 1967	–	207,500	–
Item 342.5, Budget Act of 1967	105,872	109,972	–
Item 418, Budget Act of 1969	500	11,000	–
Item 420, Budget Act of 1969	132,803	132,803	–
Item 349.1, Budget Act of 1970	13,879	13,910	–
Item 311, Budget Act of 1971	–	172	–
Totals Available	$752,402	$1,272,535	$64,300
Expenditures from federal funds	–4,100	–1,169	–
Balance available in subsequent years	–475,357	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–507,870	–454,606	–
Totals, Expenditures	–$226,725	$816,760	$64,300

State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation (expenditures)	–	–	$55,823

Federal Funds

APPROPRIATIONS			
Federal Grants:			
Prior Year Balances Available:			
For grants to local jurisdictions (deposited in the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund from Land and Water Conservation Fund)	$238,675	$242,775	–
Totals Available	$238,675	$242,775	–
Balance available in subsequent year	242,775	–	–
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	241,606	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–$4,100	$1,169	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	–$230,825	$817,929	$270,123

[1] See special resources services and studies for 1972–73 and 1973–74 expenditures.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Campsite fees	$3,187,248	$3,193,624	$3,248,484
Day use fees	1,693,006	1,705,570	2,334,321
Tours	257,032	322,656	327,656
Hearst San Simeon SHM Tours	1,750,149	1,946,217	2,045,535
Mineral and gas royalties—other state lands	169	–	–
Concessions	480,037	543,333	574,765
Miscellaneous	162,971	98,700	103,500
Accounts receivable	–	13,300,000	–
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$7,530,612	$21,110,100	$8,634,261

FUND CONDITION

STATE BEACH, PARK, RECREATIONAL, AND HISTORICAL FACILITIES FUND OF 1964

State Fund Condition

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Available funds, July 1—bond issue of 1964	$25,344,584	$19,846,373	$6,838,298
Prior year adjustment	481	–	–
Available Funds, Adjusted	$25,345,065	$19,846,373	$6,838,298
Less Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay:			
Department of Parks and Recreation:			
Project Planning:			
Section 5096.15(b), Public Resources Code	$119,500	$75,500	$60,500
Land Acquisition:			
Section 5096.15(a), Public Resources Code	3,372,461	4,952,897	–
Development:			
Section 5096.15(b), Public Resources Code	2,226,766	7,162,918	2,353,837
Totals, Expenditures, Capital Outlay	$5,718,727	$12,191,315	$2,414,337
Local Assistance:			
Department of Parks and Recreation:			
Grants to Counties, Cities, or Local Agencies:			
Section 5096.15(d), Public Resources Code	–$307,753	$738,260	–
Project Review:			
Section 5096.15(d), Public Resources Code	81,028	78,500	64,300
Totals, Expenditures, Local Assistance	–$226,725	$816,760	$64,300
State Treasurer—bond expense	6,690	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$5,498,692	$13,008,075	$2,478,637
Available funds, June 30 *(state)*	$19,846,373	$6,838,298	$4,359,661
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriation	10,265,397	–	–
Surplus available for appropriation	9,580,976	6,838,298	4,359,661

Federal Funds Condition

Available funds, July 1	$423,694	$4,589,184	$4,402,995
Prior year adjustment	3,262,880	–	–
Available Funds, Adjusted	$3,686,574	$4,589,184	$4,402,995
Receipts from Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund	1,647,500	–	–
Totals, Resources	$5,334,074	$4,589,184	$4,402,995
Less Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay:			
Department of Parks and Recreation:			
Land Acquisition:			
Section 5096.15(a), Public Resources Code, Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund	$748,990	–	–
Local Assistance:			
Department of Parks and Recreation:			
Grants to Counties, Cities or Local Agencies:			
Section 5096.15(d), Public Resources Code, Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund	–4,100	1,169	–
Totals, Expenditures	$744,890	$1,169	–
Transfer to General Fund—Park and Recreation Revolving Account (Section 5098.1, Public Resources Code)	–	185,020	–
Available funds, June 30 *(federal)*	$4,589,184	$4,402,995	$4,402,995
Reserve for authorized local grant projects (federal)	–	–	4,402,995
Surplus Available for Appropriation, State and Federal	$24,435,557	$11,241,293	$4,359,661

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

FUND CONDITION

STATE BEACH, PARK, RECREATIONAL, AND HISTORICAL FACILITIES FUND OF 1974

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Available funds, July 1 [1]	–	–	$250,000,000
Bond Act of 1974 [1]	–	$250,000,000	–
Less Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay:			
Department of Parks and Recreation:			
Project planning	–	–	$593,619
Acquisition	–	–	44,191,000
Development	–	–	3,581,343
Totals, Expenditures, Capital Outlay	–	–	$48,315,962
Local Assistance:			
Department of Parks and Recreation:			
Project review	–	–	$55,823
Totals, Expenditures, Local Assistance	–	–	$55,823
Totals, Expenditures	–	–	$48,371,785
Available funds, June 30	–	$250,000,000	$201,628,215
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriation	–	44,191,000	–
Surplus available for appropriation	–	205,809,000	201,628,215

RECREATION AND FISH AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT FUND

Available funds, July 1	$54,901,569	$44,102,094	$20,098,633
Less Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay:			
Department of Parks and Recreation:			
Major Project Planning:			
Section 11922.4, Water Code	$831,528	$897,902	$620,000
Project Planning:			
Section 11922.4, Water Code	–	100,000	–
Development:			
Section 11922.4, Water Code	7,234,271	17,197,701	10,146,129
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development:			
Project Planning:			
Section 11922.4, Water Code	17,500	–	–
Minor Projects (State Operations):			
Section 11922.4, Water Code	120,700	138,000	65,000
Development:			
Section 11922.4, Water Code	1,359,545	2,439,090	544,000
Wildlife Conservation Board:			
Development:			
Section 11922.4, Water Code	1,231,143	3,230,768	596,900
State Treasurer—bond expense	4,788	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	$10,799,475	$24,003,461	$11,972,029
Available funds, June 30	$44,102,094	$20,098,633	$8,126,604
Reserve for unencumbered balance of continuing appropriation	*10,448,508*	–	–
Surplus available for appropriation	*33,653,586*	*20,098,633*	*8,126,604*

BAGLEY CONSERVATION FUND—STATE PARK HIGHWAY ACCOUNT

Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	–	$800,000
Revenues:			
Transfer from Highway Users Tax Account in the Transportation Tax Fund as provided in Section 2107(a), Streets and Highways Code	–	$900,000	900,000
Totals, Resources	–	$900,000	$1,700,000
Expenditures:			
Department of Parks and Recreation:			
Maintenance and repair of highways in units of the state park system, Section 2107(b), Streets and Highways Code	–	$100,000	$238,704
Accumulated surplus, June 30	–	$800,000	$1,461,296

[1] Availability and expenditure of funds are dependent upon passage of the State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974, in the June 4, 1974, primary election and approval of proposed projects by the State Park and Recreation Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

FUND CONDITION

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	–	$530,321	$1,389,481
Revenues:			
Special fees, off-highway vehicles, fines, etc.	$596,682	900,000	990,000
Special fees, snowmobiles	–	750	1,000
Income from surplus money investments	12,757	62,000	102,000
Totals, Revenues	$609,439	$962,750	$1,093,000
Transfer from the Snowmobile Trust Fund [2]	–	8,062	–
Totals, Resources	$609,439	$1,501,133	$2,482,481
Expenditures	79,118	111,652	135,000
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$530,321	$1,389,481	$2,347,481
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*8,700*	*17,600*
Surplus available for appropriation	*530,321*	*1,380,781*	*2,329,881*

SNOWMOBILE TRUST FUND

Accumulated surplus, July 1	$7,820	$8,062	–
Prior year adjustments	–35	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$7,785	$8,062	–
Revenues:			
Special fees, snowmobile	290	–	–
Transfer of balance to Off-Highway Vehicle Fund [2]	–	–8,062	–
Totals, Resources	$8,075	–	–
Expenditures	13	–	–
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$8,062	–	–
Reserve for unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*8,062*	–	–

[2] Chapter 974, Statutes of 1973, abolished the Snowmobile Trust Fund as of January 1, 1974, and transfers the balances in the fund to the Off-Highway Vehicle Fund.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
SUMMARY							
MAJOR PROJECTS							
General Fund	*$1,662,803*	*$18,629,070*	*$315,000*				
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	*5,718,727*	*12,191,315*	*2,414,337*				
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund	–	*17,758*					
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	*8,065,799*	*18,195,603*	*10,766,129*				
Special Deposit Fund	*171,632*	*85,468*					
Bagley Conservation Fund	*2,962,169*	*67,545,977*	*1,142,700*				
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974	–	–	*48,315,962*				
Federal funds	*748,990*						
Unfunded	–	–	–	*$18,112,960*	*$23,083,900*	*$19,050,000*	*$19,575,000*
Totals, Major Projects	$19,,330,120	$116,665,191	$62,954,128	$18,112,960	$23,083,900	$19,050,000	$19,575,000
MINOR PROJECTS							
General Fund	–	*269,108*					
Bagley Conservation Fund	*548,328*	*731,717*	*1,468,575*				
Unfunded	–	–	–	*1,470,000*	*1,600,000*	*1,700,000*	*1,800,000*
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$19,878,448	$117,666,016	$64,422,703	$19,582,960	$24,683,900	$20,750,000	$21,375,000
General Fund	*1,662,803*	*18,898,178*	*315,000*				
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	*5,718,727*	*12,191,315*	*2,414,337*				
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	*8,065,799*	*18,195,603*	*10,766,129*				
Special Deposit Fund	*171,632*	*85,468*					
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund	–	*17,758*					
Bagley Conservation Fund	*3,510,497*	*68,277,694*	*2,611,275*				
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974	–	–	*48,315,962*				
Federal funds	*748,990*						
Unfunded	–	–	–	*19,582,960*	*24,683,900*	*20,750,000*	*21,375,000*
PROGRAM SUMMARY							
Acquisition	$8,463,969	$93,202,473	$31,976,000				
Less federal reimbursement	–2,231,490	–7,627,790	–1,020,000				
Less save-the-redwoods reimbursement	–	–520,000					
Less deposit by County of San Mateo	–	–315,000					
Major Construction:							
State water projects	8,074,299	18,195,603	11,151,129	$2,850,000	$2,558,900	–	$4,000,000
Historical Projects	1,451,875	1,876,758	659,600	3,140,000	4,425,000	$2,650,000	3,075,000
Other recreational projects	3,571,467	13,679,574	7,272,399	12,122,960	16,100,000	16,400,000	12,500,000
Payments to General Fund	–	–	13,300,000				
Minor construction	548,328	731,717	1,468,575	1,470,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000
Less federal reimbursements	–	–1,156,250	–385,000				
Less federal grants	–	–225,800					
Less reimbursement from State Water Resources Control Board	–	–75,269					
Less reimbursement to State Park Contingent Fund from Old Sacramento State Historical Park	–	–100,000					
Less reimbursement from Bond Act of 1974							
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$19,878,448	$117,666,016	$64,422,703	$19,582,960	$24,683,900	$20,750,000	$21,375,000
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$150,814,563
MAJOR PROJECTS							
Allensworth State Park							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	21,496[L]	178,504[L]					
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974							
Historical Restoration	–	–	344,600[C]				

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay—Continued

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Unfunded							
Historical Restoration	–	–	–	250,000 [C]			
Andrew Molera State Park							
Unfunded							
Access roads and visitor facilities	–	–	–	–	250,000 [C]		
Angel Island State Park							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Sewage collection and treatment	5,000 [C]	270,000 [C]					
West Garrison restoration	–	200,000 [C]					
Unfunded							
Day use and visitor facilities	–	–	–	–	–	1,000,000 [C]	
Anadel Farms							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–	1,421,400 [L]					
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Development	–	102,000 [C]					
Antelope Reservoir							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Development	30,300 [C]	372,500 [C]					
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–	357,000 [L]					
Bear Harbor Ranch							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	2,000,000 [L]					
Unfunded							
Interim facility	–	–	–	–	–	–	150,000 [C]
Benbow Lake State Recreation Area							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Dam—design and construction	–	10,000 [C]	540,000 [C]				
Benicia/Solano							
Unfunded							
Fisher House	–	–	–	–	–	–	150,000 [C]
Benicia State Recreation Area							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Development	–	10,000 [C]					
Bethany Reservoir							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Initial development	–	–	603,900 [C]				
Big Basin Redwood State Park							
General Fund							
Continuing development	149,850 [C]	26,285 [C]					
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–	191,250 [L]					
Bodega Bay							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	500,000 [L]					
Bodie State Historic Park							
Unfunded							
Relocate service/administration facility	–	–	–	–	–	300,000 [C]	
Bolsa Chica State Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Development	640,745 [C]	90,263 [C]	2,353,837 [C]				
Special Deposit Fund							
Working drawings for development of Phase I	–	20,000 [W]					
General Fund							
Continuing development	–	182,771 [C]					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Development	–	–	417,700 [C]				
Border Field (Tijuana River Beach)							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974	–	–	1,422,243 [C]				
Bothe-Napa Valley State Park							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–	350,000 [L]					

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Unfunded							
Campgrounds	–	–	–	–	400,000 [C]		
Brannan Island State Recreation Area							
Unfunded							
Continuing development	–	–	–	–	–	–	100,000 [C]
Camillus Nelson State Historic Farm							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Development	–	177,500 [C]					
Unfunded							
Historic Restoration	–	–	–	–	–	500,000 [C]	
Camp San Luis Obispo							
Unfunded							
Camping and day use facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000,000 [C]
Candlestick Park							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	10,000,000 [L]					
Cardiff State Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Land acquisition to provide parking facilities for existing beach	1,316,872 [L]	594,828 [L]					
Carlsbad State Beach							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	325,000 [L]	32,000 [L]					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Parking and beach access	–	331,600 [C]					
Carmel River State Park							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–	884,000 [L]					
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974							
Acquisition	–	–	1,700,000 [L]				
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	1,800,000 [L, 1]					
Carpinteria State Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Land Acquisition	137,450 [L]						
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Campground and beach facilities, day use	400,000 [C]	819,900 [C]					
Castaic Reservoir							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Day use development	2,300,500 [C]						
Castle Rock State Park							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–	26,300 [L]					
Caswell Memorial State Park							
Unfunded							
Sanitary facilities and campfire center	–	–	–	–	–	–	150,000 [C]
Century Ranch							
General Fund							
Acquisition	–	5,700,000 [L]					
Unfunded							
Day use facilities and utilities	–	–	–	–	–	1,000,000 [C]	
Clear Lake State Park							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Sewage system	22,000 [C]	319,000 [C]					
Unfunded							
Campground	–	–	–	–	–	500,000 [C]	
Columbia State Historic Park							
Special Deposit Fund							
Continuing restoration of buildings	114,600 [C]	7,000 [C]					
Unfunded							
Historic building restoration	–	–	–	150,000 [C]	700,000 [C]	500,000 [C]	1,000,000 [C]
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park							
Unfunded							
Sewage system	–	–	–	–	300,000 [C]		

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay—Continued

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Del Valle Reservoir							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Continuing development	68,500 C	2,770,750 C	313,869 C				
Delta Meadows Project							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Acquisition	–	320,000 L					
Delta Region							
Unfunded							
Camping and day use facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,000,000 C
Doheny State Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Acquisition	4,895 L	2,086,398 L					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Development of campground	–	840,300 C					
Donner Memorial State Park							
Unfunded							
Water system improvement and China Cove Sanitary Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	250,000 C	
Dry Lagoon State Park							
Unfunded							
Campground	–	–	–	–	–	–	400,000 C
El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Acquisition	502 L	32,498 L					
El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park							
General Fund							
Continuing project restoration	700,000 C						
Elk Creek Beach							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	100,000 L					
Emerald Bay State Park							
Unfunded							
Sanitary and interpretive facilities	–	–	–	–	100,000 C		
Emma Wood State Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Past and current year amounts for acquisition to add beach frontage to existing unit	283,661 L	4,893 L					
Development	–	552,160 C					
Augmentation	2,642 L	94,858 L					
Unfunded							
Campground and service yard	–	–	–	–	750,000 C		
Empire Mine							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	1,500,000 L					
Unfunded							
Day use facility	–	–	–	–	–	–	200,000 C
Historic restoration	–	–	–	–	–	–	250,000 C
Encinal Beach							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	650,000 L					
Folsom Lake State Recreation Area							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Utility and sanitary facilities	117,000 C	21,500 C					
Unfunded							
Granite Bay day use facilities	–	–	–	–	2,000,000 C		
Beals Point day use facilities	–	–	–	–	250,000 C		
Fort Ross State Historic Park							
General Fund							
Reconstruction of entrance road and parking facilities	–726 C						
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	750,000 L					
Fire protection	–	12,000 C					
Unfunded							
Historic restoration and reconstruction	–	–	–	–	–	–	300,000 C

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Frenchman Lake							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Campground	598,500 [C]	3,300 [C]					
Gaviota State Park							
Unfunded							
Campsites and utilities	–	–	–	–	1,500,000 [C]		
Gualala River							
General Fund							
Acquisition	–	55,000 [L]					
Half Moon Bay State Park							
Unfunded							
Camping and day use facilities	–	–	–	300,000 [C]	–	1,000,000 [C]	
Hearst Sam Simeon State Historical Monument							
General Fund							
Continuing program of planning, restoration; rehabilitation and development of facilities	216,979 [C]	198,521 [C]	305,000 [C]	400,000 [C]	425,000 [C]	450,000 [C]	475,000 [C]
Hendy Woods State Park							
General Fund							
Acquisition	–	300,000 [L]					
Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park							
Unfunded							
Campground—50 units	–	–	–	450,000 [C]			
Hesperia							
Unfunded							
Camping, day use, and swimming facilities	–	–	–	1,400,000 [C]			
Humboldt Redwoods State Park							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–	1,285,600 [L]	357,000 [L]				
Huntington State Beach							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	8,389 [L]	8,101,611 [L]					
Unfunded							
Appraisal—day use facilities and campground	–	–	–	2,500,000 [C]			
Ingram Creek							
Unfunded							
Complete development	–	–	–	1,247,960 [C]			
Inverness Ridge							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	1,125,000 [L]					
Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–	30,000 [L]					
Jetty Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Fund							
Acquisition	315 [L]	412,470 [L]					
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Bond Act of 1974							
Acquisition	–	–	500,000 [L]				
Unfunded							
Day use facilities and campground	–	–	–	300,000 [C]			
Kings Beach							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	780,000 [L]					
Unfunded							
Day use facilities	–	–	–	–	–	200,000 [C]	
Lake Elsinore							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
General development plan	–	30,000 [P]					
Lake Oroville State Recreation Area—Foreman Creek							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Continuing development	–	239,471 [C]	1,093,600 [C]	–	858,900 [C]		
Thermalito Forebay							
General Fund							
Initial development	–	4,595 [C]					

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay—Continued

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Leo Carrillo State Beach							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Campground—60 units	–	223,960 [C]					
General Fund							
Acquisition	–	1,900,000 [L]					
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974							
Acquisition	–	–	8,100,000 [L]				
Little River State Reserve							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	75,000 [L]						
Los Encinos/Los Angeles							
Unfunded							
Complete restoration	–	–	–	–	–	–	200,000 [C]
Los Osos Oaks							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–	9,250 [L]					
MacKerricher State Park							
General Fund							
Water quality facilities	161,870 [C]	236,699 [C]					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	175,000 [L]					
Water system	133,000 [C]						
Unfunded							
Water system	–	–	–	–	250,000 [C]		
Ten-Mile Dunes access road, parking and sanitary facilities	–	–	–	–	–	250,000 [C]	
Malibu Lagoon State Beach							
Unfunded							
Day use facilities	–	–	–	1,100,000 [C]			
Manchester Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Acquisition	315,296 [L]	13,204 [L]					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	350,000 [L]					
Manresa Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974							
Acquisition	–	–	1,100,000 [L]				
Unfunded							
Parking and sanitary facilities	–	–	–	–	–	150,000 [C]	
Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park							
Unfunded							
Historic restoration	–	–	–	–	–	–	500,000 [C]
McConnell State Recreation Area							
Unfunded							
Sanitary and water supply facilities	–	–	–	–	–	100,000 [C]	
Mendocino Headlands—Big River Beach and Flat Area							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–288,500 [L]						
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	190,554 [L]	264,446 [L]					
Unfunded							
Day use facilities and sewage	–	–	–	300,000 [C]			
Montana de Oro State Park							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Acquisition	947,874 [L]						
Unfunded							
Camping and interpretive facilities	–	–	–	–	–	1,500,000 [C]	
Montara State Beach							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–630,000 [L]	630,000 [L]					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	65,000 [L]					

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Monterey State Historic Park							
Unfunded							
Restoration and interpretation of the Cooper Molera Adobe	–	–	–	1,000,000 C			
Morro Bay State Park							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	353,922 L	3,578 L					
Mount Diablo State Park							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	126,100 L	1,000,000 L					
Unfunded							
Water system	–	–	–	–	150,000 C		
Mount San Jacinto Wilderness State Park							
Unfunded							
Completion of Stone Creek Campground and development of water source	–	–	–	–	750,000 C		
Deer Spring Trail Head parking and sanitary facility	–	–	–	–	100,000 C		
Mount Tamalpais State Park							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–	155,000 L					
Unfunded							
Camping facilities	–	–	–	–	500,000 C		
New Brighton State Beach							
Unfunded							
Sewage system and campfire center	–	–	–	–	300,000 C		
Newport Beach to Laguna Beach							
General Fund							
Acquisition	–	7,600,000 L					
North Beach Area—Penny Island							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–31,500 L						
Old River Island Project							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Acquisition	–	525,000 L					
Old Sacramento State Historic Park							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Acquisition	385,500 L	185,000 L					
Development	70,288 C	331,780 C					
Unfunded							
Completion of Big Four Building	–	–	–	1,200,000 C	2,000,000 C		
Railroad Museum and continuing reconstruction							
Bagley Conservation Fund	–	280,000 W					
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund	–	17,758 C					
Special Deposit Fund	57,000 W	3,000 W					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
B. F. Hastings Building	–	213,033 C					
Archeological survey and preliminary planning	–	51,500 P					
State Park Contingent Fund							
Old Eagle Theatre	–	100,000 C					
Old Town San Diego State Historic Park							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Preliminary plans	35,000 P						
Development	23,334 C	214,166 C					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	297,000 L					
Development	230,400 C	60,500 C					
Unfunded							
Historic Restoration	–	–	–	–	–	500,000 C	
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974							
Acquisition	–	–	950,000 L				
Peace Valley							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Phase I, II, and III roads, parking and utilities	–	–	2,279,871 C				

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay—Continued

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Pendleton Beach (San Onofre Bluffs)							
Special Deposit Fund							
Working drawings	–	35,000 W					
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Development of sewer and water facilities, access roads, utilities, camping, day use, administrative and interpretive facilities	270,220 C	81,833 C					
Penney Island							
General Fund							
Purchase and exchange of surplus lands	1,191 L	748,809 L					
Perris Reservoir							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Initial and continuing development	3,843,434 C	7,725,706 C	3,728,215 C				
Unfunded							
Camping and day use facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,000,000 C
Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–73,104 L						
Picacho State Recreation Area							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Acquisition	104,878 L	74,533 L					
Pio Pico State Historic Park							
Unfunded							
Complete restoration	–	–	–	–	–	250,000 C	
Pismo State Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Acquisition	5,079 L	1,121,464 L					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Beach sanitary facilities	117,700 C	42,300 C					
Plumas-Eureka State Park							
Unfunded							
Water supply system	–	–	–	–	200,000 C		
Historic restoration	–	–	–	–	–	–	200,000 C
Point Lobos State Reserve							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	600 L	1,999,400 L					
Point Mugu State Park							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Development of overnight and day use facilities	1,041,873 C	1,558,127 C					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Development at La Jolla Valley	9,000 C	915,100 C					
Acquisition	–	2,108,000 L					
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	2,107,500 L	42,150 L					
Unfunded							
Camping and day use facilities	–	–	–	–	–	2,000,000 C	
Pomponio							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974							
Acquisition	–	–	500,000 L				
Pyramid Reservoir							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Initial development	–	243,800 C					
Red Rock Canyon							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	350,000 L					
General Fund							
Development	99,521 C	479 C					
Refugio State Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	85,895 C	1,724,000 C					
Special Deposit Fund							
Working drawings current year funded for water supply system	32 W	19,968 W					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Development of facilities	9,500 C	140,500 C					

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Richardson Grove Redwoods State Park							
Unfunded							
Additional campsites and sewage system	–	–	–	–	–	650,000 [C]	
Rincon Point							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition and development	1,855 [L]	103,145 [C]					
Ritter Canyon							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Day use facilities, utilities, and sanitary facilities	–	–	1,294,334 [C]				
Russian Gulch State Park							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	350,000 [L]					
Sewage collection and transport	27,500 [C]	222,500 [C]					
Rustic-Sullivan Canyon							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–	272,000 [L]					
Salt Point State Park							
Unfunded							
Campground, day use and educational facilities	–	–	–	–	1,000,000 [C]		
Samuel P. Taylor State Park							
Unfunded							
Camping and day use facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	500,000 [C]
San Buenaventura							
General Fund							
Pier restoration	–246 [C]						
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Campground—93 units	–	199,928 [C]					
San Clemente State Beach							
Unfunded							
Campground improvements, day use, and railroad overcross	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,000,000 [C]
San Gregorio State Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974							
Campground and day use facility	–	–	1,764,500 [C]				
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Working drawing	–	107,000 [W]					
San Juan Bautista State Historic Park							
Unfunded							
Plaza Hotel restoration and interpretation	–	–	–	50,000 [C]	600,000 [C]		
San Luis Reservoir State Recreation Area							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
O'Neill Forebay—initial development	80,818 [C]	2,873,484 [C]					
Basalt Area—Campgrounds and utilities	–	–	788,300 [C]				
San Mateo Coast							
Unfunded							
Parking and sanitary facility	–	–	–	–	–	500,000 [C]	
San Onofre State Beach							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	16,400 [C]	1,621,600 [C]					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Camping and beach development	–	141,000 [C]					
Unfunded							
Sewage system and sanitary facilities	–	–	–	2,900,000 [C]			
Day use facilities and camping	–	–	–	–	3,000,000 [C]		
San Simeon State Beach							
Special Deposit Fund							
Continuing development	–	500 [C]					
Unfunded							
Expand campground	–	–	–	–	–	1,500,000 [C]	
San Simeon Creek campground and Hearst Beach day use facilities	–	–	–	–	–	1,500,000 [C]	
Visitor Center	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000,000 [C]
Santa Cruz Mountains							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	1,617 [L]	2,498,383 [L]					

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay—Continued

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Santa Monica Mountains							
State Park Contingent Fund							
Acquisition	–	–	663,000 L				
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	442 L	4,451,558 L					
General development plan	–	30,000 P					
Unfunded							
Water System	–	–	–	1,000,000 C			
Access road, day use facilities, and trails	–	–	–	–	750,000 C		
Santa Monica Mountains Pacific Ocean Park							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	1,800,000 L					
Schooner Gulch and Bowling Ball Beach, Mendocino County							
General Fund							
Acquisition	–	200,000 L					
Seacliff State Beach							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Development of Rio del Mar day use beach facilities	–	979,200 C					
Serrano Canyon							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	1,235,000 L					
Unfunded							
Interim facilities	–	–	–	–	–	200,000 C	
Shasta State Historic Park							
Unfunded							
Historic restoration and reconstruction	–	–	–	–	–	150,000 C	
Shasta County/Horr Ranch							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974							
Acquisition	–	–	850,000 L				
Unfunded							
Interim facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	200,000 C
Sierra Area—Lake Tahoe and Donner Lake Basins							
General Fund							
Acquisition	–	233,722 L					
Silver Strand State Beach							
General Fund							
Development	15,900 C	31,470 C					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Sewer tie into municipal system and campground	192,899 C	284,168 C					
Silverwood Lake State Recreation Area—Sawpit Canyon, West Fork and West Mesa Areas							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Access road, picnic units, beach, contact station, parking, campsites, comfort stations, trails, landscaping, service yard, utilities, and sanitary facilities	312,219 C	2,966,816 C	417,000 C				
Unfunded							
Camping, day use, and interpretive facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000,000 C
Simi Valley							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	3,000,000 L					
Sonoma Coast State Beach							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Bodega Bay campground							
Acquisition	350,000 L	3,925,000 L					
Development	144,747 C	55,253 C					
General Fund							
Acquisition of Willow Creek and beach frontage	–	750,000 L					
Sonoma State Historic Park							
Unfunded							
Barracks restoration and interpretation	–	–	–	90,000 C	700,000 C		
South Carlsbad							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	1,500,000 L					

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
MAJOR PROJECTS—Continued							
Stanford Home							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974							
Acquisition and development	–	–	951,000 [L]				
Stone Lake							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974							
Acquisition	–	–	6,240,000 [L]				
Sugarloaf Ridge State Park							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Acquisition	–	68,609 [L]					
Unfunded							
Power and water supply systems	–	–	–	–	150,000 [C]		
Sugar Pine Point State Park							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–	100,000 [C]					
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Development of access, sanitary, utility, safety and day use facilities	–	629,970 [C]					
Unfunded							
Sanitary facilities, bike paths, and campfire center	–	–	–	–	–	–	200,000 [C]
Sunset State Beach							
Unfunded							
Sanitary facilities, parking, water supply	–	–	–	–	200,000 [C]		
Tahoe Regional Planning							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Bond Act, 1974							
Acquisition	–	–	10,000,000 [L]				
Topanga Canyon							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Acquisition	1,968 [L]	457,032 [L]					
Unfunded							
Day use facilities	–	–	–	–	–	300,000 [C]	
Torrey Pines State Reserve							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
Federal funds	*748,990*						
Acquisition	656,682 [L]						
Unfunded							
Campground	–	–	–	–	–	400,000 [C]	
Van Damme State Park							
General Fund							
Acquisition	–	32,900 [L]					
Western Canal Dam							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	1,200,000 [L]					
Wilder Ranch							
Bagley Conservation Fund							
Acquisition	–	6,000,000 [L]					
Unfunded							
Day use facility	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000,000 [C]
Feasibility Study—relocation of railroad tracks at San Onofre, San Clemente, and Doheny State Beaches and their environs							
Bagley Conservation Fund	–	100,000 [P]					
STATEWIDE							
Export of Sewage From Lake Tahoe and Donner Lake Basins:							
To provide for exporting all domestic sewage from state parks within the Lake Tahoe and Donner Lake basins							
General Fund	318,464 [C]						
Repayment to Department of Water Resources:							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Repayment for construction of recreation facility at water projects	–	1,874 [C]					
Repayment for tree removal	–	–	12,040 [C]				

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay—Continued

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
STATEWIDE—Continued							
Reservoir Recreation Development:							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
The amounts provide for continuation of preliminary and development planning for State Water Project facilities	831,528 P	709,168 P	620,000 P	450,000 P			
Development of Canals:							
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
Kettleman	–	–	–	–	950,000 C		
Mojave Mesa	–	–	–	–	750,000 C		
Recreation access and use	–	–	–	1,000,000 C			
Design and Construction Liaison:							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	–	*75,500* C	*60,500* C	*25,000* C			
Off-Highway Recreational Vehicle Facilities:							
Unfunded							
Development	–	–	–	925,000 C	1,125,000 C	1,325,000 C	1,525,000 C
Underground Utilities:							
Unfunded							
Installation and development	–	–	–	500,000 C	1,000,000 C	1,000,000 C	1,000,000 C
Development of Trails:							
Unfunded							
Recreational trail systems	–	–	–	500,000 C	1,000,000 C	1,000,000 C	1,000,000 C
Project Planning:							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	119,500 P						
Bagley Conservation Fund—preliminary	–	*150,000* C	*120,000* C				
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund—preliminary	–	*288,734* P					
General Fund—Hearst	–	–	*10,000* C				
Unfunded	–	–	–	*75,000* P	*75,000* P	*75,000* P	*75,000* P
Recreation vehicle planning							
Design and Construction Planning:							
Bagley Conservation Fund—major	*236,088* P	*250,000* C					
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974	–	–	*593,619* P				
Land Acquisition:							
General Fund	–	*997,996* L					
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	*30,941* L	*2,625,200* L					
State Park Contingent Fund	–	*100,000* L					
Acquisition *(Bagley Conservation Fund):*							
Acquisition costs	45,175 L	129,825 L	65,000 L				
Inholding purchases	36,688 L	503,312 L					
Opportunity purchases	105,497 L	434,503 L					
Relocation Costs:							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	*43,011* L	*956,989* L					
Payment to General Fund for reimbursement of cost of acquiring Century Ranch project and property between Newport Beach and Laguna Beach as provided in Chapter 1121 and 1174, Statutes of 1973 from the State, Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974	–	–	13,300,000 L				
Reimbursements:							
Federal Funds to Reimburse *State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund:*							
Acquisition	–748,990 L	–3,663,090 L					
Development	–	–170,000 C					
Federal Funds to Reimburse *Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund:*							
Development	–	–	–385,000 C				
Federal Funds to Reimburse *State Park Contingent Fund:*							
Acquisition	–1,482,500 L	–3,964,700 L	–1,020,000 L				
Development	–	–986,250 C					
Save-the-Redwoods League Funds to Reimburse *State Park Contingent Fund:*							
Acquisition	–	–520,000 L					
Deposit by County of San Mateo:							
State Park Contingent Fund	–	*–315,000* L					

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
STATEWIDE—Continued							
From Sale of Bricks From Old Sacramento State Historic Park:							
State Park Contingent Fund	–	*–100,000*[C]					
Federal Grants From Environmental Protection Agency:							
General Fund	–	*–225,800*[C]					
Reimbursement From State Water Resources Control Board:							
General Fund	–	*–75,269*[C]					
Reimbursement From Bagley Conservation Fund:							
Ch. 129, 1973, Item 350	–	–1,800,000[L]					
Minor Projects:							
Bagley Conservation Fund	*548,328*[C]	*731,717*[C]	*1,468,575*[C]				
Unfunded	–	–	–	1,470,000[C]	1,600,000[C]	1,700,000[C]	1,800,000[C]
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$19,878,448	$117,666,016	$64,422,703	$19,582,960	$24,683,900	$20,750,000	$21,375,000
General Fund	*1,662,803*	*18,898,178*	*315,000*				
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	*5,718,727*	*12,191,315*	*2,414,337*				
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund	–	*17,758*					
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	*8,065,799*	*18,195,603*	*10,766,129*				
Special Deposit Fund	*171,632*	*85,468*					
State Park Contingent Fund	–	–	–				
Bagley Conservation Fund	*3,510,497*	*68,277,694*	*2,611,275*				
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974	–	–	*48,315,962*				
Federal funds	*748,990*						
Unfunded	–	–	–	*19,582,960*	*24,683,900*	*20,750,000*	*21,375,000*
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							$150,814,563

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATION

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriations (Hearst)	–	–	$315,000
Chapter 1174, Statutes of 1973	–	$5,700,000	–
Chapter 1121, Statutes of 1973	–	7,600,000	–
Chapter 983, Statutes of 1973	–	3,205,000	–
Chapter 932, Statutes of 1973	–	30,000	–
Budget Act of 1973, Item 348	–	150,000	–
Chapter 1335, Statutes of 1972	$750,000	–	–
Chapter 1189, Statutes of 1972	182,771	–	–
Budget Act of 1972, Item 317	175,000	–	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 16, Statutes of 1968	4,595	4,595	–
Budget Act of 1968, Item 368	700,000	–	–
Budget Act of 1969, Item 410	557,186	233,722	–
Budget Act of 1970, Item 346	2	–	–
Chapter 987, Statutes of 1970	997,996	997,996	–
Budget Act of 1971, Item 307.1	327,620	26,285	–
Chapter 1193, Statutes of 1971	60,500	18,521	–
Chapter 1380, Statutes of 1971	100,000	479	–
Chapter 1189, Statutes of 1972	–	182,771	–
Chapter 1335, Statutes of 1972	–	748,809	–
Totals Available	$3,855,670	$18,898,178	$315,000
Balance available in subsequent years	–2,186,893	–	–
Unexpended Balance, Estimated Savings:			
Budget Act of 1969, Item 410	–5,726	–	–
Budget Act of 1970, Item 344	–246	–	–
Budget Act of 1970, Item 346	–2	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$1,662,803	$18,898,178	$315,000

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATION—Continued							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Budget Act appropriations (development)	–	–	$2,353,837				
Budget Act appropriations (planning)	–	–	60,500				
Budget Act of 1973, Item 367	–	$2,158,500	–				
Chapter 1340, Statutes of 1972	$500,000	–	–				
Chapter 1082, Statutes of 1972	35,000	–	–				
Chapter 959, Statutes of 1972	33,000	–	–				
Chapter 955, Statutes of 1972	170,000	–	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 324	119,500	–	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 323	252,000	–	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 322	1,747,200	–	–				
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Budget Act of 1965, Item 362	3,158,633	1,417,864	–				
Budget Act of 1966, Item 423	2,514,018	776,543	–				
Budget Act of 1966, Item 424	2,600,000	1,558,127	–				
Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.6	291,729	–	–				
Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.7	420,000	320,000	–				
Budget Act of 1968, Item 377.1	137,450	–	–				
Budget Act of 1968, Item 378	70,288	–	–				
Budget Act of 1969, Item 422	999,272	958,000	–				
Budget Act of 1969, Item 423	465,400	439,366	–				
Budget Act of 1971, Item 313	2,104,626	768,138	–				
Budget Act of 1971, Item 314	3,401,696	2,554,461	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 322	–	494,854	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 323	–	102,375	–				
Chapter 955, Statutes of 1972	–	153,600	–				
Chapter 959, Statutes of 1972	–	32,498	–				
Chapter 1340, Statutes of 1972	–	456,989	–				
Totals Available	$19,019,812	$12,191,315	$2,414,337				
Balance available in subsequent years	–10,032,815	–	–				
Unexpended Balances, Estimated Savings:							
Budget Act of 1965, Item 362	–2,470,349	–	–				
Budget Act of 1966, Item 423	–578,661	–	–				
Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.6	–2,247	–	–				
Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.7	–100,000	–	–				
Budget Act of 1967, Item 343.9	–73,104	–	–				
Budget Act of 1969, Item 422	–41,209	–	–				
Budget Act of 1969, Item 423	–2,700	–	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$5,718,727	$12,191,315	$2,414,337				
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Budget Act appropriations (development)	–	–	$10,146,129				
Budget Act appropriations (major project planning)	–	–	620,000				
Budget Act of 1973, Item 375	–	$9,574,124	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 328	$758,112	–	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 327	10,854,432	–	–				
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Budget Act of 1971, Item 327	4,812,584	2,472,764	–				
Budget Act of 1971, Item 328	127,315	127,315	–				
Allocation for project planning, Item 329	134,835	61,419	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 327	–	5,959,981	–				
Totals Available	$16,687,278	$18,195,603	$10,766,129				
Balance available in subsequent years	–8,621,479	–	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$8,065,799	$18,195,603	$10,766,129				

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATION—Continued							
Special Deposit Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Chapter 1222, Statutes of 1971	$500	$500	–				
Budget Act of 1971, Item 307	256,600	84,968	–				
Totals Available	$257,100	$85,468	–				
Balances available in subsequent years	–85,468	–	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$171,632	$85,468	–				
Bagley Conservation Fund							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Budget Act appropriations (acquisition)	–	–	$65,000				
Budget Act appropriations (development)	–	–	417,700				
Budget Act appropriations (minor development)	–	–	1,468,575				
Budget Act appropriations (project planning)	–	–	120,000				
Chapter 1082, Statutes of 1973	–	($1,800,000)	–				
Chapter 896, Statutes of 1973	–	30,000	–				
Chapter 890, Statutes of 1973	–	550,000	–				
Chapter 544, Statutes of 1973	–	30,000	–				
Budget Act of 1973, Item 350.5	–	750,000	–				
Budget Act of 1973, Item 350.4	–	125,000	–				
Budget Act of 1973, Item 350	–	58,297,791	–				
Chapter 15, Statutes of 1973	$200,000	–	–				
Chapter 1423, Statutes of 1972	2,500,000	–	–				
Chapter 1175, Statutes of 1972	40,000	–	–				
Chapter 1006, Statutes of 1972	10,000	–	–				
Chapter 958, Statutes of 1972	2,000,000	–	–				
Chapter 912, Statutes of 1972	50,000	–	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 318.4	100,000	–	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 318.3	280,000	–	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 318.2	7,053,900	–	–				
Deficiency authorizations	10,600	20,900	–				
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Chapter 134, Statutes of 1972	280,000	49,600	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 318.2	–	3,793,451	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 318.3	–	280,000	–				
Budget Act of 1972, Item 318.4	–	100,000	–				
Chapter 912, Statutes of 1972	–	50,000	–				
Chapter 958, Statutes of 1972	–	1,999,400	–				
Chapter 1006, Statutes of 1972	–	1,611	–				
Chapter 1175, Statutes of 1972	–	40,000	–				
Chapter 1423, Statutes of 1972	–	2,498,383	–				
Chapter 15, Statutes of 1973	–	201,558	–				
Chapter 890, Statutes of 1973	–	–	540,000				
Totals Available	$12,524,500	$68,817,694	$2,611,275				
Balance available in subsequent years	–9,014,003	–540,000	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$3,510,497	$68,277,694	$2,611,275				
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund							
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Chapter 1418, Statutes of 1965	$17,758	$17,758	–				
Balances available in subsequent years	–17,758	–	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$17,758	–				

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

Department of Parks and Recreation—Capital Outlay—Continued

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATION—Continued							
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974—Continued							
APPROPRIATIONS							
Budget Act appropriations (development)	–	–	$3,531,343				
Budget Act appropriations (project planning)	–	–	593,619				
Budget Act of 1973, Item 379	–	$26,591,000	–				
Chapter 1064, Statutes of 1973	–	10,000,000	–				
Reimbursement to Chapter 1121, General Fund per Section 5096.99, Public Resources Code	–	7,600,000	–				
Prior Year Balances Available:							
Budget Act of 1973, Item 379	–	–	26,591,000[2]				
Reimbursement to Chapter 1121, General Fund per Section 5096.99, Public Resources Code	–	–	7,600,000				
Chapter 1064, Statutes of 1973	–	–	10,000,000				
Totals Available	–	$44,191,000	$48,315,962				
Balance available in subsequent years	–	–44,191,000	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	$48,315,962				
Federal funds	*$748,990*	–	–				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$19,878,448	$117,666,016	$64,422,703				
General Fund	*1,662,803*	*18,898,178*	*315,000*				
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund	*5,718,727*	*12,191,315*	*2,414,337*				
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund	*8,065,799*	*18,195,603*	*10,766,129*				
Special Deposit Fund	*171,632*	*85,468*	–				
State Park Contingent Fund	–	–	–				
Bagley Conservation Fund	*3,510,497*	*68,277,694*	*2,611,275*				
Motor Vehicle Transportation Tax Fund	–	*17,758*	–				
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Fund of 1974	–	–	*48,315,962*				
Federal funds	*748,990*	–	–				

For the list of standard lettered capital outlay footnotes, see the end of this budget supplement.

[1] To be funded from savings from the Bagley Conservation Fund, Item 350, Chapter 129, 1973.

[2] This includes $5,700,000 reappropriated by Chapter 1174, Statutes of 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	1,803.7	1,902.7	1,902.7	$17,052,717	$20,094,812	$20,676,637
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Positions Established:						
Executive:						
Resource Management and Protection Division:						
Temporary help	–	4	–	–	67,108	–
Information Division:						
Temporary help	–	0.3	–	–	2,500	–
Design and Construction Division:						
Assoc landscape architect	–	2	–	–	37,516	–
Assoc park and recr specialist	–	1	–	–	18,108	–
Asst landscape architect	–	1	–	–	12,082	–
Exhibit specialist	–	1	–	–	9,967	–
Delineator	–	1	–	–	7,314	–
Temporary help	–	8	–	–	57,000	–
Grants and Statewide Studies Division:						
Temporary help	–	2	–	–	22,000	–
Administrative Services Division:						
Division Chief's Office:						
Temporary help	–	5	–	–	43,000	–
Program Management and Special Services Branch:						
Assoc land agent	–	1	1	–	12,826	15,120
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Design and Construction Division:						
Assoc park and recr specialist	–	–3	–3	–	–53,591	–54,920
Assoc landscape architect	–	–1	–1	–	–12,826	–15,120
Administrative Services Division:						
Division Chief's Office:						
Temporary help	–	–	–1	–	–	–6,456
Operations Division:						
Field Services:						
State park ranger I	–	–1	–1	–	–9,036	–9,492
Temporary help	–	–	–10	–	–	–90,408
Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument:						
Guide I, historical monument	–	–21	–21	–	–197,592	–200,568
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	0.3	–36	–	$16,376	–$361,844
Proposed New Positions:						
Executive:						
Concessions Division:				SALARY RANGE		
Program manager, CEA	–	–	1	$1,690–2,266	–	$20,280
Design and Construction Division:						
Assoc landscape architect	–	1	1	1,260–1,533	15,120	15,120
Assoc civil engr	–	–	3	1,260–1,533	–	51,912
Asst park and recr specialist	–	–	1	1,117–1,356	–	15,027
Asst civil engr	–	1	3	1,036–1,260	14,388	42,552
Asst architect designer	–	–	1	1,036–1,260	–	15,120
State park historian II	–	–	1	1,064–1,291	–	15,492
Exhibit coordinator	–	–	1	1,064–1,291	–	15,492
Architectural asst	–	–	2	1,036–1,260	–	24,864
Jr architect designer	–	–	1	942–1,086	–	11,304
Civil engrng techn II	–	–	1	988–1,202	–	11,856
Civil engrng techn	–	–	2	853–1,036	–	24,864
Engrng aid II	–	–	1	651–791	–	7,812
Grants and Statewide Studies Division:						
State park historian III	–	1	1	1,291–1,572	15,492	15,492
Assoc park & recr specialist	–	2	1	1,291–1,572	34,356	15,492
Jr park and recr specialist	–	3	3	920–1,117	35,484	35,484
State park historian I	–	–	1	920–1,117	–	11,040
Graduate student asst	–	–	0.5	638–704	–	3,828
Asst park & recr specialist	–	–	2	1,117–1,356	–	26,808
Administrative Services Division:						
Division Chief's Office:						
Temporary help	–	0.3	1	–	3,495	12,385
Affirmative Action Section:						
State park manager III	–	1	1	1,291–1,572	10,848	16,272
Accounting Section:						
Clk II	–	1	1	538–654	6,609	7,303
Business Management Section:						
Clk-typist II	–	–	3	538–654	–	21,564

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

Proposed New Positions—Continued	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
Operations Division:						
Division Chief's Office:						
Park maint man II	–	–	1	853–1,036	–	10,236
Exhibit specialist	–	–	1	834–1,013	–	10,008
Park maint man I	–	–	1	776–942	–	9,312
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,456
Field Services:						
State park ranger III	–	–	1	1,013–1,230	–	12,156
Maint mechanic	–	–	1	1,013–1,117	–	12,156
Heavy equip mechanic	–	–	1	965–1,064	–	11,580
State park ranger II	–	–	2	920–1,117	–	22,080
State park equip opr	–	–	1	897–988	–	10,764
State park ranger I	–	–	13	874–965	–	136,344
State park ranger I (effective January 1, 1975)	–	–	1	874–965	–	5,244
Lifeguard	–	–	2	795–965	–	19,080
Park maint man I	–	–	7	776–942	–	65,184
Park maint man I (effective April 1, 1975)	–	–	1	776–942	–	2,328
Park maint asst	–	–	8	704–776	–	67,584
Park maint asst (effective October 1, 1974)	–	–	1	704–776	–	6,336
Park maint asst (effective February 1, 1975)	–	–	1	704–776	–	3,520
Park maint asst (effective April 1, 1975)	–	–	1	704–776	–	2,112
Power keyboard typewriter opr	–	–	1	565–686	–	6,780
Steno II	–	–	1	551–669	–	6,612
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	538–654	–	6,456
Temporary help	–	–	56.2	–	–	352,306
Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument:						
Temporary help	–	21	21	–	197,592	200,568
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	31.3	158.7	–	333,384	1,422,565
Totals, Adjustments	–	31.6	122.7	–	349,760	1,060,721
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	1,803.7	1,934.3	2,025.4	$17,052,717	$20,444,572	$21,737,358

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION AND STATE FAIR

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

1. To provide the means through which the state will present the virtues and resources of California, both to its residents and nonresidents.
2. To provide a communication channel between the elements of state government and its constituency.
3. To provide nationwide and worldwide advertising for the products, the beauties, and the recreational facilities of the State of California.
4. To create attendance patterns which eventually reduce the necessity for state subsidy.
5. To establish a program of public participation which will serve to document California's heritage.
6. To expand and improve conventional youth programs and add new programs which will enrich the adult-adolescent relationship.
7. To facilitate the more productive breeding of livestock through the exhibition of improved stock and new more productive techniques.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
California Exposition and State Fair	$4,170,558	$4,523,788	$4,632,448
Reimbursements—other	*–2,051,976*	*–2,285,303*	*–2,449,547*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAM	$2,118,582	$2,238,485	$2,182,901
General Fund	*1,759,715*	*1,916,058*	*1,917,901*
State Fair Fund	*358,867*	*322,427*	*265,000*
Personnel man-years	110.7	108.5	109.5

Need

The Exposition and Fair is needed as a showcase of the virtues and resources of the State of California, and to help promote the economic lot and the general well-being of its citizens. It provides a statewide forum for youth programs, such as 4-H, FFA, and the industrial arts which help in the transition from normal academic training to adult, social, and economic experience. It is the vehicle by which the state can display our heritage, as well as provide for the necessary interchange of information regarding agriculture, industry, and government. It is needed to present an overall view for the public of the accomplishments of California's agriculture and industry.

Authority

Food and Agriculture Code, Part 2 of Division 3.

General Description

The proposed budget reflects the organizational placement of Cal-Expo as a division in the Department of Parks and Recreation. The change authorized by Chapter 1152, Statutes of 1973 was made in response to the fact that the 1971 and 1972 programs had resulted in a marked decline in revenues from the 1969 and 1970 programs. The 1973 program declined in attendance due to a $0.50 increase in admission price and restriction of nonpaid admissions. Revenue fell short of projections due to falling attendance, but major increases occurred in both parimutuel handle and admission revenues. The 1974 program is planned from August 23 through September 8 with horseracing from August 26 through September 10.

In 1973–74, the maintenance function was returned to Cal-Expo in order to implement the new development programs instituted by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

This budget reflects an increase in revenue from parimutuel wagering based on the reduction, to one day, of the State Fair racing program's overlap with the Tanforan at Bay Meadows racing season. Proposed changes in the budget year will reflect continuation of some programs which were provided in the 1973–74 General Fund augmentation. This includes the planning program and the master graphics program. In addition the budget provides a substantial increase in the funding of additional and replacement equipment.

Chapter 1152, Statutes of 1973 provides that the Division of Exposition and State Fair shall be funded on a two-year basis. This budget makes provision for this requirement by Section 21.5 of the proposed Budget Act of 1974, because it is contemplated the General Fund support for the 1975–76 fiscal year will approximate the level proposed in this budget for 1974–75.

Adjustments will be proposed to this budget by the administration to reflect Chapter 1152, Statutes of 1973.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	110.7	71.1	71.1	$1,010,325	$784,753	$795,574
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	–	–1	–	–	–13,728
Transfer from Department of General Services	–	37.4	37.4	–	379,336	383,320

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION AND STATE FAIR—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS—Continued

PERSONAL SERVICES—Continued	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Proposed new positions	–	–	2	–	–	19,728
Totals, Adjustments	–	37.4	38.4	–	$379,336	$389,320
Totals, Salaries and Wages	110.7	108.5	109.5	$1,010,325	$1,164,089	$1,184,894
Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	–74,986	–
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	110.7	108.5	109.5	$1,010,325	$1,089,103	$1,184,894
Staff benefits	–	–	–	110,822	113.065	166,475
Totals, Personal Services	110.7	108.5	109.5	$1,121,147	$1,202,168	$1,351,369
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$788,882	$813,934	$722,934
Reprographics				18,543	31,290	31,290
Communications				34,588	36,000	36,000
Professional and consulting services				193,209	513,142	483,142
Transportation				17,346	16,216	16,216
Facilities management				844,318	751,971	760,609
Equipment				10,100	16,000	100,888
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$1,906,986	$2,178,553	$2,151,079
Totals, Expenditures				3,028,133	3,380,721	3,502,448
Reimbursements:						
Miscellaneous				*–96,313*	*–90,350*	*–91,550*
Amount payable from State Fair Fund as revenue from operations				*–1,955,663*	*–2,194,953*	*–2,357,997*
Net Expenditures				$976,157	$1,095,418	$1,052,901
SPECIAL ITEM OF EXPENSE						
Legal Services				$12,425	$13,067	–
Rent—bond interest and redemption				1,130,000	1,130,000	1,130,000
Totals, Expenditures				$2,118,582	$2,238,485	$2,182,901
General Fund				*1,759,715*	*1,916,058*	*1,917,901*
State Fair Fund				*358,867*	*322,427*	*265,000*

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS						
Budget Act Appropriation:						
Bond interest and principal				$1,130,000	$1,130,000	$1,130,000
Support				401,322	752,991	787,901
Allocation from Salary Increase Fund				112,570	20,000	–
Allocation from Emergency Fund				103,398	–	–
Prior Year Balance Available:						
Chapter 430, Statutes of 1968; Section 10.2, Budget Act of 1968; Section 11.1 Budget Act of 1972				25,492	13,067	–
Totals Available				$1,772,782	$1,916,058	$1,917,901
Balance available in subsequent years				–13,067	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$1,759,715	$1,916,058	$1,917,901

State Fair Fund

APPROPRIATIONS						
Budget Act appropriation (support)				$265,000	$265,000	$265,000
Authorization for salary increase				–	57,427	–
Deficiency authorization (support)				210,854	–	–
Totals Available				$475,854	$322,427	$265,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings				–116,987	–	–
Totals, Expenditures				$358,867	$322,427	$265,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS				$2,118,582	$2,238,485	$2,182,901

REVENUES [a]

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Admissions	($496,416)	($690,535)	($693,485)
Parimutuel wagering	(699,470)	(738,458)	(814,978)
Parking	(111,193)	(111,080)	(112,050)
Concessions	(434,733)	(458,183)	(536,183)
Entry fees and miscellaneous	(13,238)	(15,582)	(15,750)
Public services	(200,613)	(181,115)	(185,551)
Totals, Revenues *(State Fair Fund)*	($1,955,663)	($2,194,953)	($2,357,997)

[a] Revenues are excluded from special fund revenue totals. Revenues are treated as reimbursements instead of expenditures in the Cal-Expo budget in accordance with legislative policy established in 1969.

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION AND STATE FAIR—Continued

FUND CONDITION

STATE FAIR FUND[b c]

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$213,955	$110,195	$52,737
Prior year adjustments	–9,543	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$204,412	$110,195	$52,737
Revenues, State Exposition and Fair	(1,955,663)	(2,194,953)	(2,357,997)
Transfer from Fair and Exposition Fund	265,000	265,000	265,000
Totals, Resources	$469,412	$375,195	$317,737
Less Expenditures:			
Support:			
General	$976,157	$1,108,485	$1,052,901
Revenues and transfers	(1,955,663)	(2,194,953)	(2,357,997)
Transfer to Public Buildings Construction Fund for bond redemption and interest	1,130,000	1,130,000	1,130,000
Claim of Secretary, State Board of Control	350	31	86
Transfers from General Fund:			
Support	–617,290	–786,058	–787,901
Bond interest and principal	–1,130,000	–1,130,000	–1,130,000
Net Totals, Expenditures	$359,217	$322,458	$265,086
Accumulated surplus, June 30	$110,195	$52,737	$52,651
Reserve for future salary increases	–	26,000	52,651
Surplus available for appropriation	*110,195*	*26,737*	–

California Exposition and State Fair—Capital Outlay

Major Projects	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Completion of buildings 5 and 6, Exposition center	–	$180,000	–
Improvements to lighting and electrical systems	–	75,000	–
TOTAL, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	–	$255,000	–

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

Budget Act of 1973, Item 337.1	–	$255,000	–
TOTAL, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	–	$255,000	–

[b] Prior year loans from the General Fund in amount of $600,000 are not reflected in this fund condition statement.
[c] This fund was abolished by Chapter 1152, Statutes of 1973. Amendments to reflect this will be proposed.

California Exposition and State Fair—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	110.7	71.1	71.1	$1,010,325	$784,753	$795,574
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Transferred from Department of General Services:				SALARY RANGE		
Chief of plant operation III	–	1	1	1,356–1,649	15,420	16,188
Supvr of building trades	–	1	1	1,117–1,291	12,084	12,696
Plumber I	–	2	2	1,013–1,117	24,168	24,168
Electrician I	–	3	3	1,013–1,117	35,676	36,252
Painter I	–	2	2	965–1,064	23,016	23,016
Carpenter II	–	1	1	1,013–1,117	12,084	12,084
Carpenter I	–	1	1	965–1,064	11,508	11,508
Stationary eng I	–	1	1	942–1,036	11,508	11,508
Area operations supvr	–	1	1	942–1,036	11,244	11,244
Automobile mechanic	–	1	1	920–1,013	11,244	11,244
Auto equip op I	–	2	2	814–897	19,440	19,440
Mechanic's helper	–	1	1	757–834	9,264	9,264
Building maint man	–	3	3	814–897	29,160	29,160
Laborer	–	2	2	704–776	16,800	16,800
Lead groundsman	–	2	2	738–897	18,528	18,984
Groundsman	–	5	5	704–814	41,628	42,816
Stock clk	–	1	1	592–721	7,428	7,812
Clk-typist II	–	1	1	538–654	7,068	7,068
Janitor	–	1	1	551–669	7,068	7,068
Temporary help	–	5.4	5.4	–	55,000	55,000
Totals, Transfers	–	37.4	37.4	–	$379,336	$383,320
Reduction in Authorized Position:						
Exhibits and Events Division:						
Temporary help	–	–	–1	–	–	–13,728
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	37.4	36.4	–	$379,336	$369,592
Proposed New Positions:						
Exhibits and Events Division:						
Exhibit supvr	–	–	1	$1,144–1,390	–	$13,728
Agriculture and Livestock Division:						
Temporary help	–	–	1	–	–	6,000
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	–	2	–	–	$19,728
Totals, Adjustments	–	37.4	38.4	–	$379,336	$389,320
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	110.7	108.5	109.5	$1,010,325	$1,164,089	$1,184,894

RECLAMATION BOARD

Program Objectives

The objective of the Reclamation Board program is to secure and preserve, through cooperation with federal, state and local agencies, the optimum level of flood protection for population and lands within the Sacramento and San Joaquin River basins, at a minimum net cost to the state.

This objective is obtained through a single program —flood control. The program operates through two major elements:

(a) Policy and Program Control—Accomplished by the Reclamation Board and its direct staff;

(b) Implementation—Accomplished under the guidance of the board by the Department of Water Resources, utilizing state operations and capital outlay funds budgeted directly to the department.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Flood Control Program *(General Fund)*	$240,437	$272,950	$277,264
Personnel man-years	7.2	7.5	7.5

FLOOD CONTROL

Need

The Central Valley of California has, in the past, been subjected to frequent and severe flooding causing extensive loss of life and property damage. About 1.5 million people, numerous cities, towns and industries and 2 million acres of prime agricultural land depend in various degrees upon the Central Valley flood control system for their safety and livelihood.

The public interest necessitates the development of flood control and reclamation projects to minimize or preclude further losses. It is, therefore, important and necessary to insure that the existing flood control system, as well as the additions to this system as required by future needs, is adequate.

The state's effort within this area, in preserving and maintaining the existing flood control works, in construction of authorized works and in providing additionally needed flood control projects, can best be furnished by this element of the flood control program.

Objective

To secure and maintain, through cooperation with federal, state and local agencies, an adequate level of flood protection for the population and lands within the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, at a minimum overall cost to the state.

Authority

The board's authority is contained in the Water Code, under Division 5, Part 2, Chapter 4; Part 3, Chapter 1; Part 4, Chapters 1 through 8; and Division 6, Part 6, Chapter 2, Article 2.

General Description

The flood control program functions through two agencies. Policy and overall program control is established by the Reclamation Board. Actual program work is accomplished under program guidance from the Reclamation Board by the Department of Water Resources, utilizing funds budgeted directly to them. For purposes of program description, this work is referred to as "program implementation."

Program implementation is composed of two major components; federal project participation and state activities, each of which is further subdivided for internal programming and control.

a. Federal Project Participation

The element consists of furnishing the assurances required by the Corps of Engineers prior to initiation of work on a flood control project. The principal assurances are:

1. Furnish project right-of-way and relocations;
2. Maintenance and operation of completed project;
3. Hold and save the federal government harmless from damage due to the completed work.

Prior to expenditure of any state capital funds, the latter two assurances must be "passed on" to a responsible local entity. Thus, the primary effort involved in the element is the acquisition of project right-of-way and the accomplishment of necessary relocations. The element also includes participation in project planning as required to minimize the state's cost.

b. State Activities

The element includes all activities required to assure the safety and proper operation of completed projects:

1. Encroachment control involves the control of proposed works in project areas (or areas covered by adopted plan), to eliminate those which might endanger the system, including the Designated Floodway Program.
2. Maintenance supervision involves the review of locally performed maintenance, to assure that federal regulations are being followed.
3. Project modifications involves the construction of remedial work on completed projects which are malfunctioning and causing a threat to the system.
4. Property management consists of the management of board-owned property. Revenue of almost $11,000,000 has been returned to the General Fund to date, with annual returns approximating $500,000 per year.

RECLAMATION BOARD—Continued

FLOOD CONTROL—Continued

Output

In the absence of firm measures for relating state losses due to flood damage, output figures are expressed in terms of the estimated flood control benefits provided by completed projects.

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Benefits provided	$11,600,000	$11,700,000	$12,000,000

Workload Information

The workload level of policy and program control is anticipated to remain at about the current year level. Workload increases brought about by recent legislation can probably be absorbed within the existing budget level.

The implementation workload will also remain roughly constant. The Fresno River and Chowchilla River and Chester flood control projects are expected to be under construction by the federal government in 1974–75. The Fairfield stream group project an the Merced stream group project, now federally a thorized, is expected to receive state authorization the current year.

Continuing federal activities include the awar during 1974–75, of three contracts on the Sacrament River bank protection project; and relatively sma workloads generated by the Chico landing to Re Bluff project; and the federal work under P.L 780/208 (clearing and snagging).

Implementation workloads in the area of state a tivities will increase as the designated floodway pr gram continues and as the resolution of unauthorize encroachments proceeds. The recent legislation invol ing the delta will cause some workload increase.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Flood Control Program	$240,437	$272,950	$277,2
Personnel man-years	7.2	7.5	7

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	7.2	7.5	7.5	$119,121	$134,408	$134,872
Staff benefits	–	–	–	11,637	11,885	15,362
Totals, Personal Services	7.2	7.5	7.5	$130,758	$146,293	$150,234
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$59,576	$66,157	$66,230
Travel				9,504	14,000	14,000
Facilities expense				15,561	17,500	17,800
Contractual services				24,538	28,000	28,500
Equipment				500	1,000	500
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$109,679	$126,657	$127,030
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*				$240,437	$272,950	$277,264

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$252,704	$264,138	$277,264
Allocation for salary increase	671	8,812	–
Totals Available	$253,375	$272,950	$277,264
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–12,938	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$240,437	$272,950	$277,264

REVENUES

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Mineral gas royalties, other state lands	$410,622	$480,000	$480,000
Rentals of state property	67,514	30,000	30,000
Sale of fixed assets	83,184	5,000	5,000
Other miscellaneous income	3,587	15,000	15,000
Totals, Revenues	$564,907	$530,000	$530,000

SAN FRANCISCO BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Program Objectives

The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission provides a management program designed to conserve the environmental, economic, social, and aesthetic values of the San Francisco Bay through carefully considered and democratically determined control measures. The Commission coordinates and encourages development of the Bay and its shoreline to increase these values through professional planning and community participation on a regional basis.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Bay Conservation and Development	$254,726	$374,569	$393,855
II. Administration—distributed to other program	(78,262)	(89,803)	(95,500)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$254,726	$374,569	$393,855
Reimbursements—other	−6,517	−25,000	−25,000
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS *(General Fund)*	$248,209	$349,569	$368,855
Personnel man-years	13.4	18.5	17.5

I. BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Need

"San Francisco Bay is an irreplaceable gift of nature that man can either abuse and ultimately destroy—or improve and protect for future generations." Thus begins the San Francisco Bay Plan, prepared by the Bay Conservation and Development Commission and designated by the Governor and the Legislature as the interim plan for the commission to carry out, until otherwise ordered by the Legislature or until the plan is amended as provided by law.

The Bay Plan points out that the bay is a single body of water, in which changes affecting one part may also affect other parts, and that only on a region-wide basis can the bay be protected and enhanced. The plan adds that:

"The bay can serve human needs to a much greater degree than it does today. The bay can play an increasing role as a major world port. Around its shores, many job-producing new industries can be developed. And new parks, marinas, beaches and fishing piers can provide close-to-home recreation for the bay area's increasing population."

"But the bay must be protected from needless and gradual destruction. The bay should no longer be treated as ordinary real estate, available to be filled with sand or dirt to create new land. Rather, the bay should be regarded as the most valuable natural asset of the entire bay region, a body of water that benefits not only the residents of the bay area but of all California and indeed the nation."

Objectives

1. To maintain the Bay Plan in an up-to-date manner, based on current information and projections, in order to serve as a guide for the conservation of San Francisco Bay and the development of its shoreline.

2. To carry out provisions of law by issuing or denying permits for all filling or dredging in the bay, for change in use in salt ponds or other "managed wetlands" adjacent to the bay, and for substantial change in use of property within 100 feet of the bay.

Authority

Title 7.2, commencing with Section 66600, Government Code (McAteer-Petris Act of 1965 as amended in 1969 and 1970).

General Description

Although conservation and development might be considered basically conflicting concepts, the Legislature has directed the commission to work toward achievement of both objectives to provide the greatest possible public benefit for the entire region. Such optimum achievement requires a carefully balanced and integrated dual program designed to protect and conserve the bay eco-system as an extremely valuable regional natural resource while at the same time permitting and encouraging the use of that resource to provide public benefits.

Conservation of the bay eco-system requires regional controls whereby changes to physical aspects of the bay system may be regulated to minimize adverse effects to the entire system. The commission performs this regulatory function through a permit system for all projects involving filling or dredging in the bay or substantial change of land use within limited areas of shoreline, salt ponds, and "managed wetlands."

Development of the bay's full potential for recreation, industry, commerce, and other beneficial uses requires the commission to engage in many diverse activities designed to assist and encourage private owners and local government to develop beneficial bay-oriented projects consistent with the commission policies, standards, and criteria.

Attainment of both objectives requires a comprehensive, regional planning effort to provide the basic

SAN FRANCISCO BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION—Continued

I. BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT—Continued

information and planning data required by the commission in establishing policy and criteria for granting or denying permit applications. Continuing review and revision of the San Francisco Bay Plan, directed by the law, requires special planning studies to strengthen or revise specific parts of the plan in light of new knowledge, new developments, or changes in policy.

Planning studies are conducted by staff and consultants. Revisions to the San Francisco Bay Plan or implementing regulations are made by the commission after public hearings. Permits are approved or denied by the commission after staff investigation and public hearings.

Permit administration and coordination of bay development both require continuing and extensive cooperation and coordination with federal, state, r gional, local, and private agencies concerned wit planning, conservation, or development activities i the San Francisco Bay area.

In fiscal year 1973–74 the commission's staff ha been augmented by two positions—a coastal conserva tion and development analyst and a stenographer a a cost of $18,408. This augmentation has been necessi tated by an increased workload in permit processin and environmental impact report preparation an review. These positions are proposed as new position in fiscal year 1974–75.

Permit and Study Workload:			
Special planning studies	8	8	
Major projects	14	40	4
Minor projects	85	140	14

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	8.4	11.5	10.5	$254,726	$356,161	$368,615
Workload adjustments	–	2	2	–	18,408	25,240
Totals, Bay Conservation and Development	8.4	13.5	12.5	$254,726	$374,569	$393,855
General Fund				*248,209*	*349,569*	*368,855*
Reimbursements—other				*6,517*	*25,000*	*25,000*

II. ADMINISTRATION

Need

The 27-member commission consists of bay area citizens representing the public, and of officers of federal, state, and local governments. The commission meets two or more times each month to conduct business. A full-time staff and administrative organization is needed to provide support for the commission, and to carry out its policies and directives.

Objectives

To support commission activities through managerial, fiscal, and supervisory functions and to provide general administrative services to the commission and staff as required.

General Description

Provides support to the commission staff through performance of executive, managerial, and administrative functions. These include interpretation dissemination, and implementation of commission policies and directives, budgeting, procurement and expenditures control, business services, administrative support of commission meetings, clerical support and public information activities. Accounting and certain other business services are performed for the commission by the State Department of Industrial Relations under an interagency agreement providing for reimbursement to that department for costs incurred.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Administration	5	5	5	$78,262	$89,803	$95,500
Less amounts distributed to other programs	–	–	–	–78,262	–89,803	–95,500
Net Totals, Administration	–	–	–	–	–	–

SAN FRANCISCO BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Authorized positions	13.4	16.5	15.5	$188,240	$233,614	$230,401
Merit salary adjustments	–	–	–	(4,708)	(6,705)	(9,338)
Proposed new positions	–	2	2	–	16,290	22,533
Totals, Salaries and Wages	13.4	18.5	17.5	$188,240	$249,904	$252,934
Estimated salary savings	–	–	–	–	–	*–5,916*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	13.4	18.5	17.5	$188,240	$249,904	$247,018
Staff benefits	–	–	–	23,041	33,464	36,557
Totals, Personal Services	13.4	18.5	17.5	$211,281	$283,368	$283,575
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$12,999	$36,951	$40,951
Printing				2,448	5,000	8,000
Communications				6,552	6,500	8,000
Travel—in-state				4,496	7,000	10,000
Facilities operations				9,768	10,000	17,000
Consultant and professional services				7,112	23,000	23,329
Equipment				70	2,750	3,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$43,445	$91,201	$110,280
Totals, Expenditures				$254,726	$374,569	$393,855
Reimbursements—other				*–6,517*	*–25,000*	*–25,000*
Totals, Expenditures *(General Fund)*				$248,209	$349,569	$368,855

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$267,795	$312,683	$368,855
Allocation for salary increase	14,855	18,478	–
Allocation from Emergency Fund	–	18,408	–
Totals Available	$282,650	$349,569	$368,855
Unexpended Balance—Estimated Savings	–34,441	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$248,209	$349,569	$368,855

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Miscellaneous *(General Fund)*	$408	–	–

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
TOTALS, AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	13.4	16.5	15.5	$188,240	$233,614	$230,401
Proposed New Positions:				SALARY RANGE		
Coastal conservation and develmt analyst	–	1	1	1,202–1,460	10,818	14,964
Steno II	–	1	1	551–669	5,472	7,569
Totals, Adjustments	–	2	2	–	$16,290	$22,533
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	13.4	18.5	17.5	$188,240	$249,904	$252,934

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Program Objectives

The Department of Water Resources has three primary objectives. These are to (1) protect, conserve and develop the state's water resources, (2) assure public safety and prevent property damage, and (3) furnish technical services as the need arises.

The basic goal is to ensure that California's needs for water supplies, water-related recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement, hydroelectric power, prevention of damage and loss of life from floods and dam failures, and water-related and environmental enhancement, are effectively and economically fulfilled, and to ensure that the manner in which these needs are fulfilled is consistent with public desires and attitudes concerning environmental and social considerations.

California's water resources are protected and developed through two major programs: (a) continuing formulation of the California Water Plan, and (b) implementation of the State Water Resources Development System.

Public safety and protection from property damages are achieved through programs of (a) flood control operations and subventions, and (b) supervision of safety of dams.

Specialized professional services are performed under contract to local, state and federal agencies and as appropriate to other states who have come to look to California as a leader in the water resources field.

In connection with water resources development, the department prepares and periodically updates a coordinated statewide plan, formulated within the framework of the California Water Plan. Desalination, waste water reclamation, and other advanced techniques are being vigorously studied to determine their role in the total water supply and disposal problems of the state. On the basis of the statewide plan, the department provides leadership and guidance to achieve the timely and economic development of the state's water resources. This is accomplished through encouragement, assistance and coordination of the planning, design and construction of works, or implementation of alternative measures by federal and local agencies, and by the construction and operation of the State Water Resources development system. In addition the state provides financial assistance for local projects in which there is statewide interest.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
I. Continuing formulation of the California Water Plan	$6,812,191	$7,583,150	$7,444,509
II. Implementation of the state water resources development system	201,815,680	188,291,334	173,759,635
III. Public safety and prevention of damage	10,467,185	22,016,412	16,271,208
IV. Services	2,488,035	2,559,569	3,119,992
V. Management and administration	−1,093	−	−
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$221,581,998	$220,450,465	$200,595,344
Reimbursements:			
Federal	*−283,637*	*−226,222*	−
Other	*−4,330,241*	*−7,288,090*	*−3,793,285*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$216,968,120	$212,936,153	$196,802,059
General Fund	*$16,697,513*	*$30,717,092*	*$25,072,102*
State operations	*11,822,820*	*15,231,974*	*15,524,102*
Local assistance	*3,993,333*	*11,673,300*	*6,000,000*
Capital outlay	*881,360*	*3,811,818*	*3,548,000*
California Water Fund	*$29,162,166*	*$27,000,000*	*$31,000,000*
Local Assistance	−	*2,000,000*	*6,000,000*
Capital Outlay	*29,162,166*	*25,000,000*	*25,000,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*116,274,695*	*95,933,400*	*110,534,779*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*37,820,535*	*39,249,462*	*5,996,724*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*17,013,211*	*20,036,199*	*24,198,454*
Personnel man-years [a]	2,808.2	2,727.2	2,447.2

I. CONTINUING FORMULATION OF THE CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN

Need

A viable and balanced planning program is essential if California is to successfully supply its increasing and changing water demands. Growing public concern for protection of the environment must be recognized, along with conventional concerns of population and economic trends. New sources of water development, involving waste water reclamation, saline water conversion, and other advanced techniques, require study and development as a means of supplementing basic water supplies.

Objectives

The primary objective of this program is to prepare and maintain on a current basis a coordinated statewide framework for the timely, economic, and environmentally sound development and management of California's water resources by local, state, and federal agencies.

General Description

A coordinated, overall, statewide plan is developed and maintained. The plan shows estimated future

[a] These figures represent net authorized positions and do not agree with program man-years due to staged staffing schedules required by project construction.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONTINUING FORMULATION OF THE CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN—Continued

economic demands for water supplies in terms of both quantity and quality, needs for new recreational opportunities, possibilities for environmental enhancement, fish and wildlife requirements, flood damage protection needs, and hydroelectric power demands until the year 2020. Alternative and recommended ways of satisfying such demands are proposed with protection of the environment as a primary consideration. The alternatives include possibilities for local or regional projects or measures, major projects of statewide or interstate scope, or other means, such as waste water reclamation, desalination, geothermal development, or weather modification, and more effective management of water resources already developed.

Investigation of local water resources problems are conducted on a cooperative basis and solutions developed. Preliminary planning is done for water development projects which appear to be needed in the relatively near future. The department participates in interstate and federal-state planning activities, and guides and coordinates the planning activities of local water resources agencies.

Water quality investigations are conducted, sea water intrusion and ground water basin protection plans are developed, and advice is provided to state and local water quality control boards. Standards for water well usage and construction are developed and regulated.

Data on the quantity and quality of surface and ground water, climatological, and snowpack conditions are collected, analyzed, and distributed, and possibilities for new water sources are investigated.

Present and possible future land use is determined, unit values of water use are developed, and forecasts of future water demands are made.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	222.2	231.9	228.9	$6,812,191	$7,583,150	$7,444,509
General Fund:						
Support	*204.2*	*209.5*	*213.2*	*6,270,116*	*6,777,724*	*6,921,533*
California Water Fund	*1.1*	–	–	*28,035*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	–	–	–	*1,199*	–	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	–	*7.4*	*7.9*	–	*209,810*	*244,249*
Reimbursements:						
Federal	*6.8*	*5.5*	–	*211,796*	*226,222*	–
Other	*10.1*	*9.5*	*7.8*	*301,045*	*369,394*	*278,727*
Program Elements:						
Water resources evaluation	83.8	89.6	92.4	2,712,971	3,178,447	3,334,201
Reimbursements:						
Federal	*2.7*	*3.5*	–	*83,359*	*113,248*	–
Other	*0.5*	*1.7*	*1.3*	*32,671*	*101,239*	*62,516*
Subtotals	87	94.8	93.7	$2,829,001	$3,392,934	$3,396,717
Protection of water resources	27.9	27.7	28.1	783,376	810,555	821,995
Reimbursements	*1.6*	*2.8*	*2.4*	*43,702*	*72,812*	*66,289*
Subtotals	29.5	30.5	30.5	$827,078	$883,367	$888,284
Water use and demand	10.3	11.9	11.4	379,056	396,246	395,014
Reimbursements	*3.7*	*1.2*	*1*	*78,940*	*37,232*	*33,840*
Subtotals	14	13.1	12.4	$457,996	$433,478	$428,854
Planning for water development	83.3	87.7	89.2	2,423,947	2,602,286	2,614,572
Reimbursements:						
Federal	*4.1*	*2*	–	*128,437*	*112,974*	–
Other	*4.3*	*3.8*	*3.1*	*145,732*	*158,111*	*116,082*
Subtotals	91.7	93.5	92.3	$2,698,116	$2,873,371	$2,730,654

A. Water Resources Evaluation

General Description

The magnitude, developmental processes, and attendant costs of nontraditional sources of water are investigated and reported. These studies include a broad range of activities concerned with saline water conversion, weather modification, and waste water reclamation.

Time-related data on the quantity and quality of surface and ground water resources are collected, analyzed, and distributed. A limited activity for the collection and dissemination of climatological data is also maintained.

Cooperative snow surveys are conducted which provide timely and reliable forecasts of spring snowmelt

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONTINUING FORMULATION OF THE CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN—Continued

A. Water Resources Evaluation—Continued

runoff and general water conditions for project operators and water users throughout the state.

A broad ground water basin recources evaluation activity is included which serves as a focus for the acquisition, processing, and dissemination of ground water level measurements, pumpage data, and well construction information in support of planning for the protection, management, and use of the state's ground water resources.

Output

An historic data file on traditional sources of wate is developed; it is disseminated through Bulletin 13 annually in the form of quantities of flow of majo streams, ground water levels, index of precipitatio information, water quality analyses of ground wate from wells and at significant points on major streams Specialty reports are prepared and released on th state-of-the-art and special project studies concerne with ground water resources, weather modification desalination, and waste water reclamation.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Program Components:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
New Sources of Water:						
Saline Water Conversion:						
General Fund	7.1	7.9	8.7	$227,495	$279,247	$335,414
Project fund	1.1	3	3.7	29,234	94,007	128,056
Reimbursements (federal)	*2.7*	*3.5*	–	*83,359*	*113,248*	–
Subtotals	10.9	14.4	12.4	$340,088	$486,502	$463,470
Weather Modification:						
General Fund	1.2	1.8	1.7	$66,010	$70,851	$69,224
Project fund	–	1	2	–	38,320	52,819
Subtotals	1.2	2.8	3.7	$66,010	$109,171	$122,043
Waste Water Reclamation:						
General Fund	14.3	14.7	15	$341,794	$413,973	$442,954
Project fund	–	3.4	–	–	77,483	–
Reimbursements	–	*1*	*1*	–	*31,751*	*30,720*
Subtotals	14.3	19.1	16	$341,794	$523,207	$473,674
Surface Water:						
Surface Water Measurements:						
Support	14.3	12.1	12.3	$689,503	$685,913	$718,728
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*14*	–	–
Subtotals	14.3	12.1	12.3	$689,517	$685,913	$718,728
Climatological data	2	1.8	1.7	58,327	53,268	54,201
Surface water quality data	13.7	13.2	14	391,688	468,949	478,211
Cooperative Snow Surveys:						
Support	8.8	8.6	8.7	258,552	250,537	253,557
Reimbursements	*0.3*	*0.6*	*0.3*	*29,697*	*68,427*	*30,835*
Subtotals	9.1	9.2	9	$288,249	$318,964	$284,392
Ground Water:						
Ground water measurement	10.6	9.5	10.3	$317,776	$317,601	$324,442
Ground water quality data	6	6.1	7.1	168,663	181,493	212,698
Ground Water Basin Resources:						
Support	4.7	6.5	7.2	163,929	246,805	263,897
Reimbursements	*0.2*	*0.1*	–	*2,960*	*1,061*	*961*
Subtotals	4.9	6.6	7.2	$166,889	$247,866	$264,858
TOTALS	87	94.8	93.7	$2,829,001	$3,392,934	$3,396,717
General Fund	*82.7*	*82.2*	*86.7*	*2,683,737*	*2,968,637*	*3,153,326*
California Water Fund	*1.1*	–	–	*28,035*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	–	–	–	*1,199*	–	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	–	*7.4*	*5.7*	–	*209,810*	*180,875*
Reimbursements:						
Federal	*2.7*	*3.5*	–	*83,359*	*113,248*	–
Other	*0.5*	*1.7*	*1.3*	*32,671*	*101,239*	*62,516*

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONTINUING FORMULATION OF THE CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN—Continued

B. Protection of Water Resources

General Description

Water quality investigations are conducted to interpret and make available information on quality of the state's water resources, to study means to prevent or alleviate damage to these water resources, and to provide a basis for assisting the water quality control boards in formulating water quality control plans and in regulating waste discharges.

A broad ground water basin protection study is maintained to determine the cause, rate, and extent of ground water degradation, and to provide recommendations for local projects for protection of the ground water basin resources of the state. This activity includes monitoring and evaluation of sea water intrusion into coastal ground water aquifers, development and dissemination of water well standards to provide assistance to local agencies, cooperative studies with local agencies in the design and implementation of a sea water intrusion barirer in the Fremont area, a study to determine and evaluate the problems associated with sanitary landfill in the Los Angeles area, a study to develop a mathematical model to simulate sea water intrusion barriers, and a study of the potential for deep injection of nonreclaimable waste water into oil fields and other suitable subsurface areas.

A continuing monitoring activity to assess the quality levels of Lake Tahoe is conducted in cooperation with the State of Nevada.

Output

Output consists of bulletins and other reports containing recommendations for development of projects and procedures for protection of water quality.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Program Components:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Ground Water Studies:						
Ground Water Basin Protection Studies:						
Support	6	6.4	7.6	$177,403	$193,596	$229,044
Reimbursements	*0.2*	*2.6*	*2.4*	*5,705*	*67,812*	*61,488*
Subtotals	6.2	9	10	$183,108	$261,408	$290,532
Water Quality Studies:						
Water Quality Investigations:						
Support	20.2	20.8	19.8	$556,853	$597,011	$572,500
Reimbursements	*1.2*	–	–	*33,040*	–	–
Subtotals	21.4	20.8	19.8	$589,893	$597,011	$572,500
California-Nevada Joint Water Quality Investigations of Lake Tahoe:						
Support	0.5	0.5	0.5	$18,747	$19,948	$20,451
Reimbursements	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*4,957*	*5,000*	*4,801*
Subtotals	0.7	0.7	0.7	$23,704	$24,948	$25,252
Mammoth Basin water resources environmental study	1.2	–	–	30,373	–	–
TOTALS	29.5	30.5	30.5	$827,078	$883,367	$888,284
General Fund	*27.9*	*27.7*	*28.1*	*783,376*	*810,555*	*821,995*
Reimbursements	*1.6*	*2.8*	*2.4*	*43,702*	*72,812*	*66,289*

C. Water Use and Demand

General Description

Unit values of water use by agriculture, municipalities and industry are essential to provide current rates of water use and related information to serve as a basis for developing techniques for the application of these values in projecting future requirements for fresh and reclaimed water supplies.

Present land use and the suitability and relative quality of lands for various uses are determined. Changes in land utilization are monitored, and through application of appropriate unit water use values these changes are translated into terms of changing water utilization.

Post project economic studies are conducted to identify the economic impact resulting from the construction of water projects, and to evaluate this impact in terms of its effect on the economy and growth pattern of local areas and upon the state generally.

Output

Output consists of annual reports detailing the urban and agricultural water use patterns and changes in land use in California.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONTINUING FORMULATION OF THE CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN—Continued

C. Water Use and Demand—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Program Components:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Water Use:						
Support	4.9	5.1	5.3	$152,245	$159,691	$167,184
Reimbursements	*0.3*	–	–	*4,829*	–	–
Subtotals	5.2	5.1	5.3	$157,074	$159,691	$167,184
Land Resources and Use:						
Support	4.6	5.6	6.1	$149,292	$197,661	$227,830
Reimbursements	–	*1.2*	*1*	–	*37,232*	*33,840*
Subtotals	4.6	6.8	7.1	$149,292	$234,893	$261,670
Land and Resources Use (for Office of Planning and Research):						
Support	1.3	–	–	$50,895	–	–
Reimbursements	*2.1*	–	–	*74,111*	–	–
Subtotals	3.4	–	–	$125,006	–	–
Post project economic evaluation	0.8	1.2	–	26,624	38,894	–[b]
TOTALS	14	13.1	12.4	$457,996	$433,478	$428,854
General Fund	*10.3*	*11.9*	*11.4*	*379,056*	*396,246*	*395,014*
Reimbursements	*3.7*	*1.2*	*1*	*78,940*	*37,232*	*33,840*

D. Planning for Water Development

General Description

Utilizing the output from program components in the water resources evaluation, protection, and use and demand elements, an overall statewide plan for water development is prepared and updated as necessary. This plan serves as a general guide for all water development activities throughout the state. More specific planning studies are conducted for the purpose of identifying alternative surface water development possibilities for local and export supplies, and detailed cooperative studies with local agencies are conducted for the purpose of developing plans for optimum use of local ground water basin resources.

California's position with respect to interstate water resources planning at the federal level is developed and articulated, and plans for water development proposed by all levels of government are reviewed within the context of the California Water Plan and comments and recommendations developed.

Water development-associated environmental studies are conducted, including development of a body of information concerning the character and use of California's rivers, investigation of the possibilities for fishery and wildlife enhancement, and analysis and evaluation of the impact that water development and use may have on environmental values. Studies are underway to develop a specific plan for the multiple purpose use of levees in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta area.

Localized water supply and flood control investigations are conducted in cooperation with local agencies throughout the state, and the department is participating in a study in the Imperial Valley intended to evaluate the potential for development of geothermal resources located there.

Finally, the department maintains an activity which monitors advances in planning and management techniques, evaluates these new techniques in terms of their suitability for use by the department in its on-going program, and assists in implementing those techniques found suitable.

Output

Output consists of a series of local, regional, state, and interstate reports detailing recommended plans and alternatives for developing and preserving the water resources of California. A principal product is the periodically updated Bulletin 160, "Implementation of the California Water Plan".

[b] Included in coordinated statewide planning component in 1974–75.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

I. CONTINUING FORMULATION OF THE CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN—Continued

D. Planning for Water Development—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Program Components:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Interstate Planning:						
Western States Water Planning:						
General Fund	*3.9*	*4.1*	*3.7*	*$116,713*	*$143,154*	*$122,342*
Reimbursements	–	*1*	–	–	*24,302*	–
Subtotals	3.9	5.1	3.7	$116,713	$167,456	$122,342
State participation in state-federal cooperative studies (federal reimbursements)	4.1	–	–	128,437	–[c]	–[c]
Statewide Planning:						
Coordinated Statewide Planning:						
Support	28.5	26.9	27.3	$841,929	$774,919	$798,987[d]
Reimbursements (federal)	–	*2*	–	–	*112,974*	–
Subtotals	28.5	28.9	27.3	$841,929	$887,893	$798,987
Review of reports of other agencies:						
Support	10.3	14.7	17	$274,753	$354,262	$432,135
Reimbursements	*0.9*	–	–	*20,821*	–	–
Subtotals	11.2	14.7	17	$295,574	$354,262	$432,135
Northern California investigation	7.3	7.7	7.9	247,756	262,607	264,477
Northern California action	1.9	1.7	–	53,018	49,035	–[e]
Local Planning:						
Planned Utilization of Water Resources:						
General Fund	*11.5*	*12.4*	*11.2*	*325,880*	*376,936*	*335,084*
Project Fund	–	–	*2.2*	–	–	*63,374*
Reimbursements	*1.8*	*2.3*	*2.1*	*68,096*	*97,993*	*82,481*
Subtotals	13.3	14.7	15.5	$393,976	$474,929	$480,939
Local projects assistance	0.3	1.5	1	6,940	55,942	31,693
Salinas highlands investigation (reimbursements)	0.2	–	–	$4,653	–	–
Lower Salinas Valley sea water intrusion (reimbursements)	0.1	–	–	2,793	–	–
Local Project Investigation of San Dieguito River:						
Support	0.3	–	–	6,318	–	–
Reimbursements	*0.9*	–	–	*20,749*	–	–
Subtotals	1.2	–	–	$27,067	–	–
Delta regional resources development study[g]	3.1	2.5	2.7	88,614	76,051	79,004
San Diego Coastal Lagoons:						
General Fund	–	*0.8*	*2*	–	*22,060*	*62,639*
Reimbursements	–	*0.5*	*1*	–	*35,816*	*33,601*
Subtotals	–	1.3	3	–	$57,876	$96,240
Special Studies:						
Advance techniques for water resources development	1.8	1.8	–	$55,559	$58,025	–
Character and use of rivers	1.7	1.8	–	52,862	57,617	–[e]
Local project planning	–	–	4.4	–[f]	–[f]	$145,732
Geothermal resources	2.5	3.3	2.1	102,585	111,040	52,901
Fishery and wildlife enhancement	1.9	0.8	–	38,571	27,104	–[e]
Sierra foothills investigation	2.5	–	–	67,658	–	–
Environmental impact analysis	3.5	3.4	4.4	95,704	97,911	118,558
Land Development Impact Studies:						
Support	0.9	0.5	–	$26,251	$16,801	–
Reimbursements	*1*	–	–	*28,620*	–	–
Subtotals	1.9	0.5	–	$54,871	$16,801	–
More effective use of water	–	3.8	3.3	–	118,822	107,646
Salton Sea project	0.8	–	–	22,836	–	–
TOTALS	91.7	93.5	92.3	$2,698,116	$2,873,371	$2,730,654
General Fund	*83.3*	*87.7*	*87*	*2,423,947*	*2,602,286*	*2,551,198*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	–	–	*2.2*	–	–	*63,374*
Reimbursements:						
Federal	*4.1*	*2*	–	*128,437*	*112,974*	–
Other	*4.3*	*3.8*	*3.1*	*145,732*	*158,111*	*116,082*

[c] Shown as reimbursable part of coordinated statewide planning component in 1973–74 and as part of services to other agencies component in 1974–75.

[d] Includes post project economic impact component in 1974–75.

[e] Included in local project planning in 1974–75.

[f] Was Northern California action, character and use of rivers, and fish and wildlife enhancement components in 1972–73 and 1973–74.

[g] Was titled delta multipurpose levee study.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

Need

Planning for conservation and development of water resources is a responsiblity of many levels of government. Where local agencies cannot provide for the water development demands, they should be met by a complementary program of state and federal facilities. The state facilities would be a part of the state water resources development system.

Objectives

This program has three objectives. The first is to provide physical facilities to furnish water supplies for people as needed and not otherwise provided for and obtain financing for and the specific formulation or advance planning, design, right-of-way acquisition and construction of the necessary works.

The second objective is to carry out the operation, maintenance and management of these facilities in an efficient, economic and timely manner to meet the annual and long-term commitments of the state to all its water and power contractors.

The third objective is to further the development of essential and economically justified local projects to help fulfill the above needs through financial assistance to local public agencies for construction of water projects in which there is statewide interest.

General Description

The State Water Project is made up of physical facilities to meet a portion of the increasing water needs in state service areas from Plumas County in the north to the metropolitan water district of southern California, which extends to the Mexican border in the south. By 1973 this program will provide most features of the State Water Project in operational readiness. Other features already approved will be planned, designed and constructed, as needed, during the ensuing years.

Operation of the State Water Project facilities will provide annual deliveries of about 1.3 million acre-feet of water by 1975 and 4.2 million acre-feet ultimately. Roughly, three-quarters of the latter quantity will be for municipal and industrial supply and the balance will be for irrigation of agricultural lands. While the commercial power production from some of the facilities has been sold to utility companies, the project as a whole will be power deficient. Studies will determine the extent of the future deficiencies in relation to overall California power needs, and recommendation will be made as to how to best eliminate these deficiencies. Flood damages to properties below Oroville reservoir in Butte County and Del Valle reservoir in Alameda County will be prevented in an estimated average total amount of $3.9 million. There will be about 57,000 acres of reservoir water surface, 520 miles of reservoir shoreline and a number of aqueduct fishing access sites, all of which will result in an estimated 39.5 million recreation visitor-days annually when developed to their full potentials.

The numbers of loans and grants to local agencies under the Davis-Grunsky Act, will vary from year to year. The projects to be constructed with these funds will provide water-associated recreation to an estimated several million Californians annually when developed to their full potentials.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	1,623.8	1,427.5	1,320.3	$201,815,680	$188,291,334	$173,759,635
General Fund	*3.4*	*3.8*	*4.1*	*92,182*	*1,755,474*	*1,676,505*
California Water Fund (Capital Outlay)	*230.7*	*227*	*272.9*	*29,041,080*	*25,000,000*	*25,000,000*
California Water Fund (Local Assistance)				–	*2,000,000*	*6,000,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*961.4*	*927.5*	*820.7*	*116,273,496*	*95,777,354*	*110,534,779*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*369.2*	*218.8*	*182.9*	*37,694,113*	*39,039,652*	*5,752,475*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*43.7*	*37.2*	*37*	*17,013,211*	*20,036,199*	*24,198,454*
Reimbursements:						
Federal	*2.4*	–	–	*71,841*	–	–
Other:						
State operations	*13*	*13.2*	*2.7*	*477,802*	*807,655*	*79,422*
Direct payments	–	–	–	*1,151,955*	*3,875,000*	*518,000*
Subtotals	13	13.2	2.7	$1,629,757	$4,682,655	$597,422
Program Elements:						
Planning and investigations for the state water resources development system	79.5	106.1	97.9	$2,515,664	$3,892,262	$3,906,683
Reimbursements:						
Federal	*2.4*	–	–	*71,841*	–	–
Other	*1*	–	–	*31,014*	–	–
Subtotals	82.9	106.1	97.9	$2,618,519	$3,892,262	$3,906,683
Design, right-of-way and construction of the state water resources development system	564.6	384.2	300.7	$71,816,867	$37,630,369	$26,953,391
Reimbursements	*10.9*	*13.2*	*2.7*	*1,568,468*	*4,682,655*	*597,422*
Subtotals	575.5	397.4	303.4	$73,385,335	$42,313,024	$27,550,813

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Program Elements—Continued	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operations and maintenance of the state water resources development system	890.8	845.9	841.5	$28,807,417	$34,353,727	$34,181,697
Reimbursements	*1.1*	–	–	*30,275*	–	–
Subtotals	891.9	845.9	841.5	$28,837,692	$34,353,727	$34,181,697
State financial assistance for local projects	16.3	16.5	16.2	$9,962,690	$9,159,603	$12,806,501
Financial and contract administration of the state water resources development system	57.2	61.6	61.3	87,011,444	98,572,718	95,313,941

A. Planning and Investigations

General Description

Comprehensive evaluation of all phases of project development is conducted including geologic studies, cost estimates, economic analyses, flood control studies, fish and wildlife and recreation resources development studies, water quality studies, environmental studies, and determination of land acquisition requirements.

Detailed planning studies are conducted to select and size the remaining project features to satisfy both local and export water requirements while protecting and enhancing the environment to the greatest extent possible. These studies include consideration of fish and wildlife habitat, reservoir sedimentation and turbidity, landslide hazards, and water quality.

Water rights considerations in connection with the State Water Project are investigated, and project effects on present physical and environmental conditions are monitored and evaluated.

Specific plans for recreation development at State Water Project facilities are prepared to ensure that water project recreation resources including fish and wildlife and water project public facilities are adequately developed.

A cooperative study involving the California Departments of Water Resources and Fish and Game, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Bureau of Sports Fishery and Wildlife is underway to develop proper design and joint operating criteria for the State Water Project and Central Valley Project for the protection and enhancement of the bay-delta fish and wildlife resources. This activity includes striped bass ecological studies, general water quality studies, and studies concerned with evaluation and development of fish screening facilities.

Planning studies are conducted to determine the feasibility of constructing a canal across the San Joaquin Valley initially to serve federal water users on the east side of the valley, and to increase the flexibility of operation of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project to benefit State Water Project users.

A modest power planning study will be conducted to develop a history of electric power development and use in California, to identify the generating resources currently available on which to develop plans for meeting all of the state's long-range electrical energy needs, and to most effectively use available resources with minimal effects on the environment.

Output

Output from this element consists of bulletins and memorandum reports on proposed features of the state water facilities.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Program Components:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project Planning:						
Advance planning Middle Fork Eel River development	7.6	6.7	4.2	$300,657	$295,235	$171,362
Reimbursements	*1*	–	–	*31,014*	–	–
Subtotals	8.6	6.7	4.2	$331,671	$295,235	$171,362
Water rights for state water facilities	5.5	5.3	5.1	135,171	165,474	150,651
Recreation, Planning and Implementation:						
General Fund	*3.4*	*1.8*	*2.4*	*92,182*	*72,128*	*66,599*
Project fund	*5.9*	*5.7*	*4*	*142,440*	*144,844*	*110,556*
Subtotals	9.3	7.5	6.4	$234,622	$216,972	$177,155

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

A. Planning and Investigations—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT—Continued

Program Components—Continued	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Project Water Studies:						
Bay delta environmental protection study	3.8	9.4	12.3	347,452	574,659	948,009
Reimbursements	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotals	3.8	9.4	12.3	$347,452	$574,659	$948,009
Implementation of delta water facilities	27.6	29.7	26.9	717,518	826,901	750,424
San Joaquin Valley Drainage Investigation:						
Support	1.7	–	–	40,000	–	–
Reimbursements (federal)	*2.4*	–	–	*71,841*	–	–
Subtotals	4.1	–	–	$111,841	–	–
San Joaquin Valley drainage monitoring	2.8	3.1	3.2	70,728	88,311	93,432
Peripheral canal ground water monitoring	2.2	2.3	2.8	42,389	46,360	63,677
Cross Valley canal	2.6	3.5	2.3	60,224	84,745	66,280
Statewide project impact studies	0.8	–	–	21,238	–	–
Project Power Studies:						
Project power development	15.6	34.8	30.4	545,665	1,460,645	1,359,506
Water for Power: [h]						
General Fund	–	*2*	*1.7*	–	*79,625*	*50,906*
Project fund	–	*1.8*	*2.6*	–	*53,335*	*75,281*
Subtotals	–	3.8	4.3	–	$132,960	$126,187
TOTALS	82.9	106.1	97.9	$2,618,519	$3,892,262	$3,906,683
General Fund	*3.4*	*3.8*	*4.1*	*92,182*	*151,753*	*117,505*
California Water Fund	*30.9*	–	–	*966,303*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*30.2*	*102.3*	–	*949,700*	*3,740,509*	–
Central Valley Project Construction Fund	*14.8*	–	*93.8*	*501,821*	–	*3,789,178*
Central Valley Water Project Revenue Fund	*0.2*	–	–	*5,658*	–	–
Reimbursements:						
Federal	*2.4*	–	–	*71,841*	–	–
Other	*1*	–	–	*31,014*	–	–

B. Design, Right-of-way, and Construction of the State Water Resources Development System

General Description

Design, right-of-way, and construction activities will continue until the construction of the state water facilities has been completed. The magnitude of the activities, however, has decreased since the peak workload occurred in 1967, and will continue to decrease through the current year, as all remaining work on the 1973 project facilities is scheduled to complete in 1973.

Phase II construction on the east branch has quickened its pace and the end of the budget year will see this work in full swing. Phase II, designed to raise capacity at Devil Canyon to 1,200 cfs, is scheduled to be operational in January 1976.

Completion of the west branch continues under study and evaluation with the actual construction schedule yet to be determined.

Final design for stage I of the delta facilities, consisting of an earth-lined gravity canal, is in progress. Completion of construction of stage I is scheduled for 1980. The remainder of the coastal branch, which will provide water for Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, and the remainder of the north bay aqueduct, which will serve Solano County, are presently scheduled to be constructed in the late 1970's to allow deliveries to start in 1980.

In some programs, right-of-way state operations estimated expenditures exceed right-of-way direct payments. In some instances this is because of the acquisition of low-value land; in others, it results from the return of security deposits which were classed as expenditures in prior years; and in still others, net right-of-way costs are reduced as a result of sales revenue from surplus properties.

Output

Initial water deliveries were made in the Feather River area in 1968, in the north bay area in 1968, in the south bay area in 1962, and in the San Joaquin area in 1968. Water deliveries in southern California began in 1972. The flood control benefits of Oroville Dam have been substantial since the first flood operation action in December 1964. The recreation facilities provided throughout the project have received use measured in the millions of visitor-days. Electrical energy is now being generated at project powerplants.

[h] Previously named statewide power planning.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

B. Design, Right-of-way, and Construction of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Program Components:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
State Water Project—General	98.9	85.6	88	$7,404,146	$15,850,712	$5,379,915
Reimbursements	*0.6*	–	–	*7,511*	–	–
Subtotals	99.5	85.6	88	$7,411,657	$15,850,712	$5,379,915
Feather River Facilities:						
Oroville divisions	5.2	9.3	6.9	768,261	1,491,538	1,588,123
Delta water facilities	6.9	44.7	64.9	297,604	1,234,429	2,985,231
Reimbursements	*1.8*	*3.2*	*0.5*	*171,484*	*762,349*	*10,141*
Subtotals	8.7	47.9	65.4	$469,088	$1,996,778	$2,995,372
North Bay aqueduct	1.1	1.2	4.6	41,200	54,983	381,461
South Bay aqueduct	0.7	1.7	0.6	19,942	46,180	18,332
California Aqueduct:						
California aqueduct—general	8.2	9.1	8.4	648,613	1,213,444	599,331
Reimbursements	–	–	*2.2*	–	–	*587,281*
Subtotals	8.2	9.1	10.6	$648,613	$1,213,444	$1,186,612
North San Joaquin division	0.8	2.7	2.5	11,996	114,577	73,929
San Luis division	10.8	2	1.5	681,172	99,452	186,741
South San Joaquin division	24.9	22	5.9	1,920,024	723,537	716,554
Techachapi division	50.8	18.3	4.1	3,519,935	508,354	286,212
Mojave division	46.5	40.9	50.5	2,504,293	2,833,730	7,737,139
Santa Ana division	178.6	49.4	48.8	17,776,913	4,684,976	5,070,915
Reimbursements	*4.8*	–	–	*946,999*	*1,189,000*	–
Subtotals	183.4	49.4	48.8	$18,723,912	$5,873,976	$5,070,915
West branch division	131	96.6	14	36,219,952	8,755,625	1,929,508
Reimbursements	*2.8*	*9.4*	–	*428,221*	*2,723,306*	–
Subtotals	133.8	106	14	$36,648,173	$11,478,931	$1,929,508
Coastal branch division	0.2	0.7	–	2,816	18,832	–
Subtotals, California Aqueduct	459.4	251.1	137.9	$64,660,934	$22,864,833	$17,187,610
Benbow Dam repair (reimbursement)	–	–	–	575	–	–
Communication services, lower San Joaquin River flood control project (reimbursement)	0.9	0.6	–	13,678	8,000	–
TOTALS	575.5	397.4	303.4	$73,385,335	$42,313,024	$27,550,813
California Water Fund	*173.1*	*227*	*272.9*	*27,130,345*	*25,000,000*	*25,000,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*118.6*	–	–	*13,226,673*	–	–
Central Valley Project Construction Fund	*270.4*	*157.2*	*27.8*	*30,204,644*	*12,630,369*	*1,953,391*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*2.5*	–	–	*1,255,205*	–	–
Reimbursements	*10.9*	*13.2*	*2.7*	*1,568,468*	*4,682,655*	*597,422*

C. Operation and Maintenance of the State Water Resources Development System

General Description

Operations and maintenance of completed facilities of the State Water Project is provided through two activity groupings: operations development and facilities operations and maintenance.

Operations development activities are concerned with the continued development of an operations plan, integrated with federal and other agencies, which will meet the future contractual water commitments and power needs of the State Water Project.

Facilities operations and maintenance activities are the actual operations of the completed facilities of the State Water Project and maintenance of these facilities in accordance with prescribed standards. Water and power must be scheduled and dispatched in order to meet all project commitments. Recreation, flood control, and fish and wildlife mitigation facilities must be operated. Routine and extraordinary maintenance must be performed as necessary to insure capability to deliver water and produce power. Also included in facilities operations and maintenance are activities such as specialized testing and maintenance, specialized inspections, surveillance of system instrumentation and coordination of maintenance and repair work, electrical relay testing, corrosion control, water and power-operating techniques, training and safety and management of project real property.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Thousands of acre-feet of water delivered	1,300	1,600	1,900
Billion kilowatt-hours of power produced	2.7	3.5	3.5

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

C. Operation and Maintenance of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Program Components:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Operations and Maintenance Staff Support:						
Water operations	2	2	–	$53,160	$49,980	–[1]
Power operations	2	2	–	46,503	49,344	–[1]
Power maintenance	2	2	–	47,656	50,087	–[1]
Civil maintenance	2	2	–	54,236	54,053	–[1]
Subtotals	8	8	–	$201,555	$203,464	–[1]
Operations Development:						
Water operations	8.5	8.7	7.9	$294,847	$470,350	$362,523
Subtotals	8.5	8.7	7.9	$294,847	$470,350	$362,523
Facilities Operation and Maintenance:						
Upper Feather reservoirs	4.3	4.6	4.4	$154,364	$182,044	$148,650
Oroville power facilities—state operations	112.3	75.2	88.9	2,659,701	1,820,684	2,099,324
Direct payments	–	–	–	48,650	–	–
Subtotals	112.3	75.2	88.9	$2,708,351	$1,820,684	$2,099,324
Oroville conservation facilities	34.6	43.8	26.9	751,039	1,562,241	1,138,548
Reimbursements	*1.1*	–	–	*30,275*	–	–
Subtotals	35.7	43.8	26.9	$781,314	$1,562,241	$1,138,548
Project operations control center	34.9	35.6	32.9	927,576	1,069,845	1,094,640
Delta facilities	8.6	13.7	14.1	290,747	577,028	529,707
North Bay aqueduct	1.3	1.2	1	29,993	29,538	27,646
South Bay aqueduct	21.2	22.9	21.7	510,379	626,996	575,526
North San Joaquin division	91.9	91.9	93.6	2,086,262	2,393,946	2,351,045
San Luis division	132.1	131.2	147.8	3,158,765	3,232,603	3,638,429
South San Joaquin division	152.3	156.8	143.5	3,322,054	3,559,980	3,207,868
Coastal aqueduct	18.5	19.2	21.7	408,699	461,247	483,038
Tehachapi division	39.8	59	37.6	851,523	1,513,882	903,731
Mojave division	81.3	89.5	74.4	1,635,901	2,102,103	1,756,016
Santa Ana division	26.5	30	43.2	559,705	740,251	996,324
West Branch aqueduct	113.9	56.6	81.9	2,089,252	1,457,525	1,868,682
Special programs	0.8	–	–	22,483	–	–
Power purchases	–	–	–	14,919,201	18,140,900	19,300,000
Less: sales to others	–	–	–	–6,115,279	–5,790,900	–6,300,000
Net power purchases (direct payments)	–	–	–	8,803,922	12,350,000	13,000,000
Subtotals	875.4	831.2	833.6	$28,341,290	$33,679,913	$33,819,174
TOTALS	891.9	847.9	841.5	$28,837,692	$34,353,727	$34,181,697
General Fund	–	–	–	–	*1,603,721*	*1,559,000*
California Water Fund	*26.7*	–	–	*872,867*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*796.3*	*810.7*	*804.5*	*25,729,259*	*30,948,631*	*30,519,662*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*26.8*	–	–	*875,161*	–	–
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*41*	*37.2*	*37*	*1,330,130*	*1,801,375*	*2,103,035*
Reimbursements	*1.1*	–	–	*30,275*	–	–

D. State Financial Assistance for Local Projects

General Description

The statewide program provides loans for feasibility studies, reservoir site acquisition, and the construction costs of local projects. Grants are provided for certain recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement, and initial water supply and sanitary facilities costs. The state may also participate with an applicant as a partner under certain circumstances.

Projects approved for assistance must be found by the department to be in substantial conformance with the California Water Plan, be engineeringly feasible, economically justified, and, if a loan is proposed, there must be reasonable assurance that the public agency can repay it. Loans may be made only for that portion of the project cost which is beyond the reasonable ability of the public agency to obtain from other sources. The department must impose such terms and conditions as are necessary to protect the state's investment and carry out the objectives of the program. Also included in this element is the program component for loans to local agencies for water distribution systems as authorized by Chapter 1610, Statutes of 1967.

Output

A report of findings is made to the Legislature on each local agency's formal application, making findings on engineering, economic, and financial analyses and recommendations on approval of loans or grants for proposed projects. Following contractual arrangements with eligible applicants, funds are disbursed and projects are inspected for conformance with contract terms.

[1] Budgeted as indirect cost and allocated to all other components in this element in 1974–75.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

D. State Financial Assistance for Local Projects—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Program Components:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Loans:						
Alturas, City of	–	–	–	$59,134	–	–
American Canyon County water district	–	–	–	–	–	$1,500,000
Bertsch-Ocean View community services district	–	–	–	–	$529,000	–
Big Rock community services district	–	–	–	27,351	–	–
Blue Lake, City of	–	–	–	–	–	470,000
Calaveras public utility district	–	–	–	1,504,616	453,000	–
Cedarville County water district	–	–	–	266,016	10,000	–
Corcoran, City of	–	–	–	–	1,200,000	340,000
Del Norte County flood control district	–	–	–	–	61,000	–
Fieldbrook community services district	–	–	–	–	655,000	20,000
Jacoby Creek County water district	–	–	–	–	400,000	–
McKinleyville community services district	–	–	–	2,941,000	155,000	–
Montague, City of	–	–	–	–	–	200,000
Nevada irrigation district	–	–	–	1,203,997	541,000	–
Redway community services district	–	–	–	–	–	430,000
Smith River community services district	–	–	–	386,000	8,000	–
Westwood community services district	–	–	–	–	–	740,000
Totals, Loans	–	–	–	$6,388,114	$4,012,000	$3,700,000
Feasibility Loans:						
Lime Saddle community services district	–	–	–	–	$6,000	–
Westwood community services district	–	–	–	$4,000	–	–
Totals, Feasibility Loans	–	–	–	$4,000	$6,000	–
Grants:						
Escondido, City of	–	–	–	–	$672,000	$400,000
Kern County	–	–	–	$2,358,742	25,000	–
Los Angeles County	–	–	–	–	500,000	–
Oroville-Wyandotte irrigation district	–	–	–	14,351	–	–
Poway municipal water district	–	–	–	97,037	96,000	–
Sacramento municipal utility district	–	–	–	39,942	–	80,000
San Bernardino County	–	–	–	–	–	1,000,000
San Bernardino Valley municipal water district	–	–	–	–	–	1,140,000
Sonoma County Water Agency	–	–	–	595,907	180,000	–
South Tahoe public utility district	–	–	–	–	181,000	–
Turlock and Modesto irrigation districts	–	–	–	–	1,000,000	–
Yuba County Water Agency	–	–	–	–	4,000	–
Totals, Grants	–	–	–	$3,105,979	$2,658,000	$2,620,000
Totals, Loans and Grants	–	–	–	$9,498,093	$6,676,000	$6,320,000
Administration	16.3	16.5	16.2	464,597	483,603	486,501
Loans for local distribution systems	–	–	–	–	2,000,000	6,000,000
TOTALS	16.3	16.5	16.2	$9,962,690	$9,159,603	$12,806,501
California Water Fund (Local Assistance)	–	–	–	–	*2,000,000*	*6,000,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*16.3*	*16.5*	*16.2*	*9,962,690*	*7,159,603*	*6,806,501*

E. Financial and Contract Management of the State Water Resources Development System

General Description

The State Water Resources development system is financed from a variety of sources: general obligation bonds authorized by the Burns-Porter Act, revenue bonds backed by the production and sale of power, federal funds appropriated for flood control, state-appropriated funds for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, and miscellaneous funds earned from investments and sale of property. The public agencies contracting for project water are required to repay with the bonds used to construct the project and to pay the cost of operating and maintaining the water supply features. The utilities contracting for project power make payments to retire the revenue

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM—Continued

E. Financial and Contract Management of the State Water Resources Development System—Continued

bonds sold, and pay the costs of operation and maintenance of the project power facilities. The people, through governmental appropriations, repay the costs of constructing, operating and maintaining recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities.

Projections must be made of future financial conditions. The water contractors must be notified of future costs for them to adjust taxing and water toll rates. Power contracts for both the generation and consumption of power must be negotiated, reviewed and updated as necessary to provide for the most economical sources of power consumed, and to provide for the optimum use of the project's power resources. Water contractors and utilities must be billed for water delivered and power generated. Bond counsel, financial institutions and other governmental agencies must be retained to market and administer bonds in the department's behalf. Finally, the principal and interest of the bonds outstanding must be repaid. The above activities devoted to maintaining the financial integrity of the state water resources development system are contained within this program element.

Output

The output of this program component is the maintenance of the financial integrity of the state water resources development system. Specific qualitative outputs are accurate projections of future costs and revenues and funds available, true and accurate billing records, repayment of bond principal and interest on time, and power and water contractual agreements negotiated to best meet the mutual needs of the department, water contractors, utilities and the people of California.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Program Components:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Bond Service and Administration:						
State operations	–	–	–	$223,017	$505,000	$441,000
Direct pay	–	–	–	85,353,675	96,391,000	93,226,000
Totals, Bond Service	–	–	–	$85,576,692	$96,896,000	$93,667,000
Utility accounting	24.3	28.7	28.2	582,381	743,976	704,614
Project repayment and financial analysis	12.4	12.7	12.3	341,951	414,731	373,380
Water contract negotiation and administration	13.3	13.1	13.4	316,342	317,666	353,450
Power contracts management	7.2	7.1	7.4	194,078	200,345	215,497
TOTALS	57.2	61.6	61.3	$87,011,444	$98,572,718	$95,313,941
California Water Fund	–	–	–	*71,565*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	–	–	–	*66,405,174*	*53,928,611*	*73,208,616*
Central Valley Project Construction Fund	*57.2*	*61.6*	*61.3*	*6,112,486*	*26,409,283*	*9,906*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	–	–	–	*14,422,219*	*18,234,824*	*22,095,419*

III. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE

Need

Experience demonstrates that the people of California, their property, and their resources, are vulnerable to the destructive effects of floods. To prevent or minimize such damage, an extensive system of flood control facilities must be provided, operated, and maintained to protect our citizens and property. Constant vigilance is essential to assure that the highest standards of safety are observed in design, construction, and operation of dams.

Objectives

The objective of this program is to protect life and property from damage or destruction by floods or dam failure.

General Description

Protection from flood damage is provided through a comprehensive, coordinated approach. Reports are prepared, delineating flood problems and presenting recommendations for their solution; financial assistance is provided for construction of flood control facilities; flood data is collected and disseminated by means of detailed engineering investigations; dams are certified regarding the safety of their design, construction, and maintenance.

The activities encompassed in this program include the maintenance, operation, and inspection of flood control projects, study of flood problems and their solution, provision of information, coordination, and leadership in anticipating and combating flood emergencies; provision of financial assistance to local agencies to encourage their participation in the construction control projects; and supervision of the safety of dams.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

III. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	240.6	239.1	247.7	$10,467,185	$22,016,412	$16,271,208
General Fund, support	*206*	*218.6*	*225.5*	*5,076,990*	*6,281,688*	*6,495,468*
General Fund, local assistance	*13.2*	–	–	*3,993,333*	*11,673,300*	*6,000,000*
General Fund, capital outlay	–	–	–	*863,546*	*3,561,818*	*3,163,000*
Reimbursements	*21.4*	*20.5*	*22.2*	*533,316*	*499,606*	*612,740*
Program Elements:						
Flood Control:						
State operations	155.3	163.7	170.3	3,821,878	4,741,243	4,947,388
Capital outlay	–	–	–	863,546	3,561,818	3,163,000
Reimbursements	*21.4*	*20.5*	*22.2*	*533,316*	*499,606*	*612,740*
Subtotals	176.7	184.2	192.5	$5,218,740	$8,802,667	$8,723,128
Flood control subventions	13.2	–	–	3,993,333	11,673,300	6,000,000
Supervision of safety of dams	50.7	54.9	55.2	1,255,112	1,540,445	1,548,080

A. Flood Control

General Description

Local agencies are assisted in developing regulations for management of flood plain areas and in conducting flood hazard investigations; storm and high water conditions are continuously monitored during the flood season; a flood center is activated during potentially dangerous periods to provide a focal point for coordination of flood emergency operations, collection and dissemination of flood data; the Sacramento River flood control project and flood control facilities are operated and maintained, and flood control works in the Central Valley are inspected periodically; services are provided to the Reclamation Board to assist in their function of cooperating with the Corps of Engineers and local agencies in constructing and maintaining flood protection projects in the Central Valley; assistance is provided to agencies in estimating flood damages and repairs required, and a flood warning system is being developed in cooperation with San Diego County for rivers in that county. Funds are included within this budget for supervision of the Fairfield bridge relocation and construction project.

Output

Plans and recommendations are produced for solution of flood problems and safe development of flood plains; levee maintenance cost sharing formulas will be developed and administered; information regarding floodflows is collected and disseminated; flood forecasts are prepared and furnished to interested agencies; technical direction and assistance is provided during flood emergencies; the Central Valley is afforded a high degree of flood protection; and a watershed model of two San Diego streams is being developed for flood forecasting purposes.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS INPUT	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program Components:						
Administration of flood plain management	2.4	3.2	3.2	$82,016	$109,891	$111,003
Reimbursements	*0.5*	*1.4*	*1*	*9,719*	*39,191*	*35,521*
Subtotals	2.9	4.6	4.2	$91,735	$149,082	$146,524
Sacramento River flood control project maintenance	61.5	61.8	62	1,413,932	1,513,008	1,553,329
Flood control maintenance areas (reimbursements)	19.1	19.1	21.2	407,791	460,415	577,219
Flood control project inspections	8.7	8.5	9	188,900	195,459	205,705
Federal-state cooperative Yuba River debris control	–	–	–	–	27,000	29,000
Flood operations	7.4	6.8	7.2	283,597	281,431	290,900
River forecasting and flood hydrology	9.2	8.7	8.7	$267,985	$266,649	$266,899
Reimbursements	*0.9*	–	–	*26,000*	–	–
Subtotals	10.1	8.7	8.7	$293,985	$266,649	$266,899
Services to the Reclamation Board:						
Support	53.6	57.7	58.9	$1,220,455	$1,528,243	$1,563,032
Capital outlay	–	–	–	863,546	3,351,818	3,163,000
Subtotals	53.6	57.7	58.9	$2,084,001	$5,090,061	$4,726,032
Evaluation of flood damage prevention	–	–	4.7	–	–	141,252
San Diego County River flood forecasting	0.8	0.6	–	26,092	27,155	–
Administration of flood control funds	–	14.4	14.6	–[1]	392,407	386,268
Levee maintenance assistance	–	2	2	–	400,000	400,000

[1] Shown under the flood control subventions element in 1972–73.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

III. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued

A. Flood Control—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT—Continued

Program Components—Continued	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Natural disaster assistance (reimbursements)	0.9	–	–	23,959	–	–
Fire-flood emergency	10.4	–	–	294,701	–	–
Flood damage repair—support	1.3	–	–	$44,200	–	–
Reimbursements	–	–	–	*65,847*	–	–
Subtotals	1.3	–	–	$110,047	–	–
TOTALS	176.7	184.2	192.5	$5,218,740	$8,802,667	$8,723,128
General Fund, state operations	*155.3*	*163.7*	*170.3*	*3,821,878*	*4,744,243*	*4,947,388*
General Fund, Capital Outlay	–	–	–	*863,546*	*3,561,818*	*3,163,000*
Reimbursements	*21.4*	*20.5*	*22.2*	*533,316*	*499,606*	*612,740*

B. Flood Control Subventions

General Description

The primary purpose of this element is to reimburse local agencies for the costs of rights-of-way and relocations. This is accomplished through the review and processing of claims submitted by the local agencies. These claims are tested against the provisions of the authorizing legislation and guidelines published by the department and the amounts eligible from the state are determined. Approximately 100 claims in connection with about 45 active projects will be processed each fiscal year.

Secondary activities include the review of proposed federal flood control projects to determine potential state costs, analysis of local agency requests for inclusion of project funds in the state budget, continuous review and revision (if necessary) of program policies and procedures, and preparation of final reports on completed projects.

Output

1. Engineering reports and reallocation orders for flood control claims, and reports on reimbursement for rights-of-way and relocation costs.
2. Determination of future state costs in connection with proposed projects and determination of adequacy of flood plain regulations.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Program Components:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Major Federal-State Flood Control Projects—Department of Water Resources:			
Alameda Creek, Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	$10,345	$329,000	$21,000
Alhambra Creek, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	–	10,000
Corte Madera Creek, Marin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	70,534	200,000	900,000
Cucamonga Creek, San Bernardino County Flood Control District	–	–	2,500,000
Klamath River, County of Del Norte	–	45,000	10,000
Los Angeles River, Los Angeles County Flood Control District	69,157	1,012,000	68,000
Los Angeles River Watershed, Los Angeles County Flood Control District	–	1,275,000	272,000
Lytle and Warm Creeks, San Bernardino County Flood Control District	975,000	1,870,000	1,000,000
Napa River, Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	103,000	1,091,000
Redwood Creek at Orick, County of Humboldt	–	11,000	1,000
Russian River, Sonoma County Water Agency	–	–	5,000
Santa Ana River, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	25,000	1,000
Santa Ana River, San Bernardino County Flood Control District	–	6,000	1,000
Santa Clara River, Ventura Flood Control District	–	428,000	592,000
Santa Barbara Streams, Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	150,000	130,000
Scotts Creek, Lake County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	–	50,000
Sonoma Creek, Sonoma County Water Agency	–	–	100,000
Sweetwater River, County of San Diego	1,091,122	2,344,000	1,620,000
Tahquitz Creek, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	791,000	463,000
Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	–	180,000	210,000
Subtotals, Major Federal-State Flood Control Projects	$2,216,158	$8,769,000	$9,045,000

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

III. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued

B. Flood Control Subventions—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT—Continued

		1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program Components—Continued				
Small Flood Control Projects:				
Chino Canyon, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		$153,626	$6,000	$1,000
Churn Creek, Shasta County Water Agency		–	50,000	720,000
Duck Creek, San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		1,580	1,000	1,000
East Weaver Creek, County of Trinity		–	–	1,000
North Fork Pit River at Alturas, County of Modoc		–	8,000	1,000
Oro Grande Wash, San Bernardino County Flood Control District		–	–	1,000
Pinole Creek, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		–	3,000	1,000
Ridgecrest Wash, Kern County Water Agency		9,577	9,000	–
Rodeo Creek, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		–	2,000	1,000
Rose Creek, City of San Diego		76,388	4,000	60,000
San Leandro Creek, Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		–	1,327,000	36,000
"S" Street Channel, San Bernardino County Flood Control District		–	165,000	1,000
Subtotals, Small Flood Control Projects		$241,171	$1,575,000	$824,000
Watershed Protection Projects:				
Beardsley Wash, Ventura County Flood Control District		$8,168	–	$40,000
Carpinteria Valley, County of Santa Barbara		–	$260,000	300,000
Central Sonoma, Sonoma County Water Agency		68,330	83,000	300,000
Escondido Creek, City of Escondido		–	305,000	1,000
Lower Llagas Creek, Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District		514,910	729,000	850,000
Lower Pine Creek, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		–	400,000	100,000
Main Street Canyon, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		–	156,000	75,000
Marsh-Kellogg Creeks, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		–	2,000	2,000
Mosher Creek, San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		48,414	36,000	1,000
Mustang Creek, County of Merced		–	300,000	200,000
Napa River, Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		3,000	450,000	2,426,000
Revolon Slough, Ventura County Flood Control District		70,718	275,000	260,000
Stone Corral, Tulare County Flood Control District		–	246,000	246,000
Ulatis Creek, Solano County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		33,189	130,000	1,000
Upper Llagas Creek, Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District		298,535	430,000	500,000
Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		170,162	2,000	1,000
Subtotals, Watershed Protection Projects		$1,215,426	$3,804,000	$5,303,000
Authorized Program, Department of Water Resources		$3,672,755	$14,148,000	$15,172,000
Less: Expenditure timing adjustment		–	–2,474,700	–9,172,000
Subtotals, Flood Control Projects		$3,672,755	$11,673,300	$6,000,000
Administration	13.2 – –	320,578	–[k]	–[k]
TOTALS, FLOOD CONTROL SUBVENTIONS	13.2 – –	$3,993,333	$11,673,300	$6,000,000

[k] Shown under the flood control element in 1973–74 and 1974–75.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

III. PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE—Continued

C. Supervision of Safety of Dams

General Description

The supervision of safety of dams provides for independent analysis and evaluation of proposed designs, plans, and specifications, investigation of damsites both structurally and geologically, supervision during construction of new dams, and of the enlargement, repair, and alteration of operational dams and reservoirs, surveillance, inspection and evaluation of operational dams and reservoirs, determination of need for the installation of instrumentation, and the investigation and analysis of dams constructed illegally, together with the activity necessary to terminate these violations by removal, alteration or repair.

Activities include independent analysis and evaluation of about 50 applications for new construction, enlargement, alteration, and repair of dams, and supervision during the resulting construction. About 1,400 systematic examinations and evaluations of nearly 1,100 operational dams will be made; about 450 surveillance and instrumentation reports will be analyzed; and 15 to 20 dams allegedly constructed in violation of the code will be investigated and the violations terminated. The structural reevaluation program will be continued; it will conclude reevaluation of hydraulic fill dams initiated because of the near failure of upper and lower San Fernando dams (both hydraulic fills) during the San Fernando earthquake of February 9, 1971, and continue reevaluation of other dams with potential earthquake-resistance problems.

Output

This program element provides important benefits to the people of California through the protection of life and property. These benefits result from the prevention of failures similar to those which occurred at St. Francis Dam and Baldwin Hills reservoir. A catastrophe similar to the St. Francis dam disaster today would cause $100 million in damage to property and immeasurable loss in human life.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Totals, Supervision of Safety of Dams	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
(General Fund)	50.7	54.9	55.2	$1,255,112	$1,540,445	$1,548,080

IV. SERVICES

Need

The department has developed a significant capability for providing specialized skills and experience in the field of water resources planning, development, and management. Support activities involving laboratories, electronic data processing, mapping and surveying have also been developed over the years. Occasionally, this expertise is found helpful by certain other agencies in assisting them in their missions. The department's own operations must be supported by certain specialized functions that can best be furnished on a centralized as-needed basis.

Objectives

The objectives of this program are to provide specialized support of the department's activities and to make this expertise and experience of the department available to other agencies.

General Description

This program covers services performed by the department, both to support its own activities and to assist other agencies. Water resources investigations are conducted for various agencies in the state and occasionally for foreign nations on a reimbursable basis. Major assistance programs are conducted to aid the State Water Resources Control Board in development of water quality management plans. Arrangements are made with the U.S. Geological Survey for preparation of topographic maps of the state on a cooperative basis. When so designated, the department acts as watermaster to enforce water distribution decrees and agreements, with the state contributing to the costs involved. Technical services are provided by specialty units to all elements of the department and outside agencies, on a reimbursable basis.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	205.4	231	220.2	$2,488,035	$2,559,569	$3,119,992
General Fund Support	*10.4*	*10.1*	*12.7*	384,625	417,088	430,596
General Fund Capital Outlay	–	–	–	*17,814*	*250,000*	*385,000*
California Water Fund	–	–	–	*93,051*	–	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	–	–	–	*126,422*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	–	–	–	–	*156,046*	–
Reimbursements	*195*	*220.9*	*207.5*	*1,866,123*	*1,736,435*	*2,304,396*

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

IV. SERVICES—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program Elements:						
Services to other agencies	9.7	10.1	10.1	384,625	417,088	4,30,596
Reimbursements	30.2	29.3	25.7	1,866,123	1,736,435	2,304,396
Subtotals	39.9	39.4	35.8	$2,250,748	$2,153,523	$2,734,992
Technical Services	164.8	191.6	181.8	5,451,276	6,380,400	5,739,368
Less charges to programs	–	–	–	–5,231,803	–6,224,354	–5,739,368
Subtotals	164.8	191.6	181.8	$219,473	$156,046	–
State Building Program:						
Capital outlay	0.7	–	2.6	17,814	250,000	385,000

A. Services to Other Agencies

General Description

1. The U.S. Geological Survey compiles topographic maps under a cooperative agreement, where in the state and federal government each contribute half the cost. Areas to be mapped, scales of mapping, and priorities are mutually decided upon, with the department coordinating the needs of state agencies.

2. The department, as watermaster, measures streamflow and distributes it in accordance with decreed rights, checks and records ground water extractions in accordance with stipulated agreements, and conducts hydrologic studies of watermaster service areas.

3. The department conducts engineering investigations requested by other agencies; among these are studies of water supply, drainage, flood hazards, sewage disposal, water quality, water rights, engineering feasibility, and project cost estimates.

4. In 1973–74 and 1974–75, the department will conduct water quality studies under an interagency agreement with the State Water Resources Control Board.

5. The department provides electronic data processing services to other departments and agencies as well as chemical, laboratory, mapping, graphic and drilling services on a reimbursable basis.

Output

1. About 50 topographic maps, covering 3,000 miles, are completed and published annually by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the department.

2. Watermaster service is provided on about 50 streams in 22 service areas, of which four are ground water basins. This service involves a total of about 1,800 parties. These activities are reported in Bulletin Nos. 177, 178, and 179, which are published annually.

3. Reports are prepared on investigations and services conducted for other agencies, as requested.

4. Water quality control plans will be formulated for specific watersheds, as assigned by the State Water Resources Control Board.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Program Components:						
Topographic mapping	1	1	1.1	$113,395	$120,269	$127,810
Reimbursements	–	–	–	–	*5,000*	*5,000*
Subtotals	1	1	1.1	$113,395	$125,269	$132,810
Watermaster Service:						
Support	8.7	9.1	9	163,445	187,819	186,163
Reimbursements	*8.7*	*9.1*	*9*	*163,831*	*187,819*	*186,163*
Subtotals	17.4	18.2	18	$327,276	$375,638	$372,326
Watermaster service administration	–	–	–	$107,785	$109,000	$116,623
Investigations and services for other agencies (reimbursement)	21.5	20.2	16.7	1,702,292	1,543,616	2,113,233
TOTALS	39.9	39.4	35.8	$2,250,748	$2,153,523	$2,734,992
General Fund	*9.7*	*10.1*	*10.1*	*384,625*	*417,088*	*430,596*
Reimbursements	*30.2*	*29.3*	*25.7*	*1,866,123*	*1,736,435*	*2,304,396*

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

IV. SERVICES—Continued

B. Technical Services

General Description

Technical services are provided by specialty units to all divisions, branches, and offices, for the programs of the department. These services are totally reimbursed by charges to the program, except for additional equipment related to data processing and mobile equipment which is initially financed directly from appropriated funds.

Modifications to the available specialty units are made as the requirements of the department's programs change. During 1974–75 the concrete and soil laboratory, the maintenance shop, and the subsurface exploration units will become direct orangizational participants to programs and graphic services wi become a service unit rather than a multiple-funde general management activity.

The remaining components will continue to provid their fully reimbursable support to the program o this department and other agencies as requested.

Output

Complete the assigned tasks such that the depart ment accomplishes its goals and that the total cost of all work performed for other agencies are re covered.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Technical Services Components:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Chemical laboratory	12.5	12.5	13.1	$271,737	$281,208	$299,286
Concrete and soils laboratory	5.9	–	–	111,917	–	–
Maintenance shops	0.1	–	–	1,533	–	–
Subsurface explorations	0.1	–	–	1,093	–	–
Drafting	5.1	3.5	4	79,737	54,519	63,773
Planimetric mapping	3.9	4	4	67,076	76,116	75,534
Statewide mapping	7.8	8	–	259,889	294,713	–
EDP and programming	74.6	78.2	76.1	1,920,281	2,317,962	2,250,392
Mobile equipment pool operations	54.8	53.4	52.6	2,317,977	2,393,611	2,235,383
Graphic services	–	32	32	– [1]	806,225	815,000
Additional Equipment:						
Mobile equipment purchases	–	–	–	585,500	907,846	489,251
Less replacement—mobile equipment reserve charges	–	–	–	–459,078	–751,800	–489,251
Net Additional Mobile Equipment	–	–	–	$126,422	$156,046	–
Electronic data processing equipment purchase	–	–	–	93,051	–	–
Net Additional Equipment purchases	–	–	–	$219,473	$156,046	–
TOTALS	164.8	191.6	181.8	$5,250,713	$6,380,400	$5,739,368
Less: charges to programs	–	–	–	–5,031,240	–6,224,354	–5,739,368
NET TOTALS	164.8	191.6	181.8	$219,473	$156,046	–
General Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
California Water Fund	–	–	–	*93,051*	–	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	–	–	–	*126,422*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	–	–	–	–	*156,046*	–

C. State Building Program

General Description

Major capital outlay projects are formulated as required to support the department's general activities. Such projects may include new construction or substantial alterations, purchase of equipment related to the projects, and associated land costs.

Projects proposed for 1974–75 are a maintenance shop at the Sutter yard and a bridge across the Sutter bypass.

Output

The maintenance building will increase the efficiency of shop personnel as well as provide safe and comparable conditions.

The bridge will provide safe access to farmlands and the Sutter National Wildlife Refuge.

[1] Shown under general management and services to other agencies elements in 1972–73.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

IV. SERVICES—Continued

C. State Building Program—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Program Components:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Cherokee Canal Restoration:						
State operations	0.7	–	–	$17,814	–	–
Direct payment	–	–	–	–	$250,000	–
Subtotals	0.7	–	–	$17,814	$250,000	–
Sutter Bypass Bridges:						
State operations	–	–	1	–	–	$31,178
Direct payment	–	–	–	–	–	148,822
Subtotals	–	–	1	–	–	$180,000
Sutter Maintenance Building:						
State operations	–	–	1.6	–	–	50,468
Direct payment	–	–	–	–	–	154,532
Subtotals	–	–	1.6	–	–	$205.000
TOTALS	0.7	–	2.6	$17,814	$250,000	$385,000
General Fund (Capital Outlay)	*0.7*	–	*2.6*	*17,814*	*250,000*	*385,000*

Need

Without the proper level of executive leadership and its staff support, the Department of Water Resources would not be able to function in an efficient and effective manner. The benefits to be derived from all of the various other programs carried out by the department, as described elsewhere in this budget, would not be realized. Therefore, a program of management and administration has been developed as and continues to be an integral feature of the total program activity.

Objectives

To provide sufficient managerial and administrative services to insure that the overall missions and goals of the department are accomplished.

General Description

The programs and activities of the Department of Water Resources are managed at the highest level by an executive team known as the "directorate" which is composed of the director and his deputies.

The staff support consists of an executive and administrative organization which develops and administers departmental procedures and provides information and assistance to the directorate to plan, manage and control the department's programs. Also included in staff support are those other departmental administrative duties that are best centralized in a headquarters organization.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	263.3	237.7	236.4	–$1,093	–	–
General Fund	–	–	–	*–1,093*	–	–
Program Elements:						
General management	263.3	237.7	236.4	4,496,000	$4,525,491	$4,480,537
Less Charges to Program:						
General Fund	–	–	–	*–877,117*	*–1,079,770*	*–1,174,156*
Other funds	–	–	–	*–3,620.576*	*–3,445.721*	*–3,306,381*
Subtotals	263.3	237.7	236.4	–$1,093	–	–

V. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

A. General Management

General Description

Most of the functions included in our executive and administrative headquarters organization comprise this program element. Included are the Directorate, the legal staff, public information, program analysis, internal audits, budgeting and accounting, services and supply, personnel, training, management analysis, and safety. This element's graphic services costs reflect only the anticipated expenses to be incurred by the other components in this element for graphic services rendered. Graphic services, as a component, has been transferred to technical services where man-years and most of the expenditures are reflected. The costs of general management are distributed to all of the department's directly funded programs through an indirect cost structure on the basis of direct labor costs.

Output

The accomplishment of the programs of the department are indicative of the effectiveness of the managerial supervision and administrative services that were provided.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

V. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION—Continued

A. General Management—Continued

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

INPUT

Program Components:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Executive	32.8	32.6	32.5	$582,895	$594,694	$596,935
Legal	28.7	28.2	27.4	559,315	572,162	569,974
Fiscal	53.2	55.5	55.6	880,613	997,214	982,085
Internal audit	8.2	8.8	9	140,244	152,560	161,501
Personnel	19.5	21	20.5	300,306	337,570	327,988
Training	6	6.4	6.5	97,657	118,837	119,314
Management analysis	5.1	5.4	5.4	83,395	95,772	93,421
Public information	6	6	6	106,143	113,985	106,343
Service and supply	71.6	67.8	67.5	1,172,274	1,120,127	1,101,354
Graphic services	26.4	–m	–m	450,004	275,000	275,000
Safety	1	1	1	20,906	21,105	22,313
Program analysis	4.8	5	5	102,848	126,465	124,309
TOTALS	263.3	237.7	236.4	$4,496,600	$4,525,491	$4,480,537
Less General Management Pro Rata Charges:						
General Fund	–	–	–	*–877,117*	*–1,079,770*	*–1,174,156*
Other funds	–	–	–	*–3,620,576*	*–3,445,721*	*–3,306,381*
NET TOTALS, GENERAL MANAGEMENT *(General Fund)*	263.3	237.7	236.4	–$1,093	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	2,808.2	2,755.7	2,755.7	$36,580,888	$37,932,785	$38,118,156
Workload and adm adjustments	–	–2	–411	–	–23,808	–4,472,888
Proposed new positions	–	41	205.9	–	451,196	2,541,076
Totals, Salaries and Wages	2,808.2	2,794.7	2,550.6	$36,580,888	$38,360,173	$36,186,344
Estimated salary savings	–	*–67.5*	*–103.4*	–	*–743,693*	*–1,240,564*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	2,808.2	2,727.2	2,447.2	$36,580,888	$37,616,480	$34,945,780
Staff benefits	–	–	–	4,045,019	4,196,084	4,182,618
Totals, Personal Services	2,808.2	2,727.2	2,447.2	$40,625,907	$41,812,564	$39,128,398
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expenses				$3,619,729	$2,233,301	$2,646,136
Printing				73,258	103,249	73,460
Communications				642,824	601,200	651,500
Travel—in-state				1,004,578	947,572	895,625
Travel—out-of-state				103,813	151,500	115,608
Consultant and professional services				5,601,168	6,546,115	5,174,710
Facilities operation				2,093,869	2,039,466	2,015,290
Equipment				2,162,322	2,273,417	2,121,623
Prorated charges				679,180	530,000	529,180
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$15,980,741	$15,425,820	$14,223,132
MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY				31,000	–	–
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTER				104,523	649,936	525,844
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$56,742,171	$57,888,320	$53,877,374
Reserve change				–738,886	–94,473	–169,384
GRAND TOTALS, EXPENDITURES				$56,003,285	$57,793,847	$53,707,990
Reimbursements:						
Federal				*–283,637*	*–226,222*	–
Other				*–3,178,286*	*–3,413,090*	*–3,275,285*
Net Totals, Expenditures				$52,541,362	$54,154,535	$50,432,705
General Fund				*11,822,820*	*15,231,974*	*15,524,102*
General Fund—Capital outlay [a]				*17,814*	–	*81,646*
General Fund—Local assistance [a]				*320,578*	–	–
California Water Fund				*7,986,204*	*9,470,500*	*7,643,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund				*20,135,105*	*23,280,164*	*20,084,198*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund				*9,885,335*	*4,370,522*	*4,996,724*
Central Valley Water Project Revenue Fund				*2,373,500*	*1,801,375*	*2,103,035*

[a] Totals included in capital outlay and local assistance budgets.
[m] Transferred to technical services element in 1973–74 and 1974–75.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Budget Act appropriation	$11,208,000	$13,982,930	$15,524,102
Allocation from Emergency Fund	360,000	–	–
Authorization for salary increase	466,224	849,044	–
Authorization for health benefits increase	14,268	–	–
Authorization for overtime premium	–	–	–
Transferred from local assistance	320,578	–	–
Transferred from capital outlay	17,814	–	81,646
Chapter 717, Statutes of 1973	–	200,000	–
Chapter 995, Statutes of 1973	–	200,000	–
Available in prior years, Chapter 883, Statutes of 1969	22,836	–	–
Totals Available	$12,409,720	$15,231,974	$15,605,748
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–248,508	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$12,161,212	$15,231,974	$15,605,748
Less expenditure reflected in capital outlay reconciliation with appropriations	–338,392	–	–81,646
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)* STATE OPERATIONS	$11,822,820	$15,231,974	$15,524,102

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

California Water Fund

APPROPRIATIONS	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Chapter 1762, Statutes of 1959—continuing appropriation	$7,986,204	$9,470,500	$7,643,000
Less expenditure reflected in capital outlay reconciliation with appropriations	–7,986,204	–9,470,500	–7,643,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	–

California Water Resources Development Bond Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Continuing appropriations authorized by Sections 12937(b) and 12938 of the Water Code	$20,135,105	$23,280,164	$20,084,198
Totals, Expenditures, Departmental	$20,135,105	$23,280,164	$20,084,198
Less Expenditures Reflected in Capital Outlay: Reconciliation with appropriations	–20,135,105	–23,280,164	–20,084,198
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	–

Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Continuing appropriations authorized by Sections 11810–11814 of the Water Code	$9,885,335	$4,370,522	$4,996,724
Totals, Expenditures, Departmental Cost	$9,885,335	$4,370,522	$4,996,724
Less Expenditures Reflected in Capital Outlay: Reconciliation with appropriations	–9,885,335	–4,370,522	–4,996,724
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	–

Central Valley Water Project Revenue Fund

APPROPRIATIONS			
Continuing appropriations authorized by Sections 11810–11814 of the Water Code	$2,373,506	$1,801,375	$2,103,035
Totals, Expenditures, Departmental Cost	$2,373,506	$1,801,375	$2,103,035
Less Expenditures Reflected in Capital Outlay: Reconciliation with appropriations	–2,373,506	–1,801,375	–2,103,035
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–	–

REVENUES	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Regulatory licenses (dam filing fees)	$101,197	$225,000	$225,000
Regulatory licenses (annual dam fees)	22,413	95,000	95,000
Interest on investment in San Diego saline water conversion facility	5,994	15,000	15,000
Miscellaneous	3,538	1,000	1,000
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$133,142	$336,000	$336,000

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Flood Control Subventions:			
Reimbursements to local agencies	$3,672,755	$11,673,300	$6,000,000
Administration	320,578	–	–
Subtotals	$3,993,333	$11,673,300	$6,000,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES *(General Fund)*	$3,993,333	$11,673,300	$6,000,000
State Financial Assistance to Local Projects *(California Water Fund)*	–	2,000,000	6,000,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, LOCAL ASSISTANCE	$3,993,333	$13,673,300	$12,000,000
General Fund	*3,993,333*	*11,673,300*	*6,000,000*
California Water Fund	–	*2,000,000*	*6,000,000*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriations	$4,000,000	$3,673,300	$6,000,000
Allocation for salary increase	14,408	–	–
Chapter 920, Statutes of 1973	–	8,000,000	–
Totals Available	$4,014,408	$11,673,300	$6,000,000
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–21,075	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, FLOOD CONTROL	$3,993,333	$11,673,300	$6,000,000

CALIFORNIA WATER FUND

APPROPRIATIONS			
Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 1610, Statutes of 1967	$8,000,000	$8,000,000	$6,000,000
Balance available in subsequent years	–$8,000,000	–$6,000,000	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	$2,000,000	$6,000,000

EXPENDITURES

RECONCILIATION OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS BY FUND

Support

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing formulation of the California Water Plan	$6,270,116	$6,777,724	$6,921,533
Water resources evaluation	2,683,737	2,968,637	3,153,326
Protection of water resources	783,376	810,555	821,995
Water use and demand	379,056	396,246	395,014
Planning for water development	2,423,947	2,602,286	2,551,198
Implementation of the state water resources development system	$92,182	$1,755,474	$1,676,505
Planning and investigations for the state water resources development system	92,182	151,753	117,505
Operation and maintenance of the state water resources development system	–	1,603,721	1,559,000
Public safety and prevention of damage	$5,076,990	$6,281,688	$6,495,468
Flood control	3,821,878	4,741,243	4,947,388
Supervision of safety of dams	1,255,112	1,540,445	1,548,080
Services	$384,625	$417,088	$430,596
Services to other agencies	384,625	417,088	430,596
Management and administration	–1,093	–	–
Totals, Support *(General Fund)*	$11,822,820	$15,231,974	$15,524,102

Local Assistance

Public Safety and Prevention of Damage:			
Flood control subventions	$3,993,333	$11,673,300	$6,000,000
Administration of flood control subventions	320,578	–	–
Subventions for flood control	3,672,755	11,673,300	6,000,000
State financial assistance for local projects	–	2,000,000	6,000,000
Totals, Local Assistance	$3,993,333	$13,673,300	$12,000,000
General Fund	*3,993,333*	*11,673,300*	*6,000,000*
California Water Fund	–	*2,000,000*	*6,000,000*

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

EXPENDITURES

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Departmental Costs:	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing formulation of the California water plan	$29,234	$209,810	$244,249
Water resources evaluation	29,234	209,810	180,875
California Water Fund	*28,035*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*1,199*	–	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	–	*209,810*	*180,875*
Planning for water development	–	–	63,374
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	–	–	*63,374*
Implementation of the state water resources development system	40,131,443	38,556,705	34,582,708
Planning and investigation for the state water resources development system	2,423,482	3,740,509	3,789,178
California Water Fund	*966,303*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*949,700*	*3,740,509*	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*501,821*	–	*3,789,178*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*5,658*	–	–
Design, right-of-way, and construction of the state water resources development system	15,630,750	11,750,869	8,596,391
Design	2,497,779	4,236,441	2,993,620
California Water Fund	*1,297,667*	*4,014,906*	*2,675,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*62*	–	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*1,106,359*	*221,535*	*318,620*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*93,691*	–	–
Right-of-way	965,090	1,033,278	884,141
California Water Fund	*449,570*	*983,477*	*764,000*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*488,036*	*49,801*	*120,141*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*27,484*	–	–
Construction supervision	12,167,881	6,481,150	4,718,630
California Water Fund	*4,457,938*	*4,472,117*	*4,204,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*413*	–	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*6,758,915*	*2,009,033*	*514,630*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*950,615*	–	–
Operation and maintenance of the state water resources development system	19,954,845	20,400,006	19,622,697
California Water Fund	*622,075*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*17,384,636*	*18,598,631*	*17,519,662*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*666,654*	–	–
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*1,281,480*	*1,801,375*	*2,103,035*
State financial assistance for local projects *(California Water Resources Development Bond Fund)*	464,597	483,603	486,501
Financial and contract administration	1,657,769	2,181,718	2,087,941
California Water Fund	*71,565*	*301,375*	*2,078,035*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*1,334,498*	–	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*237,128*	*1,880,343*	*9,906*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*14,578*	–	–
Services	237,287	156,046	81,646
Technical services	219,473	156,046	–
California Water Fund	*93,051*	–	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*126,422*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	–	*156,046*	–
State Building Program *(General Fund)*	17,814	–	81,646
Totals, Departmental Costs, Capital Outlay	$40,397,964	$38,922,561	$34,908,603
General Fund	*17,814*	–	*81,646*
California Water Fund	*7,986,204*	*9,470,509*	*7,643,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*20,135,105*	*23,280,164*	*20,084,198*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*9,885,335*	*4,370,522*	*4,996,724*
Central Valley Water Project Revenue Fund	*2,373,506*	*1,801,375*	*2,103,035*

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

EXPENDITURES

CAPITAL OUTLAY—Continued

Direct Payments	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Implementation of the State Water Resources development system	$159,890,457	$141,296,500	$130,903,000
Design, right-of-way, and construction of the State Water Resources development system	56,186,117	25,879,500	18,357,000
Construction	54,274,363	24,580,500	16,072,000
California Water Fund	*20,639,807*	*14,230,500*	*15,072,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*13,173,487*	–	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*20,277,654*	*10,350,000*	*1,000,000*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*183,415*	–	–
Right-of-way	*1,911,754*	*1,299,000*	*2,285,000*
California Water Fund	*285,363*	*1,299,000*	*2,285,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*52,710*	–	–
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*1,573,681*	–	–
Operation and maintenance of the State Water Resources development system	8,852,572	12,350,000	13,000,000
Power purchases	8,803,922	12,350,000	13,000,000
California Water Fund	*250,792*	–	–
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*8,344,623*	*12,350,000*	*13,000,000*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*208,507*	–	–
FPC license and insurance costs	48,650	–	–
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*48,650*	–	–
State financial assistance for local projects *(California Water Resources Development Bond Fund)*	9,498,093	6,676,000	6,320,000
Financial and contract administration	85,353,675	96,391,000	93,226,000
Bond issuance expense *(California Water Resources Development Bond Fund)*	24,614	–	–
Bond service	85,329,061	96,391,000	93,226,000
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*65,046,062*	*53,627,236*	*71,130,581*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*5,875,358*	*24,528,940*	–
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*14,407,641*	*18,234,824*	*22,095,419*
Public Safety and Prevention of Damage:			
Flood control *(General Fund)*	863,546	3,561,818	3,163,000
Services:			
State Building Program *(General Fund)*	–	250,000	303,354
Totals, Direct Payments, Capital Outlay	$160,754,003	$145,108,318	$134,369,354
General Fund	*863,546*	*3,811,818*	*3,466,354*
California Water Fund	*21,175,962*	*15,529,500*	*17,357,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*96,139,589*	*72,653,236*	*90,450,581*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*27,935,200*	*34,878,940*	*1,000,000*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*14,639,706*	*18,234,824*	*22,095,419*
TOTALS, CAPITAL OUTLAY	$201,151,967	$184,030,879	$169,277,957
General Fund	*881,360*	*3,811,818*	*3,548,000*
California Water Fund	*29,162,166*	*25,000,000*	*25,000,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*116,274,695*	*95,933,400*	*110,534,779*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*37,820,535*	*39,249,462*	*5,996,724*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*17,013,211*	*20,036,199*	*24,198,454*
Reimbursements			
Departmental Costs:			
Continuing formulation of the California Water Plan	$512,841	$595,616	$278,727
Water resources evaluation	116,030	214,487	62,516
Federal	83,359	113,248	–
Other	32,671	101,239	62,516
Protection of water resources	43,702	72,812	66,289
Water use and demand	78,940	37,232	33,840
Planning for water development	274,169	271,085	116,082
Federal	128,437	112,974	–
Other	145,732	158,111	116,082
Implementation of the State Water Resources development system	549,643	807,655	79,422
Planning and investigations	102,855	–	–
Federal	71,841	–	–
Other	31,014	–	–
Design, right-of-way, construction	416,513	870,655	79,422
Operations and maintenance	30,275	–	–
Public Safety and Prevention of Damage	533,316	499,606	612,740
Flood Control	533,316	499,606	612,740
Services	1,866,123	1,736,435	2,304,396
Services to other agencies	1,866,123	1,736,435	2,304,396
Totals, Departmental Costs, Reimbursements	$3,461,923	$3,639,312	$3,275,285

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

EXPENDITURES

CAPITAL OUTLAY—Continued

Reimbursements—Continued

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Direct Payments:			
Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System:			
Design, right-of-way and construction	1,151,955	3,875,000	518,000
Construction	1,010,412	3,193,000	518,000
Right-of-way	141,543	682,000	–
Totals, Direct Payments, Reimbursements	$1,151,955	$3,875,000	$518,000
TOTALS, REIMBURSEMENTS	$4,613,878	$7,514,312	$3,793,285
TOTALS, AUTHORIZED PROGRAMS	$221,581,998	$220,450,465	$200,595,344
General Fund	*16,697,513*	*30,717,092*	*25,072,102*
California Water Fund	*29,162,166*	*27,000,000*	*31,000,000*
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*116,274,695*	*95,933,400*	*110,534,779*
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*37,820,535*	*39,249,462*	*5,996,724*
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*17,013,211*	*20,036,199*	*24,198,454*
Reimbursements	*4,613,878*	*7,514,312*	*3,793,285*

FUND CONDITION

CALIFORNIA WATER FUND

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Accumulated surplus, July 1	$10,887,212	$7,601,244	$6,425,262
Prior year adjustments	104,644	–	–
Accumulated Surplus, Adjusted	$10,991,856	$7,601,244	$6,425,262
Revenues:			
Interest from Condemnation Deposit Fund	666	–	–
Interest from Surplus Money Investment Fund	1,249,085	1,332,418	1,140,000
Loss on sale of investments	–33,865	–	–
Interest on loans to local agencies	33,272	33,000	33,000
Miscellaneous	631	–	–
Revenues collected by State Lands Division, Department of Conservation	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Totals, Revenues	$26,249,789	$26,365,418	$26,173,000
Totals, Resources	$37,241,645	$33,966,662	$32,598,262
Less Expenditures:			
Department of Water Resources (capital outlay)	29,162,166	25,000,000	25,000,000
Department of Water Resources (Local Assistance)	–	2,000,000	6,000,000
California Institute of Technology Seismograph Network	–	11,400	11,400
Storm and flood damage repairs	310,299	393,000	400,000
Apportionments for public schools (local assistance)	75,611	37,000	–
University of California (support)	92,325	100,000	100,000
Totals, Expenditures	$29,640,401	$27,541,400	$31,511,400
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$7,601,244	$6,425,262	$1,086,862
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*7,601,244*	*6,229,676*	*713,952*
Unexpended prior appropriation	*9,748,052*	*7,155,052*	*1,055,052*
Balance of continuing appropriations available for allocation	*–2,146,808*	*–925,376*	*–341,100*
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*195,586*	*372,910*

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

FUND CONDITION

CALIFORNIA WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BOND FUND [a]

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Fund Balance, July 1	$34,085,896	$31,124,662	$37,567,052
Add: Prior year adjustments	38,670	–	–
Corrected balance	34,124,566	31,124,662	37,567,052
Construction Account:			
Balance, July 1	5,094,644	14,964,295	13,908,137
Net Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total Available Resources for Capital Expenditures	$15,094,644	$24,964,295	$23,908,137
Less Capital Outlay Expenditures:			
Current year	23,609,037	11,056,158	8,281,501
Prior year adjustment	-23,478,688	–	–
Totals, Capital Outlay	$130,349	$11,056,158	$8,281,501
Balance, June 30	$14,964,295	$13,908,137	$15,626,636
Operations Account:			
Adjusted Balance, July 1	-$4,107,190	-$3,320,787	–
Revenues:			
Capital cost component	65,493,971	54,698,233	$71,049,191
Operations component	25,041,091	29,508,267	29,362,697
Federal share of operation and maintenance	1,620,809	1,741,739	1,760,000
Interest from investments	1,398,747	1,349,590	1,206,406
Income credited to construction	21,312	20,000	20,000
Davis-Grunsky principal loan repayments	115,971	156,006	137,319
Other	785,271	724,194	740,291
Totals, Revenues	$94,477,172	$88,198,029	$104,275,904
Total Available Resources for Operations and Interest on Bonds	$90,369,982	$84,877,242	$104,275,904
Less Expenditures:			
Operations, Maintenance and Power:			
Current year	23,387,378	32,853,727	32,681,697
Less Davis-Dolwig reimbursements from General Fund	156	-1,603,721	-1,559,000
Prior Year Adjustment	3,226,222	–	–
Total Expenditures for O and M	$26,613,756	$31,250,006	$31,122,697
General Obligation Bond Interest	$67,077,013	$53,627,236	$71,130,581
Totals, Expenditures	$93,690,769	$84,877,242	$102,253,278
Balance, June 30	-$3,320,787	–	$2,022,626
Other Assets, Liabilities and Grants Affecting Fund Balance:			
Adjusted Balance, July 1	$33,137,112	$19,481,154	$23,658,915
Additions:			
Increase in fixed assets	22,084,204	10,159,761	7,668,002
Increase in loans receivable	6,392,114	4,018,000	3,700,000
Other additions	-5,312,331	–	–
Totals, Additions	$23,163,987	$14,177,761	$11,368,002
Deductions:			
Increase in bonds, notes or loans payable	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$10,000,000
Other deductions	26,819,945	–	–
Total Deductions	$36,819,945	$10,000,000	$10,000,000
Balance, June 30	$19,481,154	$23,658,915	$25,026,917
Fund Balance, June 30	$31,124,662	$37,567,052	$42,676,179
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*480,777*	*910,044*
Net Fund Balance, June 30	$31,124,662	$37,086,275	$41,766,135

[a] A nongovernmental cost fund. Receipts are excluded from the overall budget totals. All deficits are due to the accrual method of accounting and the timing of bond sales. There is sufficient cash for immediate disbursement requirements. The revenue and expenditures agree in total with the State Controller's statement of operations. Any variance in classification is for budgetary purposes only.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

FUND CONDITION

CENTRAL VALLEY WATER PROJECT CONSTRUCTION FUND[n]

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Fund Balance, July 1	$176,287,420	$201,718,678	$216,204,735
Prior year adjustments	56,380	–	–
Adjusted Balance	$176,343,800	$201,718,678	$216,204,735
Available Resources:			
Balance, July 1	$16,984,658	$136,006,536	$110,772,215
Revenues:			
Net proceeds from sale of bonds	139,165,000	–	–
Revenue bonds redeemed	1,330,000	1,400,000,	1,475,000
Tideland oil and gas revenues	–	–	–
Federal flood control contributions	431,143	–	–
Appropriations for nonreimbursable costs	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Requested excess delivery capacity	3,591,000	120,400	2,450
Delivery structures	205,537	146,200	29,000
Capital advance from metropolitan water distriet	8,150,000	–	–
Equalizing benefits from Los Angeles Water and Power	8,864,940	3,766,000	–
Interest from investments	7,535,661	3,581,140	3,292,873
Income credited to construction	451	144	46
Other	968	1,257	5,594
Totals, Revenues	$173,001,340	$14,015,141	$9,804,963
Total Available Resources	$189,985,998	$150,021,677	$120,577,178
Expenditures:			
Capital Expenditures:			
Current year	$31,106,046	$14,720,522	$5,996,724
Prior year adjustment	14,412,405	–	–
Totals	$45,518,451	$14,720,522	$5,996,724
Operation and maintenance	374,836	–	–
Interest on Bonded Debt:			
General Obligation Bonds	8,086,175	24,528,940	–
Totals	$8,461,011	$24,528,940	–
Total Expenditures	$53,979,462	$39,249,462	$5,996,724
Balance, June 30	$136,006,536	$110,772,215	$114,580,454
Other Assets, Liabilities and Grants Affecting Fund Balance:			
Balance, July 1	$159,302,762	$65,712,142	$105,432,520
Prior year adjustments	56,380	–	–
Adjusted Balance	$159,359,142	$65,712,142	$105,432,520
Additions:			
Advances to Water Resources Revolving Fund	5,576,131	–	–
Increase in Fixed Assets	39,940,583	39,720,378	30,996,678
Increase in Construction Work in Progress	1,286	–	–
Totals, Additions	$45,518,000	$39,720,378	$30,996,678
Deductions:			
Increase in Bonds, Notes or Loans Payable	$139,165,000	–	–
Totals, Deductions	$139,165,000	–	–
Balance, June 30	$65,712,142	$105,432,520	$136,429,198
Fund Balance, June 30	$201,718,678	$216,204,735	$251,009,652
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*96,481*	*259,701*
Net Fund Balance, June 30	$201,718,678,	$216,108,254	$250,749,951

CENTRAL VALLEY WATER PROJECT REVENUE FUND

Fund Balance, July 1972	$35,019,875	$44,877,730	$53,284,301
Operations and Maintenance:			
Revenues:			
Power sales	16,150,000	16,150,000	16,150,000
Water contracting agencies	7,974,216	8,311,000	8,311,000
Excess energy banked	–794,835	1,551,079	4,959,850
Interest from investments	2,308,310	2,430,691	3,074,559
Totals, Revenues	$25,637,691	$28,442,770	$32,495,409
Totals, Available Resources	$60,657,566	$73,320,500	$85,779,710

[n] A nongovernmental cost fund. Receipts are excluded from the overall budget totals. All deficits are due to the accrual method of accounting and the timing of bond sales. There is sufficient cash for immediate disbursement requirements. The revenue and expenditures agree in total with the State Controller's statement of operations. Any variance in classification is for budgetary purposes only.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

FUND CONDITION

CENTRAL VALLEY WATER PROJECT REVENUE FUND—Continued

Operations and Maintenance—Continued	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures:			
Operation and maintenance	1,389,945	1,801,375	2,103,035
Revenue bond interest expense	13,059,891	16,834,824	20,620,419
Revenue bonds redeemed	1,330,000	1,400,000	1,475,000
Totals, Expenditures	$15,779,836	$20,036,199	$24,198,454
Fund Balance, June 30	$44,877,730	$53,284,301	$61,581,256
Reserve for future salary increase	–	*30,977*	*65,582*
Net Fund Balance, June 30	$44,877,730	$53,253,324	$61,515,674

SALARIES AND WAGES—SUMMARY °

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Executive:						
Permanent	85.4	82	82	$1,250,717	$1,260,013	$1,275,168
Temporary help	1.3	4.3	4.3	9,718	43,486	51,654
Totals, Executive	86.7	86.3	86.3	$1,260,435	$1,303,499	$1,326,822
Fiscal Services:						
Permanent	205.7	216	210	1,988,452	2,264,809	2,272,268
Temporary help	10.1	36.2	9.4	75,803	362,231	112,216
Totals, Fiscal Services	215.8	252.2	219.4	$2,064,255	$2,627,040	$2,384,484
Manpower and Management Services:						
Permanent	62.3	63	64	657,618	727,496	751,048
Temporary help	3.9	2	3.8	29,155	20,000	45,838
Totals, Manpower and Management Svcs	66.2	65	67.8	$686,773	$747,496	$796,886
Computer Systems Division:						
Permanent	67	71	72	798,457	926,013	939,079
Temporary help	10.6	6.1	5.7	79,691	60,444	68,036
Totals, Computer Systems Division	77.6	77.1	77.7	$878,148	$986,457	$1,007,115
Power Office:						
Permanent	16.8	30	33	271,764	526,246	588,623
Temporary help	0.9	5.5	1.2	8,317	55,143	14,747
Totals, Power Office	17.7	35.5	34.2	$280,081	$581,389	$603,370
Division of Resources Development:						
Permanent	168.9	177	176	2,554,093	2,921,933	2,890,084
Temporary help	6.8	24.8	18.5	64,164	247,859	221,777
Totals, Division of Resources Development	175.7	201.8	194.5	$2,618,257	$3,169,792	$3,111,861
Division of Land and Right-of-Way:						
Permanent	79.6	78	78	1,053,397	1,242,848	1,123,309
Temporary help	2.6	4.8	2	24,952	48,230	24,471
Totals, Division of Land and Right-of-Way	82.2	82.8	80	$1,078,349	$1,291,078	$1,147,780
Division of Safety of Dams:						
Permanent	50.4	59	59	856,826	1,037,468	1,038,778
Temporary help	2.3	4.7	2.4	21,388	46,635	28,904
Totals, Division of Safety of Dams	52.7	63.7	61.4	$878,214	$1,084,103	$1,067,682
Division of Operations and Maintenance:						
Permanent	639.1	825	823	$8,001,610	$11,179,054	$11,214,883
Temporary help	252.2	114.2	43	3,015,241	1,142,173	516,353
Consultants	–	1.3	–	–	15,000	–
Totals, Division of Operations and Maintenance	891.3	940.5	866	$11,016,851	$12,336,227	$11,731,236
Division of Design and Construction:						
Permanent	565.8	376	307	8,303,718	6,066,785	5,334,898
Temporary help	68.5	76.9	17.3	1,046,659	769,087	207,930
Consultants	0.4	–	0.3	5,840	–	4,500
Totals, Division of Design and Construction	634.7	452.9	324.6	$9,356,217	$6,835,872	$5,547,328
Northern District:						
Permanent	117.3	126	127	1,490,311	1,717,250	1,730,428
Temporary help	11.1	3.6	2.2	58,379	35,935	26,595
Totals, Northern District	128.4	129.6	129.2	$1,548,690	$1,753,185	$1,757,023

° After changes in authorized positions.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

SALARIES AND WAGES—SUMMARY

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Central District:						
Permanent	168.9	191	198	$2,221,694	$2,664,676	$2,734,415
Temporary help	19.9	17.7	13.2	167,578	177,016	157,939
Totals, Central District	188.8	208.7	211.2	$2,389,272	$2,841,692	$2,892,354
San Joaquin District:						
Permanent	66.2	70	67	880,174	1,004,678	941,612
Temporary help	1.9	1.1	1.3	18,447	11,192	15,307
Totals, San Joaquin District	68.1	71.1	68.3	$898,621	$1,015,870	$956,919
Southern District:						
Permanent	116.5	121	127	1,574,890	1,721,382	1,819,079
Temporary help	5.8	6.5	3	51,835	65,091	36,405
Totals, Southern District	122.3	127.5	130	$1,626,725	$1,786,473	$1,855,484
Department of Water Resources:						
Permanent	2,409.9	2,485	2,423	31,903,721	35,260,651	34,653,672
Temporary help	397.9	308.4	127.3	4,671,327	3,084,522	1,528,172
Consultants	0.4	1.3	0.3	5,840	15,000	4,500
GRAND TOTALS, DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES	2,808.2	2,794.7	2,550.6	$36,580,888	$38,360,173	$36,186,344

Department of Water Resources—Capital Outlay

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79

The capital outlay schedule summarizes expenditures and projections for the implementation of the State Water Resources Development System Program, the Public Safety Program and the State Building Program. A general explanation of the state projects under the California Water Development Program is presented in the support budget with a description of the significant units of each project as well as detailed expenditure information.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM PROGRAM

The major portion of this program involves the design, right-of-way acquisition, construction, and operation and maintenance for the following State Water Project activities:

1. Upper Feather River Basin reservoirs, located in Plumas County.
2. Oroville Dam, Lake Oroville and related facilities, in Butte County.
3. Delta water facilities which will convey water from the Sacramento River system to the state and federal pumping plants near Tracy.
4. North Bay Aqueduct, which delivers principally municipal and industrial water to users in Napa and Solano Counties.
5. South Bay Aqueduct, which delivers municipal, industrial and agricultural water to users in Alameda and Santa Clara Counties.
6. California Aqueduct, which will deliver water to users in Sacramento-San Joaquin Valleys and in southern California.
7. Financial repayment of the bond principal and interest.

Other expenditures under this program relate to advanced planning for authorized projects, loans and grants to local agencies pursuant to the Davis-Grunsky Act, and expenditures for financial services, water and power contract management.

Departmental Costs (For Detail, See Program Expenditures Section):							
Water resources evaluation	$29,234	$209,810	$180,875	$30,000			
Planning for water development	–	–	63,374				
Planning and investigations	2,423,482	3,740,509	3,789,178	2,818,000	$2,439,000	$2,204,000	$2,096,000
Design	2,497,779	4,236,441	2,993,620	6,394,000	5,399,000	4,424,000	1,312,000
Right-of-Way acquisition and relocations	965,090	1,033,278	884,141	728,000	773,000	677,000	512,000
Construction supervision	12,167,880	6,481,150	4,718,630	3,914,000	7,787,000	13,794,000	14,860,000
Operations and maintenance	19,954,845	20,400,006	19,622,697	19,453,500	18,887,000	18,737,000	18,712,000
State financial assistance for local projects (administration)	464,598	483,603	486,501	475,000	438,000	350,000	100,000
Financial and contract administration	1,657,769	2,181,718	2,087,941	1,832,000	1,825,000	1,825,000	1,827,000
Technical services	219,473	156,046					
Totals, Departmental Costs	$40,380,150	$38,922,561	$34,826,957	$35,644,500	$37,548,000	$42,011,000	$39,419,000
Direct Payments:							
Right-of-way acquisition and relocations	$1,911,754	$1,299,000	$2,285,000	$6,495,000	$3,889,000	$4,570,000	$2,217,000
Construction	54,274,363	24,580,500	16,072,000	19,954,000	66,626,000	111,652,000	115,460,000
Financial and contract administration	85,353,675	96,391,000	93,226,000	98,376,000	101,132,500	104,250,500	106,472,500
Power purchases	8,852,572	12,350,000	13,000,000	13,500,000	15,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000
State financial assistance for local projects	9,498,093	6,676,000	6,320,000	10,284,500	7,714,500	5,183,000	
Totals, Direct Payments	$159,890,457	$141,296,500	$130,903,000	$148,609,500	$194,362,000	$242,655,500	$242,149,500
Totals, Implementation of the State Water Resources Development System	$200,270,607	$180,219,061	$165,729,957	$184,254,000	$231,910,000	$284,666,500	$281,568,500
Prior Year Expenditure Adjustment[a]	–7,528,025						

PUBLIC SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE

The department receives and administers the appropriation for cooperation in flood control projects approved by and under the jurisdiction of the Reclamation Board. Funds for these projects are utilized for the following purposes:

a. Acquisition of lands, easements and rights-of-way for federal projects.
b. Relocation or alteration to roads, railroads, bridges, pipelines, powerlines, communication lines and other structures required for federal projects.
c. Where required, advances funds to the federal government or payment of a cash contribution to share in the construction cost of a federal project.
d. Land acquisition and construction of necessary modifications to completed project works.
e. Acquisition of hazardous encroachments in those rare cases where the board's police powers are inadequate to force removal.

Flood Control:			
Sacramento River and tributaries flood control project	$48,722	$356,818	$165,000
Fairfield flood control project	–	–	1,000,000
Chester, North Fork Feather River flood control project	–	839,000	558,000
San Joaquin River and tributaries flood control project	105,892	22,000	11,000
Fresno River flood control project	12,121	143,000	15,000
Chowchilla river flood control project	–	709,000	14,000
Sacramento River bank protection project	1,382,794	1,492,000	1,400,000
Remittance of condemnation deposits	–685,983		

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
Projected requirements	–	–	–	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Totals, Public Safety and Prevention of Damage	$863,546	$3,561,818	$3,163,000	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$3,000,000

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM

Major capital outlay projects are formulated as required to support the department's general activities. Such projects include new construction, substantial alterations or replacement. The costs include purchase of the related major equipment, design, construction and associated land costs.

Replace control gates, Butte Slough outfall	–	–	–	–	–	–	$275,000
Sacramento maintenance buildings and improvements		–	–	–	$200,000	$80,000	–
Saline water conversion unit	–	–	–	$75,000	75,000		
Telemetry station replacements	–	–	–	250,000	–	400,000	
Sutter paving and boat ramps	–	–	–	118,000			
Sutter bypass bridges	–	–	$180,000	–	205,000		
Sutter maintenance building and improvements	–	–	205,000	–	–	–	150,000
Cherokee Canal restoration	$17,814	$250,000					
Totals, State Building Program	$17,814	$250,000	$385,000	$443,000	$480,000	$480,000	$425,000
TOTALS, DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES	$193,623,942	$184,030,879	$169,277,957	$187,697,000	$235,390,000	$288,146,500	$284,993,500
General Fund	*881,360*	*3,811,818*	*3,548,000*				
California Water Fund	*29,162,166*	*25,000,000*	*25,000,000*				
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund	*93,821,118*	*95,933,400*	*110,534,779*				
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund	*53,979,462*	*39,249,462*	*5,996,724*				
Central Valley Project Revenue Fund	*15,779,836*	*20,036,199*	*24,198,454*				
TOTAL, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM							*$1,165,504,957*

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund

Budget Act appropriations	$1,607,000	$3,320,000	$3,163,000
Budget Act appropriations	–	250,000	385,000
Chapter 183, Statutes of 1973	–	241,818	
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 1050, Statutes of 1963, Item 431	2,332	117,432	
Chapter 355, Statutes of 1969, Item 276.5	105,859	125,288	
Chapter 430, Statutes of 1969, Item 366	36,607	576,848	
Chapter 303, Budget Act of 1970, Item 330	55,895		
Chapter 266, Statutes of 1971, Item 308	125,733	136,946	
Total Available	$1,933,426	$4,768,332	$3,548,000
Balance available in subsequent years	–956,514		
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–	–956,514	
Budget Act of 1970, Item 330	–38,081		
Budget Act of 1972, Item 319	–57,471		
Totals, Expenditures	$881,360	$3,811,818	$3,548,000

California Water Fund

Prior Year Balance Available:			
Chapter 1762, Statutes of 1959	$21,175,962	$15,529,500	$17,357,000
Departmental costs	7,986,204	9,470,500	7,643,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$29,162,166	$25,000,000	$25,000,000

Department of Water Resources—Capital Outlay—Continued

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	Actual 1972–73	Estimated 1973–74	Proposed 1974–75	Projected 1975–76	Projected 1976–77	Projected 1977–78	Projected 1978–79
STATE BUILDING PROGRAM—Continued							
RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS—Continued							
California Water Resources Development Bond Fund[a]							
Continuing appropriation authorized by Sections 12937(b) and 12938 of the Water Code	$96,139,588	$72,653,236	$90,450,581				
Departmental costs	20,135,106	23,280,164	20,084,198				
Subtotals	$116,274,694	$95,933,400	$110,534,779				
Prior year adjustments	−20,252,466						
Balance from cash account	−2,201,110						
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$93,821,118	$95,933,400	$110,534,779				
Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund[a]							
Continuing appropriations authorized by Sections 11810–11814 of the Water Code	$27,935,200	$34,878,940	$1,000,000				
Departmental costs	9,885,335	4,370,522	4,996,724				
Subtotals	$37,820,535	$39,249,462	$5,996,724				
Prior year adjustments	14,412,405						
Balance to cash account	1,746,522						
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$53,979,462	$39,249,462	$5,996,724				
Central Valley Water Project Revenue Fund[a]							
Continuing appropriations authorized by Sections 11815–11822 of the Water Code	$14,639,707	$18,234,824	$22,095,419				
Departmental costs	2,373,505	1,801,375	2,103,035				
Subtotals	$17,013,212	$20,036,199	$24,198,454				
Balance to cash account	−1,233,376						
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$15,779,836	$20,036,199	$24,198,454				
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$193,623,942	$184,030,879	$169,277,957				

[a] Expenditures not included in overall budget totals.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	2,808.2	2,755.7	2,755.7	$36,580,888	$37,932,785	$38,118,156
EXECUTIVE						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Effective July 1, 1974:				SALARY RANGE		
Chief counsel	–	–	–1	1,976–2,403	–	–32,244
Asst chief counsel	–	–	–2	1,793–2,179	–	–55,728
Exec off (CWC)	–	–	–1	1,626–1,793	–	–19,512
Info off II	–	–	–1	1,305–1,587	–	–16,680
Engrng assoc	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–17,520
Librarian	–	–	–1	764–927	–	–11,856
Sr steno	–	–	–1	599–728	–	–9,312
Steno II	–	–	–1	517–628	–	–8,028
FISCAL SERVICES						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Effective July 1, 1974:						
Acctg administrator I	–	–	–1	1,243–1,512	–	–19,332
Asst budget analyst	–	–	–1	927–1,128	–	–11,856
Jr staff analyst	–	–	–1	764–927	–	–11,050
Accountant trainee	–	–	–3	764–884	–	–33,884
Accountant I	–	–	–1	692–842	–	–9,594
Supvng account clk I	–	–	–1	676–821	–	–10,488
Mach parts storekeeper	–	–	–1	584–710	–	–8,604
Sr steno	–	–	–1	599–728	–	–7,656
Acctg techn	–	–	–1	584–710	–	–9,084
Steno II	–	–	–1	517–628	–	–8,028
Clk II	–	–	–3	480–584	–	–20,760
Account clk II	–	–	–2	480–584	–	–12,912
Clk typist I	–	–	–2	440–530	–	–9,311
Clerical asst	–	–	–1	409–429	–	–5,739
Temporary help	–	–	–26.8	–	–	–250,015
MANPOWER AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Effective July 1, 1974:						
Sr clk typist	–	–	–1	584–710	–	–8,796
Clk typist II	–	–	–5	480–584	–	–39,240
COMPUTER SERVICES						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Effective July 1, 1974:						
Sr engrng elec analog	–	–	–1	1,337–1,626	–	–21,312
DP mgr I	–	–	–1	1,243–1,512	–	–19,332
Programmer II, ASP	–	–	–2	927–1,128	–	–28,848
Programmer II, EDP	–	–	–1	927–1,128	–	–14,424
Clk II	–	–	–2	480–584	–	–15,696
Clerical trainee	–	–	–1	000–400	–	–4,800
POWER OFFICE						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Temporary help	–	–	–4.3	–	–	–40,396
DIVISION OF RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Sr resources econ	–	–	–1	1,371–1,667	–	–21,312
Sr engr	–	–	–1	1,337–1,626	–	–21,312
Assoc engr	–	–	–3	1,155–1,405	–	–51,912
Assoc land and water use analyst	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–17,520
Engrng assoc	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–17,520
Techn II	–	–	–1	905–1,100	–	–14,424
Temporary help	–	–	–6.3	–	–	–26,082

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS					
	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
				SALARY RANGE		
DIVISION OF LAND AND RIGHT-OF-WAY						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Transfer of Authorized Positions:						
Photogrammetrist II	–	3	3	1,100–1,337	52,560	52,560
Asst engr	–	1	1	950–1,155	15,276	15,276
Photogrammetrist I	–	2	2	905–1,100	28,848	28,848
Techn II	–	1	1	905–1,100	14,424	14,424
Techn I	–	1	1	783–950	12,432	12,432
Steno II	–	1	1	517–628	8,028	8,028
Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
Supvng land agent	–	–	–1	1,512–1,837	–	–14,424
Assoc land agent	–	–	–1	1,074–1,305	–	–14,424
Asst engr	–	–	–2	950–1,155	–	–27,708
Photogrammetrist I	–	–	–2	905–1,100	–	–28,848
Techn II	–	–	–1	905–1,100	–	–14,424
Asst land agent	–	–	–3	884–1,074	–	–42,576
Sr steno	–	–	–1	599–728	–	–9,312
Sr clk typist		–	–1	584–710	–	–9,084
Steno II	–	–	–1	517–628	–	–8,028
Temporary help	–	–	–2.8	–	–	–23,759
SAFETY OF DAMS						
Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
Temporary help	–	–	–2.3	–	–	–17,731
DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
Sr power O & M engr	–	–	–1	1,337–1,626	–	–17,520
Hydroelectric plant mechan supv	–	–	–1	1,183–1,439	–	–18,864
Associate elec utilities engr	–	–	–1	1,155–1,405	–	–15,120
Assoc mech testing engr	–	–	–1	1,155–1,405	–	–15,120
Assoc power O & M engr	–	–	–2	1,155–1,405	–	–30,240
Engrng assoc	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–17,520
Hydroelec plant mech foreman	–	–	–1	1,074–1,183	–	–14,076
Sr hydroelectric plant opr	–	–	–1	1,074–1,183	–	–14,076
Water and power dispatcher	–	–	–1	1,023–1,243	–	–16,272
Elec-mech testing techn II	–	–1	–1	973–1,183	–12,768	–12,768
Asst electrical engr	–	–	–1	950–1,155	–	–12,432
Hydroelectric plant mechanic	–	–	–1	927–1,023	–	–12,156
Business services off I	–	–	–1	927–1,128	–	–11,856
Tech II	–	–	–1	905–1,100	–	–11,856
System and testing techn I	–	–	–1	842–1,023	–	–11,040
Maint man III	–	–	–2	801–927	–	–23,196
Hydroelectric plant operator asst	–	–	–2	801–884	–	–23,160
Maint man II	–	–	–1	764–842	–	–10,236
Techn I	–	–	–1	783–950	–	–12,432
Building maint man	–	–	–2	728–801	–	–20,278
Delineator	–	–	–1	710–863	–	–9,312
Maint man I	–	–	–1	660–728	–	–9,768
Engrng aid II	–	–	–1	644–783	–	–10,236
Hydroelec plant elec appren	–	–	–1	628–692	–	–9,084
Hydroelec plant operator appren	–	–	–3	628–692	–	–27,252
Matls and stores supv I	–	–	–2	614–746	–	–20,016
Sr clk	–	–	–1	584–710	–	–7,464
Service asst	–	–	–1	505–556	–	–7,104
Clk typist I	–	–	–1	440–530	–	–6,596
Temporary help	–	–	–71.2	–	–	–625,820
Consultants	–	–	–1.3	–	–	–15,000
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Transfers in Authorized Positions:						
Photogrammetrist II	–	–3	–3	1,100–1,337	–52,560	–52,560
Asst engr	–	–1	–1	950–1,155	–15,276	–15,276
Photogrammetrist I	–	–2	–2	905–1,100	–28,848	–28,848
Techn II	–	–1	–1	905–1,100	–14,424	–14,424
Techn I	–	–1	–1	783–950	–12,432	–12,432
Steno II	–	–1	–1	517–628	–8,028	–8,028

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS					
	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
				SALARY RANGE		
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments—Continued						
Reductions in Authorized Positions:						
Effective July 1, 1974:						
Supvng constrn engr	–	–	–1	1,548–1,882	–	–24,660
Supvng engrng geologist	–	–	–1	1,548–1,882	–	–20,280
Sr engr	–	–	–4	1,337–1,626	–	–81,456
Sr engrng geologist	–	–	–1	1,337–1,626	–	–17,520
Constrn mgmt supvr	–	–	–2	1,273–1,548	–	–40,560
Assoc elec engr	–	–	–1	1,155–1,405	–	–15,120
Assoc engr	–	–	–3	1,155–1,405	–	–55,188
Assoc engrng geologist	–	–	–2	1,155–1,405	–	–36,792
Assoc mech engr	–	–	–1	1,155–1,405	–	–18,396
Constrn supvr I	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–17,520
Elec constrn supvr I	–	–	–4	1,100–1,337	–	–70,080
Materials & research engrng assoc	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–17,520
Mech constrn supvr I	–	–	–3	1,100–1,337	–	–52,560
Asst engr	–	–	–5	950–1,155	–	–76,668
Business svcs off I	–	–	–1	927–1,128	–	–14,424
Constrn inspector	–	–	–5	905–1,100	–	–75,648
Elec constrn inspector	–	–	–2	905–1,100	–	–27,864
Mech constrn inspector	–	–	–4	905–1,100	–	–57,696
Techn II	–	–	–1	905–1,100	–	–14,424
Jr mech engr	–	–	–1	905–1,048	–	–13,068
Structural draftsman II	–	–	–1	863–1,048	–	–13,728
Techn I	–	–	–3	783–950	–	–25,868
Skilled laborer	–	–	–1	728–861	–	–10,764
Auto serviceman	–	–	–1	692–764	–	–10,008
Property clk I	–	–	–1	614–746	–	–9,540
Sr steno	–	–	–1	599–728	–	–9,312
Sr clk	–	–	–1	584–710	–	–7,464
Stock clk	–	–	–1	556–676	–	–8,652
Steno II	–	–	–2	517–628	–	–16,056
Clk II	–	–	–1	480–584	–	–7,848
Effective October 1, 1974:						
Constrn supvr II	–	–	–1	1,273–1,548	–	–14,076
Sr cost estimator	–	–	–1	1,273–1,548	–	–15,210
Assoc mech engr	–	–	–1	1,155–1,405	–	–13,797
Constrn supvr I	–	–	–2	1,100–1,337	–	–24,282
Mech estimator II	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–13,140
Techn II	–	–	–3	905–1,100	–	–33,654
Effective January 1, 1975:						
Constrn mgmt engr	–	–	–1	1,548–1,882	–	–10,140
Sr elec engr	–	–	–1	1,337–1,626	–	–10,656
Sr mech engr	–	–	–1	1,337–1,626	–	–10,656
Constrn supvr II	–	–	–1	1,273–1,548	–	–9,384
Assoc control system engr	–	–	–1	1,155–1,405	–	–9,198
Assoc elec engr	–	–	–1	1,155–1,405	–	–9,198
Assoc engr	–	–	–3	1,155–1,405	–	–27,594
Assoc mech engr	–	–	–1	1,155–1,405	–	–9,198
Assoc specifications writer	–	–	–1	1,155–1,405	–	–9,198
Assoc cost estimator	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–8,760
Assoc steel inspector	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–8,760
Constrn supvr I	–	–	–2	1,100–1,337	–	–16,188
Engrng assoc	–	–	–1	1,100–1,337	–	–7,212
Asst elec engr	–	–	–1	1,155–1,405	–	–7,560
Asst engr	–	–	–3	950–1,155	–	–21,336
Asst mech engr	–	–	–1	950–1,155	–	–7,560
Structural draftsman II	–	–	–1	853–1,048	–	–6,864
Structural draftsman I	–	–	–1	710–863	–	–5,652
Engrng aid II	–	–	–1	644–783	–	–4,224
Effective April 1, 1975:						
Techn II	–	–	–2	905–1,100	–	–7,212
Photographer	–	–	–1	710–863	–	–2,610
Temporary help	–	–	–59.6	–	–	–561,157
NORTHERN DISTRICT						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Techn II	–	–	–2	905–1,100	–	–26,280
Maint man II	–	–	–1	764–842	–	–11,304
Clk II	–	–	–1	480–584	–	–7,848
Service asst	–	–	–1	505–556	–	–7,070
Temporary help	–	–	–1.4	–	–	–9,340

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS					
	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
				SALARY RANGE		
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Engrng assoc	–	–	–4	1,100–1,337	–	–70,080
Asst engr	–	–	–1	950–1,155	–	–12,432
Asst land agent	–	–	–1	884–1,074	–	–13,728
Asst water quality biologist	–	–1	–1	801–973	–11,040	–11,040
Engrng aid II	–	–	–1	644–783	–	–8,448
Clk-typist II	–	–	–1	480–584	–	–7,848
Temporary help	–	–	–4.5	–	–	–19,077
SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Assoc engr	–	–	–1	1,155–1,405	–	–18,396
Asst engr	–	–	–1	950–1,155	–	–15,120
Techn II	–	–	–3	905–1,100	–	–43,272
Asst land agent	–	–	–1	884–1,074	–	–13,728
Techn I	–	–	–2	783–950	–	–24,864
Engrng aid I	–	–	–1	505–614	–	–8,028
Clk-typist II	–	–	–1	480–584	–	–6,456
SOUTHERN DISTRICT						
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Reduction in Authorized Positions:						
Effective July 1, 1974:						
Asst engr	–	–	–4	950–1,155	–	–60,480
Applied science prog II	–	–	–1	927–1,128	–	–13,780
Programmer II	–	–	–1	927–1,128	–	–14,424
Personnel asst II	–	–	–1	676–821	–	–10,980
Tab mach opr	–	–	–1	556–676	–	–7,104
Clk-typist II	–	–	–1	480–584	–	–7,848
Effective April 1, 1975:						
Asst engr	–	–	–1	950–1,155	–	–3,780
Temporary help	–	–	–3.5	–	–	–28,686
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	–2	–411	–	–$23,808	–$4,472,888
EXECUTIVE						
Proposed New Positions:						
Chief counsel II, CEA	–	–	1	$2,212–2,687	–	$32,244
Asst chief counsel	–	–	2	1,793–2,179	–	55,728
Staff counsel I	–	1	–	1,405–1,708	$15,587	–
Sr engr	–	–	2	1,337–1,626	–	35,040
Asst exec off (CWC)	–	–	1	0,000–1,534	–	19,332
Info off I	–	–	1	1,074–1,305	–	14,250
Sr librarian	–	–	1	897–1,089	–	12,449
Secty I	–	–	1	692–842	–	9,312
Sr clk-typist	–	–	1	584–710	–	8,448
Temporary help	–	–	–	–	–	8,168
FISCAL SERVICES						
Proposed New Positions:						
Acctg administrator II	–	–	1	1,371–1,667	–	21,140
Assoc budget analyst	–	–	1	1,128–1,371	–	14,424
Acctg off II	–	–	4	927–1,128	–	48,934
Supvng account clk II	–	–	1	783–950	–	10,488
Accountant I	–	–	1	692–842	–	9,980
Material & stores supvr I, Rg A	–	–	1	614–746	–	10,008
Property clk I	–	–	1	614–746	–	8,232
Sr steno	–	–	1	599–728	–	8,028
Sr clk-typist	–	–	1	584–710	–	8,232
Clk-typist II	–	–	2	480–584	–	14,165
MANPOWER AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES						
Proposed New Positions:						
Equal employ opportunity analyst	–	1	1	1,138–1,383	13,140	14,424
Secty II	–	1	1	764–927	8,892	11,856
Jr staff analyst	–	–	1	764–927	–	10,158
Personnel asst I	–	–	1	584–710	–	8,787
Personnel asst trainee	–	–	5	489–594	–	39,240
Temporary help	–	–	1.8	–	–	25,838

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
COMPUTER SERVICES						
Proposed New Positions:						
Staff DP systems analyst	–	–	1	1,243–1,512	–	15,888
Assoc DP systems analyst	–	–	2	1,128–1,371	–	28,848
Programmer III, ASP	–	–	1	1,138–1,383	–	14,424
DP techn supvr I	–	–	1	937–1,138	–	11,856
Programmer I, EDP	–	–	1	801–927	–	10,020
DP techn	–	–	2	666–810	–	16,896
Key data opr	–	–	1	497–605	–	6,948
Temporary help	–	–	–0.4	497–605	–	7,592
POWER OFFICE						
Proposed New Positions:						
Supvng elect utilities engr	–	–	2	1,548–1,882	–	40,560
Sr nuclear engr	–	–	1	1,337–1,626	–	17,520
DIVISION OF RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT						
Proposed New Positions:						
Assoc parks and recreation specialist	–	1	–	1,128–1,371	16,596	–
Assoc engr	–	–	4	1,155–1,405	–	63,756
Engrng assoc	–	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	17,520
Techn II	–	–	2	905–1,100	–	26,280
Jr civil engr	–	–	1	905–1,048	–	11,304
DIVISION OF LAND AND RIGHT-OF-WAY						
Proposed New Positions:						
Assoc land agent	–	–	1	1,074–1,305	–	15,145
Land surveyor	–	–	1	1,048–1,213	–	15,888
Secty I	–	–	1	692–842	–	9,780
Typewriter opr MTST	–	–	1	530–644	–	6,780
DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE						
Proposed New Positions:						
Sr water and power dispatcher	–	–	1	1,183–1,439	–	18,864
Assoc engr	–	–	1	1,155–1,405	–	15,120
Engrng assoc	–	1	1	1,100–1,337	14,424	14,424
Sr hydroelec plant opr	–	–	2	1,074–1,183	–	28,152
Elec-mech testing techn II	–	–	2	973–1,183	–	25,536
Asst engr	–	–	2	950–1,155	–	24,864
Hydroelec plant electrician	–	1	2	927–1,023	12,156	24,312
Hydroelec plant mechanic	–	1	1	927–1,023	12,156	12,156
Hydroelec plant opr	–	–	6	927–1,023	–	72,936
Maint mechanic	–	–	1	905–998	–	11,970
Techn II	–	1	1	905–1,100	11,856	11,856
Jr civil engr	–	1	1	905–1,048	11,304	11,304
Hydroelec plant opr asst	–	–	4	801–884	–	46,320
Maint man II	–	–	1	764–842	–	10,236
Techn I	–	3	6	783–950	30,708	63,492
Guide II, historical monument	–	6	6	734–893	60,048	60,048
Mtls & stores supvr II	–	–	2	710–863	–	20,052
Jr aquatic biologist	–	–	1	728–842	–	9,312
Guide I, historical monument	–	8	8	666–810	72,672	72,672
Engrng aid II	–	–	1	644–783	–	10,764
Hydroelec plant electrician appren	–	–	1	628–692	–	8,232
Hydroelec plant mechanic appren	–	–	1	628–692	–	8,232
Guide trainee, historical monument	–	3	3	522–635	20,421	20,421
Janitor	–	–	1	480–584	–	8,028
Clk-typist II	–	–	2	480–584	–	13,428
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION						
Proposed New Positions:						
Asst div engr	–	–	1	1,976–2,403	–	29,844
Constrn mgt engr	–	–	2	1,548–1,882	–	40,560
Constrn supvr III	–	–	1	1,475–1,793	–	19,332
Sr engr	–	2	2	1,337–1,626	35,040	35,040
Constrn supvr II	–	–	3	1,273–1,548	–	50,040
Constrn office mgr	–	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	17,520
Constrn supvr I	–	2	7	1,100–1,337	28,848	100,968
Engrng assoc	–	–	1	1,100–1,337	–	14,024
Mechanical constrn supvr I	–	1	2	1,100–1,337	14,424	28,848
Control system techn II	–	–	2	973–1,183	–	23,592
Asst control system engr	–	–	1	950–1,155	–	11,508
Asst engr	–	2	1	950–1,155	24,864	12,432
Structural draftsman III	–	–	1	950–1,155	–	12,432

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	MAN-YEARS 72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued						
Proposed New Positions—Continued						
Constrn inspector	–	–	4	905–1,100	–	47,424
Techn II	–	–	6	905–1,100	–	71,136
Electrical engrng techn I	–	–	1	783–950	–	12,432
Techn I	–	1	1	783–950	10,236	10,236
Photographer	–	–	1	710–863	–	9,312
Warehouseman	–	–	1	660–728	–	8,856
Engrng aid II	–	1	1	644–783	8,448	8,448
Legal typist	–	1	1	548–666	6,948	6,948
Clk-typist II	–	–	2	480–584	–	12,812
Clk-typist I	–	1	–	440–530	5,832	–
Clk I	–	–	1	419–505	–	5,556
Consultants	–	–	0.3	–	–	4,500
NORTHERN DISTRICT						
Proposed New Positions:						
Staff parks and rec spec	–	–	1	1,254–1,525	–	20,796
Assoc parks and rec spec	–	1	–	1,128–1,371	16,596	–
Techn I	–	–	1	783–950	–	14,424
Maint man I	–	–	1	660–728	–	8,856
Engrng aid II	–	–	2	644–783	–	20,472
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	480–584	–	6,852
Maint-service occup trainee	–	–	1	440–484	–	5,616
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Proposed New Positions:						
Assoc parks and rec spec	–	–	1	1,128–1,371	–	15,492
Assoc engr	–	–	1	1,155–1,405	–	15,120
Applied science prog III	–	–	1	1,138–1,383	–	15,492
Assoc land agent	–	–	1	1,074–1,305	–	13,728
Asst engr	–	–	2	950–1,155	–	24,864
Environ spec I	–	–	2	810–983	–	22,080
Techn I	–	–	3	783–950	–	30,708
Maint man II	–	–	2	764–842	–	20,472
Personnel asst I	–	–	1	584–710	–	7,464
Clk II	–	–	1	480–584	–	6,618
SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT						
Proposed New Positions:						
Effective July 1, 1974:						
Asst engr	–	–	1	950–1,155	–	12,432
Techn II	–	–	1	905–1,100	–	11,856
Techn I	–	–	1	783–950	–	10,236
Engrng aid II	–	–	2	644–783	–	16,896
Asst clk	–	–	1	409–429	–	4,824
Effective October 1, 1974:						
Jr civil engr	–	–	1	905–1,048	–	8,478
Temporary help	–	–	0.2	–	–	4,115
SOUTHERN DISTRICT						
Proposed New Positions:						
Effective July 1, 1974:						
Sr water qualt engr	–	–	1	1,349–1,641	–	21,312
Assoc parks and rec spec	–	–	1	1,128–1,371	–	16,416
Assoc engr	–	–	1	1,155–1,405	–	18,396
Appl sci prog III	–	–	1	1,113–1,352	–	14,424
Sup EDP	–	–	1	1,128–1,371	–	14,424
Asst engr	–	–	4	950–1,155	–	55,104
Reg admin off I	–	–	1	937–1,138	–	13,008
Techn II	–	–	1	905–1,100	–	11,856
Jr civil engr	–	–	2	905–1,048	–	22,608
Delineator	–	–	1	710–863	–	9,312
Sr clk-typist	–	–	1	584–710	–	8,232
Effective January 1, 1975:						
Jr civil engr	–	–	1	905–1,048	–	5,652
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	41	205.9	–	$451,196	$2,541,076
Totals, Adjustments	–	39	–205.1	–	$427,388	–$1,931,812
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	2,808.2	2,794.7	2,550.6	$36,580,888	$38,360,173	$36,186,344

HUMBOLDT BAY

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
Humboldt Bay loan *(General Fund)*	–	–$25,000	–$25,000

Chapter 1252, Statutes of 1971, appropriated $250,000 of the oil revenue and dry gas revenue payable to the State of California as a loan to the Humboldt Bay Fund for the purpose of assisting the City of Eureka in the administration of the Humboldt Bay tide and submerged lands. Chapter 1252 further provided that the loan, plus interest on the unpaid balance, will be repaid by the City of Eureka in yearly installments of not less than $25,000, beginning in 1973–74.

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Humboldt Bay loan repayment *(General Fund)*	–	–$25,000	–$25,000

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Repayment of loan (Chapter 1252, Statutes of 1971)	–	–$25,000	–$25,000
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–	–$25,000	–$25,000

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

Program Objectives

The objectives and responsibilities of the State Water Resources Control Board and the nine regional water quality control boards are to preserve and enhance the quality and to provide for the conservation and effective utilization of state water resources.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

	ACTUAL 1972–73	ESTIMATED 1973–74	PROPOSED 1974–75
I. Water quality	$31,824,413	$41,103,047	$41,696,047
II. Water rights	1,683,782	1,339,185	1,283,635
III. General Support—distributed to other programs	(1,145,241)	(2,017,870)	(1,952,906)
TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$32,907,995	$42,442,232	$42,979,682
Reimbursements—other	*-473,115*	*-253,000*	*-294,000*
NET TOTALS, PROGRAMS	$32,434,880	$42,189,232	$42,685,682
General Fund	*4,558,780*	*5,632,757*	*6,554,327*
State Clean Water Bond Fund [a]	*26,396,231*	*34,157,516*	*31,829,860*
State Water Quality Control Fund [a]	*-15,413*	*86,000*	*1,988,536*
Federal funds [a]	*1,495,282*	*2,312,959*	*2,312,959*
Personnel man-years	350.3	412.7	477

I. WATER QUALITY

Need

With population growth continuing and with industry and agriculture expanding, California faces serious challenges in water management, pollution control and water quality enhancement. The state cannot develop logically and soundly without continuing protection of the quality of state waters. The need can be brought into focus by considering the following:

1. The population of California today is approximately 21,000,000. By the year 2020, the population of the state will have more than doubled to about 43,000,000. Yet there is no more water available for California today than there was in 1846 when the population was approximately 17,000.

2. The quality of water is degraded by almost every use.

3. Water and the elimination of waste are essential to today's society. In the foreseeable future, society is dependent upon a waterborne method of sewage and waste disposal.

The need for clean water conflicts with many of the present uses of water, which degrade its quality and impair its usefulness. To resolve this conflict, it is imperative to develop an effective, comprehensive method of managing the waters of California to ensure that water of the highest quality is maintained and that wastes are safely disposed.

Objectives

The primary objective is to end water pollution and to achieve and maintain the highest possible quality of the waters of the state consistent with their use. Intermediate objectives are:

1. To formulate and adopt water quality control plans and policies which will provide guidance for water management decisions.

2. To inform the waste discharger of those actions necessary to prevent and abate water pollution, provide a basis for enforcement action, and carry out the enforcement actions required to obtain full compliance with waste discharge requirements.

3. To ensure that federally licensed projects or facilities requiring federal permits are constructed and operated in a manner which conforms with all applicable water quality standards. To ensure that private treatment facilities granted tax relief incentives are designed, constructed, and operated to achieve compliance with applicable water quality standards.

4. To assist local entities in the construction of needed waste water treatment facilities. The total cost of such facilities amounts to more than $3 billion. In fiscal year 1974–75, approximately $520 million worth of waste water treatment facilities will be constructed under the grant program.

5. To evaluate new problems, specialized techniques and concepts in water quality control; to define and develop solutions to unique water quality problems in the state; to establish and conduct an intensive operator training program to provide the skills necessary in operating today's complicated waste treatment facilities.

Authority

California Water Code Sections 13000 through 14100, commonly known as the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, provides general legislative authority for the state's water quality control program.

State certification for federal tax purposes is required under Section 704 of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, PL 91-172. State certification of facilities re-

[a] Not included in overall budget totals.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

I. WATER QUALITY—Continued

quiring federal licenses or permits is called for by Section 21(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (as amended by PL 91-224).

General Description

The State Water Resources Control Board formulates and adopts policy for state water quality control. The regional boards develop policies for specific areas or pollution problems, establish and enforce waste discharge requirements and maintain monitoring and surveillance programs to assure compliance. The state and regional boards participate in a combined state-federal financial assistance program for construction of waste treatment and disposal facilities, classify plants to determine operator qualifications, and establish operator training programs. The state and regional boards are responsible for review of federal and private construction projects which require federal licenses or permits in order to assure that such works will not impair water quality. The boards are also responsible for inspection and certification of private treatment facilities for federal tax purposes.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	291.2	308	322.7	$31,824,413	$40,567,714	$40,549,390
Workload and administrative change	–	43	92	–	535,333	1,146,657
Totals, Water Quality	291.2	351	414.7	$31,824,413	$41,103,047	$41,696,047
General Fund				*3,580,974*	*4,360,572*	*5,337,692*
Clean Water Bond Fund				*26,396,231*	*34,157,516*	*31,829,860*
State Water Quality Control Fund				*–15,413*	*86,000*	*1,988,536*
Federal funds				*1,495,282*	*2,312,959*	*2,312,959*
Reimbursements				*367,339*	*186,000*	*227,000*
Program Elements:						
A. Regulation	132.1	140.3	158.8	$2,736,110	$3,028,931	$3,222,165
B. Planning	44.8	61.1	74.8	4,178,118	2,730,926	2,706,875
C. Facility development assistance	27	46.5	70.5	22,829,730	32,064,000	32,519,036
D. Support:						
Program	38.5	42.5	46.5	1,107,000	1,564,000	1,588,000
General	48.8	60.6	64.1	973,455	1,715,190	1,659,971

A. Regulation

Waste Discharge Orders

Waste discharge requirements are the principal means for prevention and control of water pollution. Following the filing of a report of a proposed discharge or a material change in a discharge, the board's staff prepares tentative requirements after thorough investigation of the possible effects of such a discharge. The boards then adopt the requirements as proposed or as amended.

Waste discharge requirements are continually being reevaluated and upgraded to conform to the newest technological developments and water quality needs of the state and to agree with the requirements of the recently implemented water quality control plans.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, provides that every discharger to the navigable waters of the United States must obtain a permit to discharge. The federal government has delegated this authority to the state. Approximately 1,200 dischargers, mainly municipalities with sewage treatment plants and private industries, will be brought under permit by December 31, 1974. After that date, dischargers are subject to prosecution if they have not obtained a permit for their discharge. It is, therefore, a principal goal of the state to ensure that the necessary permits are issued within this time frame.

Certification

Liquid Waste Hauler Registration: In 1970, the board was given the responsibility for controlling the hauling and disposal of liquid waste. The board approves disposal sites, restricts discharge into certain drainage systems, prescribes conditions for discharge into community sewer systems, registers operators and vehicles approved for liquid waste hauling and outlines records to be maintained. A nominal annual fee is charged.

Certification of laboratories will increase professional competence and the reliability and acceptance of analytical work conducted in private and governmental laboratories for compliance with self-monitoring programs.

Oil Spill Agent Licensing: The board attempts to prevent oil spills; however, in the event of an oil spill, the board wants to ensure that chemicals or other substances used during the cleanups will not harm the environment or the public. To accomplish this, any oil spill cleanup agent must be licensed for use by the board. A fee is collected to cover the cost of testing and evaluating the proposed agent.

Federal Permits and Licensing: Part of the federal effort in water pollution control is a program to assure that no federal agency that has jurisdiction over a development project allows that project to violate water quality standards. The technique for im-

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

I. WATER QUALITY—Continued

A. Regulation—Continued

plementing this policy is the establishment of a certification procedure which, in effect, requires the state to certify that a particular project will meet water quality objectives. If California fails to implement this certification procedure, the federal government will exercise regulatory control over waste discharges in California. The state and regional boards, in conducting the certification of various facilities, are required to review water quality, construction and operation practices, and projected effluent quality. For projects of great environmental significance, public hearings are held and testimony taken.

Surveillance and Monitoring

The surveillance and monitoring component is designed to ensure the collection, interpretation, and storage of water quality and quantity data necessary to ensure the state's capability to establish and review water quality standards and goals. Specific objectives include measurement of compliance, identification of sources of water pollution, relating water quality to waste disposal, and identify segments requiring special studies and/or waste load allocations and the preparation of reports on the quality of the waters of the state.

This component will be accomplished through four major activities which include a primary network to provide data to meet state and federal requirements, compliance monitoring in conjunction with state and federal permits, the self-monitoring program which requires dischargers to collect and submit data, and the clean lakes program which will be part of the state's primary network.

The regional board staffs continually inspect the waste discharges within the state. Samples of waste effluents and receiving waters are collected for analysis and the results are analyzed for compliance with waste discharge requirements and receiving water objectives. Such samples may also serve as evidence in enforcement actions.

The regional board staffs continuously review the periodic monitoring reports submitted by the dischargers for completeness and compliance with waste discharge requirements. The staffs must constantly review the dischargers' self-monitoring programs to assess the reliability of the data and to make the changes necessary to assure accurate representation of the ever-varying discharges being made to the waters of the state.

The surveillance program as developed does not represent the optimum nor a minimal program desired by the state, but rather a reasonable compromise intended to be flexible enough to be changed as deemed necessary in order to achieve its intended objectives.

Enforcement

Whenever a discharger is not complying with established requirements, an attempt is made to gain compliance through voluntary action. If this fails, a cease and desist order is used. If the discharger does not comply with the order, the case is referred to the State Attorney General, who brings action in the appropriate superior court. The boards are authorized to order dischargers to clean up adverse effects caused by their water discharge, to reduce the discharge, or prohibit additional discharges.

The state board must consider appeals of all aggrieved persons relative to any regional board action and may review a regional board action even though an appeal has not been filed. The appeals process provides a final opportunity for technical review and appropriate modifications of controversial regional board actions and is particularly important with respect to those actions which may later be subject to judicial scrutiny. In most instances, the state board review is carried out on the basis of the record of regional proceedings. In certain cases, conditions are such as to warrant a separate public hearing to develop additional information.

Standards for construction and abandonment of waterwells are adopted by the regional boards pursuant to the completion of an investigation by DWR pursuant to Water Code Section 231. Counties are then required to adopt and enforce an applicable ordinance.

Proposed Workload Changes

In order to accommodate rapidly expanding workload requirements, 24 additional man-years are proposed in 1974–75. This manpower will be allocated to the regional boards on a priority basis to work on waste discharge requirements, surveillance and monitoring, and enforcement. Twenty-three man-years will be charged to the General Fund, the 24th man-year to the Bond Fund.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Number of waste discharge requirements formulated, adopted, reviewed	790	800	900
Number of liquid waste haulers registrations	280	310	325
Number of oil spill cleanup agents licensed	8	8	4
Number of Federal permits tax certifications	77	65	65
Number of laboratory certifications	–	–	50
Number of surveillance inspections	10,300	39,600	40,000
Number of enforcement actions taken	220	280	300
Input			
Expenditures	$2,736,110	$3,028,931	$3,222,165
Personnel man-years	132.1	140.3	158.8

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

I. WATER QUALITY—Continued

B. Planning

Long-range planning for water quality control, its economic and environmental considerations, determining the relationships between water rights and water quality, are absolutely essential for effective water quality control and waste water management. Without it, efforts to abate water pollution and enhance the quality of the state's waters will be inefficient, costly and ineffective. Goals must be established, priorities and policies set, and current and accurate information must be furnished.

The objectives are to:

a. Develop comprehensive long-range water quality control plans for the management of the quality and quantity of the state's ground and surface waters at the basin and regional or metropolitan level.

b. Identify water quality problem areas in the state and establish priorities for administration of the board's regulatory, enforcement and construction funding activities to eliminate these problem areas.

c. Update and revise the long-range comprehensive water quality control plans following their adoption.

d. Establish a continuous planning process in accordance with Section 303(e) of PL 92-500.

e. Conduct special, specific investigations and studies relating to different and unique water quality problem areas.

The objectives for planning will be achieved through establishment of a continuous planning process in accordance with Section 303(e) of PL 92-500 and completion of the development of comprehensive basin water quality control plans for the 16 major hydrologic basins in California. The comprehensive basin water quality control plans will be completed during fiscal year 1974–75. Development of the comprehensive basin water quality control plans is being accomplished through contractual arrangements with governmental agencies, consulting engineering firms and individuals. The staff assists technically, coordinates and guides these efforts and acts as liaison between contractual personnel, board members and other interested groups and individuals.

The continuous planning process which has been established to comply with the federal law coordinates the varied activities of the state board and regional boards to eliminate water quality problems. The process begins with development of an annual state strategy which identifies geographical and discharger water quality problems and priorities statewide. Problem identification and priority ranking is followed by program planning and policy and standards formulation which will direct the full spectrum of the board's planning, regulation, enforcement, monitoring, and surveillance activities to the elimination of water quality problems.

Program planning is a continuing activity intended to ensure that the state board's mission is fulfilled in relation to public desires, resources limitations, legislative directions, federal law and administrative policies. Other activities in program planning are directed toward a fundamental review of program content, efficiency and relevance. Program planning will continually monitor on-going work activities and make recommendations to foster the economical use of the financial and manpower resources of the state board to most effectively discharge its responsibilities.

All water quality standards, interstate and intrastate undergo continuous review, revision and formulation as part of the continuous planning process. Standards are formulated to protect beneficial uses of water identified in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and to comply with minimum water quality criteria of the state and national Technical Advisory Committee "Water Quality Criteria". Standards are contained in the comprehensive water quality control plan for each of the 16 basins in the state.

Policies are generally of two types: (1) water quality control policy; and (2) administrative policy. Water quality control policies seek to ensure preservation or enhancement of the beneficial use of water. Administrative policies are intended to serve as guidelines in the implementation of water quality control policy.

The process concludes with the annual preparation of a report on the quality of water in the state. The first of these reports will be published by the state board in January 1975.

Proposed Workload Changes

As basin plans are completed, emphasis will be shifted to followup activities and to fulfill federal planning requirements. Particular attention will be placed on development of state strategy, continuous planning requirements, waste load allocations, and the annual water quality inventory. Three new General Fund man-years are proposed to meet increased workload requirements.

Output

The major outputs from this element include the following: (1) annual updating of the 16 basin water quality control plans; (2) continuous review and updating of regulations, standards, and policies; (3) preparation of the annual program grant request and accompanying state strategy for the Environmental Protection Agency; (4) preparation of the Clean Water Bond grant project priorities; (5) monthly program control reports on expenditures, man-hours, and accomplishments; and (6) continuous review and analysis of program objectives and performance.

Input	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Expenditures	$4,178,118	$2,730,926	$2,706,875
Personnel man-years	44.8	61.1	74.8

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

I. WATER QUALITY—Continued

C. Facility Development Assistance

The principal cause of pollution is the discharge of inadequately treated waste into waters of the state. Many public agencies responsible for collection, treatment and disposal and/or reuse of wastes have not met demands for adequate treatment because of inadequate financial resources. To help local communities, the Board has two financial assistance programs. Through the State Water Quality Control Fund (Water Code, Section 21300), the low-interest loans are available. From the Clean Water Bond Fund (Water Code, Section 13970), grants are available.

State Water Quality Control Fund

The State Water Quality Control Fund, created by Chapter 1551, Statutes of 1949, was designed as a revolving fund to enable loans in hardship cases to certain public agencies (any city, county, district, or other political subdivision of the state). The loan provisions are now included in Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13400) of Division 7 of the Water Code.

Loans may be made for the construction of facilities for the collection, treatment or export of waste water when necessary to prevent water pollution, or to reclaim and convey reclaimed water. Loans may also be made for not more than one-half of the cost of studies and investigations made by public agencies in connection with waste water reclamation.

In accordance with Article 3 in Chapter 6 of Division 7 of the Water Code, the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account is established in the State Water Quality Control Fund. The account is to be used to contract and make immediate payment to a public agency which has authority to combat or remedy a water quality emergency, such as an oil spill. The agency is not liable for repayment, but repayment is to be sought from the party responsible for causing the emergency. The account is funded moneys appropriated by the Legislature, contributed by any person and accepted by the state board, collected by way of criminal or civil penalty, or borrowed from the State Water Quality Control Fund.

Clean Water Bond Grants

Chapter 508, Statutes of 1970, and Proposition 1 of the 1970 general election, authorized the sale of $250 million in general obligation bonds. These funds are used to pay the state's share of costs for construction of various water quality control projects throughout California. The federal government contributes 75 percent of costs, the state contributes 12.5 percent of costs, and the local entities 12.5 percent.

By the close of fiscal year 1973–74, approximately $190 million from the Bond Fund will have been obligated. In fiscal year 1974–75, the remaining bonds will be obligated. Of the total bonds authorized in 1970, over 90 percent will be for facilities construction, 5 percent will be for preparation of water quality control plans, and one-half percent will be used for grants administration. A new Clean Water Bond issue is scheduled for the June 1974 general election to continue the grant program.

Waste Water Facility Construction

This component carries the water pollution control efforts from the water quality control planning stage through a more detailed planning effort, through the design and construction of facilities and into facilities operation.

In the area of policy and program developement, the following activities are performed:

1. Development and updating of grant program regulations;
2. Development and updating of guidelines;
3. Development annually of grant project priorities;
4. Scheduling of grant projects;
5. Conduct of an active communications program with grant applicants to keep them up-to-date with grant program status and requirements;
6. Liaison with EPA regarding policy and procedural matters;
7. Administration of the State Water Quality Control Fund.

Facilities Planning

Facilities planning is a detailed planning effort which will provide the basis for the awarding of construction grants. Facilities planning emphasizes systematic evaluation of feasible alternative solutions to identified pollution problems with the objective of ensuring selection of a cost effective, environmentally sound, and socially acceptable plan. Facilities plans are prepared within the water quality and effluent limitation constraints identified in the comprehensive water quality control plans and are sufficient in detail that the facilities to be constructed are clearly defined. As a result, upon approval of facilities plans, design plans and specifications can be prepared.

Facilities level planning is required prior to a grant award by Section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 and by the state board's Clean Water Grant Program regulations.

The facilities planning effort in California is conducted primarily at the local level, by the sewerage agencies involved and their engineering, environmental and financial consultants. The plans are prepared in accordance with guidelines prepared by the board staff. The staff works closely with the local agencies and their consultants and assists them in the development of the plans. The staff acts as a coordinator with the staff of the regional boards and the federal Environmental Protection Agency in this endeavor.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

I. WATER QUALITY—Continued

C. Facility Development Assistance—Continued

The level of effort involved in the preparation of facilities plans is substantial. In fiscal year 1974–75, some 150 local agencies will be preparing facilities plans for a total statewide cost of between $5 million and $10 million.

Once facilities plans are developed, the board staff, in conjunction with the EPA staff, thoroughly reviews each plan for conformance with state and federal laws, regulations and guidelines. The objective of the thorough review is to ensure that the facilities plan proposed: (1) will satisfy effluent limitations and water quality control plans; (2) is cost effective, environmentally sound, and socially acceptable; and (3) does not contain costly over-design which would unjustifiably utilize limited grant funds. An additional element of the review is the identification of project elements and project capacities which are ineligible for grants under state and federal regulations. The purpose here is to eliminate utilization of grant funds for purposes other than those intended.

Facilities Design

Upon approval of a facilities plan, a local agency is authorized to prepare detailed plans and specifications from which the facilities proposed can be constructed. In conjunction with this, each agency is required by both federal and state regulations to prepare an operation and maintenance manual that will aid the personnel to be employed at the facilities in its operation and maintenance. The preparation of these documents is a major effort statewide, involving an expenditure of approximately $50 million in fiscal year 1974–75. The board staff works closely with the local agencies and their consultants, assisting them in preparing plans and specifications, and an operation and maintenance manual in accordance with state and federal guidelines.

Once these documents are submitted, the staff thoroughly reviews them for conformance with state and federal guidelines. The plans and specifications are reviewed for conformance to the facilities plan and to ensure the design will satisfy waste discharge requirements and eliminate the identified pollution problem. The review also identifies elements of the facilities which are unnecessary, ineligible, or contain ineligible project capacity. This is necessary to identify the magnitude of the grant and to ensure that limited grant funds are not spent on ineligible project elements.

Contract Administration

Once plans and specifications and the operation and maintenance manual are approved, the project is certified to EPA, a federal grant award is made, and a state grant contract entered into. The staff administers the state grant contract and reviews and approves construction bids. During the construction phase, progress payments are made and change orders processed. In addition, construction inspections are made periodically to ensure construction is proceeding in accordance with the approved plans and specifications. Once construction is completed, a final inspection is made along with a review and audit of the applicant's expenditures.

Once a grant funded facility is placed in operation, the board staff is required to make detailed field inspections annually for the three subsequent years. The purpose of these inspections is to ensure that maximum benefit of the facility is being realized, that they are being properly operated and maintained, and that all conditions of the state grant contract are being satisfied.

Operator Training and Certifications

A system of classifying types of waste water treatment plants for the purpose of determining the levels of operator competence required for operation has been developed. The state board has adopted regulations setting forth classifications and subsequent training needed for operation of these classes of facilities. Plants are classified and operator certificates issued after review of application and successful completion of examination by the applicant. During fiscal year 1973–74, approximately 2500 (grandfather) certificates were mailed after review of applications and successful fulfillment of requirements by the applicant.

Two types of waste water treatment plant operator training are conducted with funding provided by grants from the Environmental Protection Agency. One type of training provides basic education in mathematics and chemistry through a community college curriculum combined with training in plant operation during the second phase of the program.

The second type is a "problem-oriented" program conducted at a waste water treatment plant operated for training purposes only. This program provides for the training of waste water treatment plant operators and related activity personnel to substantially improve their proficiency in operating, maintaining, supervising, designing and managing facilities through a "problem-oriented" approach to environmental enhancement.

Financial Incentive

State certificates of conformance are also required by private waste water treatment facilities in order for them to qualify for a federally sponsored tax incentive program. The program of tax incentives for

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

I. WATER QUALITY—Continued

C. Facility Development Assistance—Continued

private treatment facilities will assist in obtaining construction of these needed treatment units. Without a program of state certification, California industries will not receive their fair share of the tax incentives offered under federal law.

Proposed Workload Changes

To meet increased workload related to review and development of a projected 190 new local projects valued at $523 million in 1974–75, it is proposed to increase manpower by 21 man-years. However due to the statutory ceiling on administrative costs, only 15 of the 21 requested positions can be financed directly by the bond fund. The establishment of the other six positions are contingent upon legislation which will be introduced in 1974 to allow the levying of a service fee on local agencies. Included in the budget is a General Fund allocation of $96,000 to continue operation of the San Marcos Training Center which has previously been funded by a federa grant.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Facilities plans reviewed (No./$)	122 216 million	141 392 million	189 523 millio
Plans and specifications (No./$)	140 265 million	127 261 million	93 392 millio
Operation and maintenance manuals reviewed (No./$)	0 0	127 261 million	93 392 millio
Construction projects administered (No./$)	100 211 million	147 265 million	127 261 millio
Operators trained	650	700	750
Operator training courses conducted	40	45	4
Certificates issued	–	2,000	60
Treatment plant classifications	–	700	2
Input			
Expenditures	$22,829,730	$32,064,000	$32,519,03
Personnel man-years	27	46.5	70.5

D. Program Support

This element includes the research, technical assistance and administrative management components of the water quality program.

Research

To meet specific needs, research studies will be conducted by the board. This work will be accomplished primarily under contract to other agencies or private firms. The planning, contracting, administration, and supervision of the work is a program function. Selected studies with strong direct impact on the staff activities of the board will be conducted by the staff. The size of these studies is limited by the staff resources.

Policy decisions which will have profound effects on our environment must be made and it is imperative that they be based on a foundation of sound data and reliable information. This requires an effective program of research coordination and stimulation, appropriate data assimilation and analysis, and translation of useful new data into water resources program management. The research must be closely supervised and coordinated with the efforts of other state agencies, the federal government and private industry.

To facilitate coordination of water quality related investigations of state agencies as required by the Porter-Cologne Act, an "Interagency Programming Committee" was established. The committee is chaired by a representative of the board.

Proposed Workload Changes

Increasing workload in environmental impact analysis requires one additional man-year in 1974–75.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Studies completed with issuance of final report	6	12	5
Studies in progress	14	7	9
Input			
Expenditures	$1,107,000	$1,564,000	$1,588,000
Personnel man-years	38.5	42.5	46.5

II. WATER RIGHTS

Need

The generally arid conditions prevailing in California make water essential for the existence and expansion of agriculture and industry. It is also needed for the health, safety, recreation, and well-being of the people. Because of its limited supply, it is necessary to control the appropriation of water so that it will be administered in a uniform and equitable manner and used to the greatest benefit of the people of this state.

Objectives

The objectives of this activity are to obtain the greatest beneficial use of the waters of the state, to prevent waste or unreasonable use of water by administering the appropriation laws, to give assistance to the courts in determination of water rights, and to maintain a record of water diversions and use throughout the state.

Authority

The Water Code of the State of California, Parts 2, 3, 5, 5.1, Sections 1005.1, 1005.2, 1051, 1051.5, 1052, 1060 and jointly with the Department of Water Resources, Sections 1053 through 1059 of Part 1 of Division 2, and Sections 10504 through 10507 of Part 2 of Division 6 is the authority for the activities of the Division of Water Rights. The regulations of this division are recorded in Subchapters 2, 3, and 4 of Chapter 3 of Title 23 of California Administrative Code.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

II. WATER RIGHTS—Continued

General Description

A water right by appropriation is initiated by the filing of an application with the board. The application is advertised and public hearings are held if the proposed water diversion is protested. Field investigations may be made to establish the physical facts upon which to base a decision. Upon approval of the application, a permit is issued setting forth terms and conditions under which water may be taken and used. Upon completion of diversion facilities and beneficial use of the water, a license is issued confirming the water right.

Because of light rainfall, concentrated population, changing land use patterns, and a dependence on groundwater, many underground water supplies are, or will be, overdrawn in the Counties of Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Ventura. For this reason, a history of water extractions and diversions must be recorded and made available for managing this limited resource in the area. The board also maintains a record of reports of surface water diversions and use under rights other than those under the permit and license procedure.

Because of the shortage of water in many areas of the state, controversies over available water frequently occur. The board and its staff of trained engineers and attorneys render assistance to the courts in the determination of the water rights involved.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	59.1	60.7	61.3	$1,083,582	$1,331,373	$1,262,635
Workload and administrative change	–	1	1	–	7,812	21,000
Totals, Water Rights	59.1	61.7	62.3	$1,083,582	$1,339,185	$1,283,635
General Fund				*977,806*	*1,272,185*	*1,216,635*
Reimbursements				*105,776*	*67,000*	*67,000*
Program Elements:						
A. Water appropriation	43	43.2	44.2	758,287	872,705	839,700
B. Water diversion	3.3	3.4	3.4	59,347	65,300	67,000
C. Judicial assistance	2.4	2.4	1.4	43,162	47,500	31,000
D. Support:						
Program	2	2	2	51,000	51,000	53,000
General	8.4	10.7	11.3	171,786	302,680	292,935

A. Water Appropriation

Part 2 of Division 2 of the Water Code comprises the procedure for the initiation of rights to appropriate unappropriated water in surface streams and other surface bodies of water and in subterranean streams flowing through known and definite channels. A water right by appropriation is initiated by the filing of an application. In considering the application, the board must weigh the relative benefit to be derived from all beneficial uses of the water concerned. This includes, but is not limited to, use for domestic, irrigation, municipal, industrial, preservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife, recreational, mining, esthetic enjoyment, and power purposes. It may subject such appropriations to terms and conditions as in its judgment will best develop, conserve, and utilize in the public interest the water sought to be appropriated.

As the supply of unappropriated water continues to diminish, the work required to process a given application progressively increases.

Most of the applications are protested requiring hearing and/or extensive field investigation and study to determine whether an application should be approved or denied. In many cases, when the application is approved and a permit is issued, the board retains jurisdiction for continuing study to determine the effects of the project on downstream prior rights.

Environmental impact assessments are made for projects having potentially significant impacts. These lead to the preparation or review of negative declarations on environmental impact reports.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Applications for use of water being processed	500	450	425
Case inspection completed	306	360	470
Environmental impact reports, negative declarations	–	350	250
Permits issued for development of facilites to use water	150	325	325
Licenses for right to use water issued	198	200	250
Revocations of permits and licenses, and cancellation of applications	298	300	300
Input			
Expenditures	$758,287	$872,705	$839,700
Personnel man-years	43	43.2	44.2

B. Water Diversion

Each person who extracts more than 25 acre-feet of water from the ground in any year in the Counties of Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside is required to file with the board annual notices or statements pertinent to such extractions. The cost to the state to administer this recordation program is reimbursed through a fee paid by the water users with each notice of extraction. The board will investigate and determine the facts concerning controversial information contained in a water extraction notice filed under the recordation function. The cost of such an investigation and determination must be paid by the requesting entity.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

II. WATER RIGHTS—Continued

B. Water Diversion—Continued

Related to this program is the administration of Water Code Sections 1005.1 and 1005.2 which provides for the retention of groundwater rights in nine counties of southern California by filing an annual notice with the board when extractions are reduced by use of water from an alternate nontributary source.

The board is compiling a valuable record of surface water diversion and use throughout the state. This is a result of the effort being made to obtain statements from all individuals presently diverting water from any lake, river, or stream. Any person who diverts water from a surface stream or body of water, with certain exceptions, and does not have a permit or license issued by the board, is required to file with the board a statement of the diversion and use.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Recordation Notices Filed:			
First notices	101	100	10
Annual notices	4,595	4,600	4,60
Cessation of groundwater extraction reports reviewed and processed	55	55	5
Statements of water diversion and use being reviewed and processed	1,800	1,000	1,80
Input			
Expenditures	$59,347	$65,300	$67,00
Personnel man-years	3.3	3.4	3.

C. Judicial Assistance

The two procedures in which the board may assist the courts in adjudications are designated as (1) court references under which the board is appointed referee in actions before a court, and (2) statutory adjudications, wherein a determination is initiated through petition to the board by the affected users. Both procedures culminate in a court decree defining the water rights involved.

The appropriate costs incurred in performing the duties in this function are reimbursed to the board by the parties involved. However, preliminary investigations performed at the request of the courts are not reimbursed.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Adjudication actions	3	5	
Input			
Expenditures	$43,162	$47,500	$31,00
Personnel man-years	2.4	2.4	1.

D. Program Support

This element includes the research, planning and administrative management components of the water rights program.

Output	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Research studies	–	1	
Input			
Expenditures	$51,000	$51,000	$53,00
Personnel man-years	2	2	

III. GENERAL SUPPORT

Need

The five divisions of the Water Resources Control Board and the nine regional water quality control boards require management and policy direction, legal and administrative services, public information services, and coordination of effort for the most effective accomplishment of program objectives.

Objectives

To provide executive leadership, legal counsel, public information services, administrative services and coordination required for the successful completion of program objectives.

Authority

California Water Code, Article 3, Chapter 2, Division 1, Sections 174–188.5.

General Description

The five appointed state board members are responsible for establishing overall policy, providing guidance to the chiefs of the divisions of the state board and to the regional boards, approving or disapproving regional boards' water quality control plans, considering appeals concerning other actions or inaction of the regional boards, and coordinating on a statewide level all activities in the complex field of water quality and water rights while representing specified areas of expertise as required by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

Specialized staff services are provided to the state board and regional boards in the functional areas of (1) public information; (2) legal advice and assistance; (3) budget management; (4) personnel man-

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

III. GENERAL SUPPORT—Continued

agement; (5) training; (6) fiscal control; (7) program control; (8) business services; and (9) management systems analysis.

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act has charged the State Water Resources Control Board with the responsibility to prepare and implement a statewide water quality information storage and retrieval (data management) program. A functional system of data collection, storage and retrieval is basic to effective water quality planning, monitoring enforcement and management.

Proposed Workload Changes

In 1974–75, three additional man-years are required to meet workload related to the expanding Water Quality Program.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Continuing program costs	57.2	64.3	65.4	$1,145,241	$1,942,409	$1,873,083
Workload and administrative change	–	7	10	–	75,461	79,823
Totals, General Support	57.2	71.3	75.4	$1,145,241	$2,017,870	$1,952,906
General Fund				*1,141,148*	*2,017,870*	*1,952,906*
Reimbursements				*4,093*	–	–
Less Amounts Distributed to Other Programs:						
I. Water quality	–48.8	–60.6	–64.1	–973,455	–1,715,190	–1,659,971
II. Water rights	–8.4	–10.7	–11.3	–171,786	–302,680	–292,935
Net Totals, General Support	–	–	–	–	–	–

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

STATE OPERATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES						
Authorized positions	350.3	391	390.5	$4,678,807	$5,777,584	$5,871,014
Merit salary increase	–	–	–	(88,415)	(107,752)	(134,690)
Workload and administrative adjustments	–	(22)	(22)	–	15,218	20,673
Proposed new positions	–	51	103	–	603,388	1,263,624
Totals, Adjustments	–	51	103	–	$618,606	$1,284,297
Totals, Salaries and Wages	350.3	442	493.5	$4,678,807	$6,396,190	$7,155,311
Estimated salary savings	–	*–29.3*	*–16.5*	–	*–421,412*	*–236,395*
Net Totals, Salaries and Wages	350.3	412.7	477	$4,678,807	$5,974,778	$6,918,916
Staff benefits	–	–	–	506,589	791,083	933,796
Totals, Personal Serivces	350.3	412.7	477	$5,185,396	$6,765,861	$7,852,712
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT						
General expense				$399,273	$517,150	$564,440
Printing				28,028	57,900	44,800
Communications				189,779	241,900	261,865
Traveling—in-state				381,160	523,210	574,265
Training				30,358	49,300	70,664
Traveling—out-of-state				10,312	21,000	20,000
Facilities operation				321,433	499,045	432,400
Consultant and professional services				3,977,333	2,477,086	2,007,000
Equipment				80,193	182,780	123,000
Totals, Operating Expenses and Equipment				$5,417,869	$4,569,371	$4,098,434
Consolidated data center				–	21,000	40,000
Totals, Expenditures				$10,603,265	$11,356,232	$11,991,146
Reimbursements—other				*–473,115*	*–253,000*	*–294,000*
Net Totals, Expenditures				$10,130,150	$11,103,232	$11,697,146
General Fund				*4,558,780*	*5,632,757*	*6,554,327*
Clean Water Bond Fund [a]				*4,076,088*	*3,157,516*	*2,829,860*
Federal funds [a]				*1,495,282*	*2,312,959*	*2,312,959*

[a] Not included in overall budget totals.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

STATE OPERATIONS

General Fund

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Budget Act appropriation	$4,325,306	$5,189,006	$6,554,327
Allocation for salary increase	251,000	443,751	–
Allocation for health benefits	7,700	–	–
Totals Available	$4,584,006	$5,632,757	$6,554,327
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	–25,226	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	$4,558,780	$5,632,757	$6,554,327

Clean Water Bond Fund [a]

APPROPRIATION			
Chapter 508, Statutes of 1970	$4,076,088	$3,157,516	$2,829,860

Federal Funds [a]

APPROPRIATION			
Federal grants	$1,495,282	$2,312,959	$2,312,959
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$10,130,150	$11,103,232	$11,697,146

REVENUES

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Sale of documents	$7,589	$5,000	$5,000
Sale of fixed assets	1,298	–	–
Totals, Revenues *(General Fund)*	$8,887	$5,000	$5,000

FUND CONDITION

CLEAN WATER BOND FUND [b]

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Available funds, July 1	$226,525,009	$200,294,022	$166,122,506
Less Expenditures:			
State Water Resources Control Board:			
Administrative costs	211,900	250,000	250,000
Planning and research	3,864,188	2,907,516	2,579,860
Local assistance	22,320,143	31,000,000	29,000,000
Transfer from the State Water Quality Control Funds [a]	–175,000	–	–
Treasurer's expenses	9,756	14,000	14,000
Totals, Expenditures	$26,230,987	$34,171,516	$31,843,860
Available funds, June 30	$200,294,022	$166,122,506	$134,278,646
Less unexpended prior board allocations	85,201,427	103,201,427	139,201,427
Funds available for board allocations	115,092,595	62,898,929	–4,980,131
Reserve for future salary increases	–	22,150	57,350

STATE WATER QUALITY CONTROL FUND [b]

Accumulated Surplus, July 1	$3,689,467	$3,584,428	$3,534,236
Revenues:			
Interest on loans	30,119	24,000	18,000
Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account	15,330	11,808	–
Liquid Waste Hauler Account	9,099	–	–
Totals, Revenue	$54,548	$35,808	$18,000
Less transfer to Clean Water Bond Fund [a]	–175,000	–	–
Total, Adjusted Revenue	–$120,452	$35,808	$18,000
Totals, Resources	$3,569,015	$3,620,236	$3,552,236
Expenditures:			
Loans to local agencies	$9,342	$125,000	$2,029,536
Repayments of loans (principal)	–45,000	–39,000	–41,000
Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account	4,431	–	–
Liquid Waste Hauler Account	15,814	–	–
Totals, Expenditures	–$15,413	$86,000	$1,988,536
Reserve for future salary increases	–	22,150	57,350
Accumulated Surplus, June 30	$3,584,428	$3,534,236	$1,563,700
Unencumbered balance of continuing appropriations	*1,243,551*	*1,243,551*	–
Unexpended prior board allocations	*910,985*	*785,985*	–
State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account	*35,531*	*47,339*	*47,339*
Surplus available for appropriation	*1,394,361*	*1,457,361*	*1,516,361*

[a] Repayment of loan made during the 1970–71 fiscal year.
[b] Not included in overall budget totals.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

SUMMARY BY OBJECT

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Grants for clean water (Clean Water Bond Fund) [a]	$22,320,143	$31,000,000	$29,000,000
Loans to local entities (State Water Quality Control Fund) [a]	–35,658	86,000	1,988,536
Other (State Water Quality Control Fund) [a]	20,245	–	–
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS	$22,304,730	$31,086,000	$30,988,536

RECONCILIATION WITH APPROPRIATIONS

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Clean Water Bond Fund [b]

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATION			
Chapter 508, Statutes of 1970	$22,320,143	$31,000,000	$29,000,000

State Water Quality Control Fund [c]

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
APPROPRIATIONS			
Allocations, Section 13411 Water Code	$125,000	–	–
Allocations, Section 13415 Water Code	9,342	–	–
Allocations, Section 13441 Water Code	15,330	$11,808	–
Allocations, Section 14027 Water Code [d]	9,099	–	–
Prior Year Balances Available:			
Chapter 920, Statutes 1970	1,243,551	1,243,551	$1,243,551
Allocations, Section 13411 Water Code	785,985	910,985	785,985
Allocations, Section 13441 Water Code	24,632	35,531	47,339
Allocations, Section 14027 Water Code [d]	6,715	–	–
Totals Available	$2,219,654	$2,201,875	$2,076,875
Repayment of loans	–45,000	–39,000	–41,000
Balance Available in Subsequent Years:			
Chapter 920, Statutes 1970	–1,243,551	–1,243,551	–
Allocations in Accordance With:			
Section 13411 Water Code	–910,985	–785,985	–
Section 13441 Water Code	–35,531	–47,339	–47,339
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	–$15,413	$86,000	$1,988,536

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Totals, Authorized Positions	350.3	391	390.5	$4,678,807	$5,777,584	$5,871,014
Workload and Administrative Adjustments:						
Major Reclassifications of Filled Positions:						
State Board:				SALARY RANGE		
Supervising engr to principal engr	–	(1)	(1)	1,810–2,201	5,110	5,100
Other reclassifications	–	(9)	(9)	–	16,498	18,050
Subtotals, State Board	–	(10)	(10)	–	$21,608	$23,150
Regional Boards:						
Sr engr to supvng engr	–	(1)	(1)	1,564–1,901	832	1,726
Other reclassifications	–	(11)	(11)	–	–7,222	–4,203
Subtotals, Regional Boards	–	(12)	(12)	–	–$6,390	–$2,477
Totals, Workload and Administrative Adjustments	–	(22)	(22)	–	$15,218	$20,673

[a] Not included in overall budget totals.
[b] Chapter 813, Statutes of 1972 repealed Section 14027. These moneys are now accounted as provided in Section 1060 of the Water Code.
[c] Repayment of loan made during 1970–71 fiscal year.
[d] Not included in overall budget totals.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD—Continued

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

Proposed New Positions:	72–73	73–74	74–75	1972–73 SALARY RANGE	1973–74	1974–75
State Board:						
Executive:						
Sr steno	–	1	1	$605–734	$8,808	$8,808
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	484–589	–	6,618
Subtotals, Executive	–	1	2	–	$8,808	$15,426
Division of Administrative Services:						
Assoc mgt analyst	–	1	1	$1,138–1,383	$16,596	$16,596
Asst mgt analyst	–	1	1	937–1,138	11,244	11,796
Asst personnel analyst	–	1	1	937–1,138	11,244	11,796
Duplicating mach oper II	–	1	1	535–651	7,684	7,812
Steno II	–	1	1	522–635	6,420	6,744
Clk typist II	–	1	1	484–589	7,068	7,068
Acctg tech	–	–	1	589–717	–	7,464
Student assistants *(all divisions)*	–	–	1	666–734	–	8,418
Paid overtime *(boardwide)*	–	–	–	–	–	30,000
Subtotals, Division of Administrative Services	–	6	8	–	$60,256	$107,724
Division of Water Rights:						
Duplicating mach oper II	–	1	1	$535–621	$7,812	$7,812
Division of Planning and Research:						
Operations research specialist III	–	1	1	1,383–1,682	$16,596	$17,436
Environmental specialist IV	–	1	1	1,317–1,603	15,804	16,356
Sr water quality control engr	–	1	1	1,349–1,641	16,188	17,004
Environmental specialist III	–	1	1	1,138–1,383	13,656	14,352
Assoc sanitary engr	–	1	1	1,166–1,417	14,688	15,420
Assoc water quality control engr	–	4	5	1,166–1,417	55,968	73,872
Asst engr specialist—san	–	4	5	959–1,166	46,032	60,768
Asst planner	–	1	1	937–1,138	11,244	11,798
Environmental specialist I	–	1	1	810–983	9,720	10,188
Jr water quality control engr	–	1	1	915–1,111	11,244	11,796
Steno II	–	–	1	522–635	–	6,780
Clk-typist II	–	–	1	484–589	–	6,618
Subtotals, Division of Planning and Research	–	16	20	–	$211,140	$262,388
Division of Water Quality:						
Sr water quality control engr	–	1	3	$1,349–1,641	$16,188	$52,044
Environmental specialist III	–	2	2	1,138–1,383	27,312	28,704
Assoc water quality control engr	–	2	9	1,166–1,417	27,984	135,216
Assoc sanitary engr	–	2	2	1,166–1,417	29,412	30,876
Assoc chemical engr	–	–	1	1,166–1,417	–	15,120
Asst engr W.R.	–	1	1	959–1,166	13,992	13,992
Asst engr specialist—san	–	5	9	959–1,166	58,116	110,760
Sanitary engr tech II	–	–	4	915–1,111	–	47,424
Sr steno	–	1	1	605–734	7,260	7,620
Steno II	–	1	1	522–635	6,420	6,744
Clk typist II	–	–	2	484–589	–	13,236
Clk-typist I	–	–	1	440–530	–	5,988
Subtotals, Division of Water Quality	–	15	36	–	$186,684	$467,724
Subtotals, State Board	–	39	67	–	$474,700	$861,074
Regional Boards:						
Sr water quality control engr	–	–	1	$1,349–1,641	–	$17,520
Assoc water quality control engr	–	1	3	1,166–1,417	$13,992	46,128
Sanitary engr techn III	–	–	2	1,052–1,278	–	27,456
Asst engr specialist—sanitary	–	4	4	959–1,166	46,032	49,528
Asst water quality control engr	–	–	5	959–1,166	–	62,160
Sanitary engr techn II	–	–	3	915–1,111	–	35,568
Jr civil engr	–	1	1	915–1,111	12,084	12,696
Jr water quality control engr	–	2	2	915–1,111	22,488	23,598
Environmental specialist I	–	1	1	810–983	9,720	10,188
Sanitary engr techn I	–	1	4	791–959	9,492	41,472
Sr steno	–	1	1	605–734	7,260	7,620
Steno II	–	1	3	522–635	7,620	21,588
Clk typist II	–	–	2	484–589	–	19,746
Temporary help	–	–	4	–	–	27,282
Subtotals, Regional Boards	–	12	36	–	$128,688	$402,550
Totals, Proposed New Positions	–	51	103	–	$603,388	$1,263,624
Totals, Adjustments	–	51	103	–	$618,606	$1,284,297
TOTALS, SALARIES AND WAGES	350.3	442	493.5	$4,678,807	$6,396,190	$7,155,311

STANDARD FOOTNOTES

The standard footnotes used throughout the Capital Outlay presentation are as follows:

P Preliminary plans.
W Working drawings.
C Construction.
E Equipment.
F Federal funds.
X Signifies year in which action is to be taken when dollar amounts cannot be shown.
L Land acquisition.
a From State Construction Program Fund unless otherwise indicated.
b From General Fund for 1972–73, 1973–74, and 1974–75 unless otherwise indicated.
d Unexpended balance reported as expended in prior year.
g Expenditures from bond funds not included in overall budget totals.
h Neither receipts nor expenditures of federal funds are included in overall budget totals.
i A nonrevenue fund. Neither the revenues nor the expenditures therefrom are included in the overall budget totals.
k From Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education, unless otherwise indicated.
m From Chapter; Statutes of 1971 (First Extraordinary Session).
* This project, as indicated in the analysis, represents the agency's proposal and has not been approved by the Administration.

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